

# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 1.

QUINCY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.  
Two Dollars to be paid at the commencement—  
Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents at the ex-  
piration of three months—Two Dollars and Fifty  
Cents at the end of six months—and Three Dol-  
lars at the close of the year.  
Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted  
for the customary rates.  
Business letters and communications, addressed to the  
editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.  
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive  
pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., CHARLES BRECK, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, HON. S. A. TURNER, E. T. FOGG, CHARLES LEFAYOUR, FREEMAN HUNT, } J. P. CALLENDER, }	Quincy Railway. Milton. Weymouth. South Scituate. Lynn. New-York City, 141, Nassau St.
---	--

## MISCELLANY.

### THE CONSTANT VENETIAN.

The morning of that costly pageant, the bridal of the Adriatic, had arrived—the dark canals of Venice were deserted, and the whole population of the city were gliding over the sea. The ocean breezes were soft and refreshing. The banners of the gondolas fluttered gaily in the air: and all was blithe and beautiful. Near the state vessel of the Doge, floated the barge of the Duke de Faurint, one of Italy's proudest and most respected nobles: but the eye of the multitude was not turned to him; his daughter—the last remaining prop of his house—the beautiful Rosline—the bright flower of the republican states—occupied the undivided attention of those around her.

Rosline was, at this period, entering her eighteenth year—the time when the females of the south possess that peculiar beauty, which unites the vivid loveliness of youth with the maturer grace of womanhood; hers were the true Italian embellishments: the vermilion lips; the clear brown cheek, over which the damask tinge rested; the dark flashing eyes, bespeaking a heart formed for devoted love, mingled with an enchanting maiden delicacy, to which often the Venetian females are strangers—these were the few gems of worth an observer could at first discover; the remainder glittered in the soul's casket. But Rosline's love—her first love—and what love is so fervent as that of youth? was given; and the heart's affection of one, whose vows were to her the world alone she could breathe, she received. Who then wondered that the beautiful girl gazed not on the scene before her—that the music's strain was unheard—and the showy spectacle was to her insipid? Surely, no one; the man who possessed her love was by her side—and, in his presence, the world's pleasure and the city's gaiety were tasteless. The youngest son of a noble British family, possessed of high personal and mental beauty, the inheritor of a relative's princely fortune, aspired to the hand of Rosline, and became her accepted lover—her betrothed husband.

On the sparkling bosom of the sea there now reigned an unbroken silence; the Doge pronounced the well known sentences, and the glittering ring fell; then the loud clarions, mingled with the shout of countless voices, rent the air; the assembled gondolas dispersed, and the living tide once more entered the city. The vows of attachment, the hurried accents of the Englishman, were again listened to, and prolonged—until the gilded barque arrived at the marble steps of the duke's palace.

The entertainment given that evening by the Duke, exceeded in splendor and magnificence the banquet of the Doge on the preceding morning. But amid the beautiful and noble females who graced the mansion, Rosline shone conspicuous; wandering with her lover through the long colonnades, in which a dim twilight reigned; or, encircled by his arm, and mingling in the festive dance, she was alike in an earthly paradise. But, alas! it was doomed to be transient, fleeting, and decaying!

The clock of St. Mark tolled the third hour of morning ere the guests departed; Steinfeld pressed the lip of his Rosline once more, and repeated the lengthened adieu; ever and anon casting a lingering glance as she crossed the corridor to her own apartments.

It was at that moment a messenger arrived at the palace, bearing a letter for the Englishman, which he said required his immediate perusal; it was from his native isle, from his brother; in it he said their father lay on his death-bed, and desired to see his last born before life was ended; the letter concluded with an earnest wish for Steinfeld's instant return to England.

With the speed of lightning he placed the packet in his bosom, and strode across the gallery, leaving the courier alone, and surprised at his vehemence. His frantic enunciation of their parting excited deep terror in the breast of Rosline, as he entered her apartment. No lamp burned in the room, and the faint rosy tinge which gleamed in the east, threw a pleasing light on the snowy pillars and silken draperies.

"Dearest Rosline, we must part," he repeated in a trembling tone; "but I will return again."

"Never, never," said Rosline, in a low whisper; "Steinfeld, I know full well the character of your northern men; here, I hold you in a silken chain; there its links will sever—absence annuls the strongest tie of love."

"Rosline, dearest Rosline," he returned, "if you value my future peace of mind, talk not in such a strain. Can you distrust my attachment?—and he pressed her to his heart as he spoke—"may you be avenged if I forsake you! Sweet one, doubt not my truth."

"Henry, exclaimed Rosline, disengaging herself from his embrace, 'the original of this' (and she drew from her bosom his picture) 'shall never cease to occupy my heart. Life itself shall fail to animate my frame, before my love for thee shall be quenched.'

"Holy Mary!" she continued, bending before the image of the Virgin, "register, my vow. And now, Steinfeld," she added, "look on this scene once again; morning has crimsoned the ocean, and the fresh air waves the orange boughs in the balcony. When in Britain, if perchance you see yon glorious luminary rise above your northern hills, say, will you remember Rosline? will you thought be here?"

"One thought!" said Steinfeld reproachfully, "will not this spot engross all? My daily fancies—my nightly dreams—all, all will be of thee. You wrong me; by my life you wrong me, Rosline."

"Saint Agnes grant I may," she returned, "but my nurse, in days of old, bid me beware of English love; she used to say, the climate of the south fostered the passions of the Italians; and that where the sky was ever cloudless, the heart would be ever fickle. You think me silly; but when a child, these words sank deep into my breast. Now to rest, Henry—I will prepare your repast before you leave me—and she bent her head to hide the warm tears which fell rapidly.

"There will be no rest this day for me," said Steinfeld; "in an hour I shall be on my road; therefore my farewell must be brief. Rosline, you will see me again at Venice—then," he added, in a fond whisper, "we part no more."

But the separation did not appear to affect the maiden sensibly; she repeated in an eager tone, "An hour, didst thou say? Willst thou promise me to remain one hour longer here?"

"Surely, surely, dearest," was the reply; "I promise you: your father, Rosline—I must seek him ere I depart. Once more, farewell!" and he clasped her to his heart again and again—then left her; no sigh, no cry of agony burst from the lips of Rosline; the door closed, and he was gone.

The travels of one in haste to regain his native land, are generally void of interest; so it was with Steinfeld's; his journey exhibited little variety, and he arrived at the castle of his father, in safety, but too late. The last sigh of his parent had been breathed—the last prayer for his welfare had been murmured—and the senseless form was laid in its narrow bed, there to meet corruption.

The dreadful uncertainty, the feverish impatience, of him who endeavors to hope the best, yet dreads to hear the confirmation of his fears, generally produces intense grief, when the fatal truth is known. Henry's sorrow was therefore deep, though unavailing, and he asked if happiness would ever more belong to him: his heart at that moment answered, No. But what does not time accomplish?

The keen edge of affliction is destroyed; the moistened eye is dried; and the wounded heart is healed. Thus, then, it is through life. When the bosom is surcharged with misery, let it then obdurate to the voice of comfort; let a few months pass, and he who had before turned away, will listen with avidity. So it was with Steinfeld—the young recluse again mingled in society, and the laugh of gaiety again played upon his lips.

And where now was Rosline? Truly, it must be said, if she was thought of, it was casually;—if her devoted attachment was remembered, it was only as a pleasant dream—a delightful vision from which the sleeper awoke to dreary realities.

But what had caused this change? what had turned Steinfeld's affections from one to whom he had sworn everlasting allegiance? one, in whose breast he would never, never be forgotten? The world had caused it. The voice of flattery had been poured in the ear of the rich and handsome Steinfeld: the eye of an English maiden had beamed on him—and Rosline was forgotten.

It is not that the heart of man is unfurnished to centre its affections on one object, and that one alone; but it is the desire, the propensity, if I may so term it, of fettering the affections of many—of leading crowds in his chains—dealing life or death, by smiles or frowns.

During this time the conscience of Henry did not slumber—and, when it reproached him, he would mingle in the dissipations of the city, and speed to the haunts of the profligate. A young Italian had constantly attended him, whether it was to the courtly feast, or the noisy revel; though it was evident that he was ill at ease in Britain. Those who regarded the melancholy of the boy, would fain have persuaded Steinfeld to send him again to his native land: no feeling of pity instigated them; they liked not the presence of 'the familiar,' as he was termed; at their nightly orgies his scornful smile told of his contempt, and again his tearful eye spoke of sorrow for his master.

One night, one eventful night, when, after a crowded ball, Henry conducted a lady, to whom it was said he was to be united, to her equipage, he motioned the Italian to approach—"Thy lady's carriage," he exclaimed; "seek for it, Julio: thou must have him for thy page," he continued, addressing his companion; but the boy started forward.

"Nay, nay, it cannot be," he remarked tremulously, "I am no hireling to be transferred at will; and the deep flush on his hitherto pallid cheek bespoke his determination.

"Back, back, boy," said Steinfeld, in a tone of anger, thrusting him aside; "you are un-mindful of your station."

As he spoke, the countenance of Julio altered; the crimson blood waxed faint; the flashing eye beamed not; the curled lip became still—he would have spoken—but, with a half-suppressed sigh, he turned away to his errand.

'Tis a strange boy," again spoke Steinfeld; "I met him at a post-house near Venice, where he told me a lamentable story of his love; and mingling his tale with well-timed flattery, induced me to engage him." The carriage of Lady Caroline M— was, at this moment, announced; presently it was gone, and Henry departed. To a gambling house in — he proceeded; he was now become an adept in fashionable vice, and Steinfeld, the gamester, was his usual appellation.

Those who have witnessed the haggard look, the convulsive laugh, the eager impatience, at the fall of the dice, can alone paint the scene which presented itself to the gaze of Steinfeld; but he heeded it not, and soon was engaged in the game—the stake was large—many thousands; he threw and won. Infuriated at his loss, Henry's antagonist threw again, and again lost. Then it was that the frenzied beggar uttered a maniac yell, as he exclaimed, wildly—"My wife—my children—all, all are ruined—I will not be unrevenged! and, with frightful vehemence, he hurled a lamp which stood near at his more fortunate adversary. But the blow was not doomed to descend on him; the boy, Julio, had entered unobserved; on him the vengeful missile fell—the dark-haired page received the blow.

Noble boy, my life has been preserved by thee!" exclaimed Steinfeld, as he received the senseless form of the page in his arms. "He does but faint," he continued, in a tone of alarm. "Air, air, let him have air—it is only a swoon."

With speed the still lifeless form of Julio was borne to an open window. Steinfeld tore from his head a black fillet, which the boy said concealed a wound; scar there was none; but on his snowy temple there appeared a deep gash, from which no blood issued.

The handkerchief was now untied, and his vest opened—and, to the astonishment of all present, the white bosom of a female was exposed to view, while around her neck depended a miniature.

O! that sight struck deep on the heart of Henry; he knew the portrait—he knew the dead girl's form.

"Rosline!" he exclaimed, in bitter anguish—"your vow has not been broken—you are indeed avenged!"

He prayed fervently for his death—it came not—and he lived many, many years; but if a broken heart testified repentance, Steinfeld's was sincere.

## BURNING OF THE FORESTS.

BY JOHN J. AUDOBON.

With what pleasure have I seated myself by the blazing fire of some lonely cabin, when, faint with fatigue, and chilled with the piercing blast, I had forced my way to it through the drifted snows that covered the face of the country as with a mantle. The affectionate mother is hushing her dear babe to repose, while a group of sturdy children surround their father, who have just returned from the chase, and deposited on the rough flooring of his hut the varied game which he has procured. The great backlog, that with some difficulty has been rolled into the ample chimney, urged, as it were, by lighted pieces of pine, sends forth a blaze of light over the happy family. The dogs of the hunter are already licking away the trickling waters of the thawing icicles that sparkle over their shaggy coats, and the comfort-loving cat is busied in passing her furry paws over each ear, or with her rough tongue smoothing her glossy coat.

How delightful to me has it been, when, kindly received and hospitably treated under such a roof, by persons whose means were as scanty as their generosity was great, I have entered into conversation with them respecting subjects of interest to me, and received gratifying information. When the humble but plentiful repast was ended, the mother would take from the shelf the book of books, and mildly request the attention of her family while the father read aloud a chapter. Then to heaven would ascend their humble prayers, and a good night would be bidden to all friends far and near. How comfortable have I laid my wearied frame on the buffalo hide, and covered me with the furry skin of some huge bear! How pleasing have been my dreams of home and happiness, as I there lay secure from danger, and sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

I recollect that once, while in the state of Maine, I passed such a night as I have described. Next morning the face of nature was obscured by the heavy rains that fell in torrents, and my generous host begged me to remain, in such pressing terms, that I was well content to accept his offer. Breakfast over, the business of the day commenced; the spinning wheels went round, and the boys employed themselves, one in searching for knowledge, another in attempting to solve some ticklish arithmetical problem. In a corner lay the dogs dreaming of plunder, while close to the ashes stood grinnings, seriously purring in concert with the wheels. The hunter and I seated ourselves

each on a stool, while the matron looked after her domestic arrangements.

"Puss," quoth the dame, "get away; you told me last night of this day's rain, and I fear you may now give us worse news with trickish paws." Puss accordingly went off, leaped on a bed, and rolling herself in a ball, composed herself for a comfortable nap. I asked the husband what his wife meant by what she had just said. "The good woman," said he, "has some curious notions at times, and she believes, I think, in the ways of animals of all kinds. Now, her talk to the cat refers to the fires of the woods around us, and although they have happened long ago, she fears them quite as much as ever, and indeed she and I, and all of us, have good reason to dread them, as they have brought us many calamities." Having read of the great fires to which my host alluded, and frequently observed with sorrow the mournful state of the forests, I felt anxious to know something of the causes by which these direful effects had been produced, and inquired if he knew the method or nature of the first kindling of the fires.

"Why, sir," said he, "there are different opinions about this. Many believe that the Indians did it, either to be the better able to kill the game, or to punish their enemies the pale-faces. My opinion, however, is different, and I derive it from my experience in the woods as a lumberer. I have always thought that the fires began by the accidental fall of a dry trunk against another, when their rubbing together, especially as many of them are covered with resin, would produce fire. The dry leaves on the ground are at once kindled, next the twigs and branches, when nothing but the intervention of the Almighty, could stop the progress of the fire. In some instances, owing to the dwellings of the inhabitants of the woods so rapidly that it was difficult for them to escape. In some parts, indeed, hundreds of families were obliged to flee from their homes, leaving all they had behind them, and here and there some of the affrighted fugitives were burnt alive."

I felt so interested in his relation of the causes of the burnings, that I asked him to describe to me the particulars of his misfortunes at the time.

"It is a difficult thing, sir, to describe, but I will do my best to make your time pass pleasantly. We were sound asleep one night, in a cabin about a hundred miles from this, when about two hours before day, the snorting of the horses and lowing of the cattle which I had ranging in the woods suddenly awakened us. I took my rifle, and went to the door to see what beast had caused the hubbub, when I was struck by the glare of light reflected on all the trees before me, as far as I could see through the woods. My horses were leaping about, snorting loudly, and the cattle ran among them with their tails raised straight over their backs. On going to the back of the house, I plainly heard the crackling made by the burning brush-wood, and saw the flames coming towards me in a far extended line. I ran to the house, told my wife to dress herself and the child as quickly as possible, and take the little money we had, while I managed to catch and saddle the two best horses. All this was done in a very short time, for I guessed that every moment was precious to us.

We then mounted and made off from the fire. My wife, who is an excellent rider, stuck close to me; my daughter, who was then a small child, I took in one arm. When making off, as I said, I looked back and saw the frightful blaze was close upon us, and had already laid hold of the house. By good luck, there was a horn attached to my hunting-clothes, and I blew it, to bring after us, if possible, the remainder of my live stock, as well as the dogs. The cattle followed for awhile; but, before an hour had elapsed, they all ran as if mad through the woods, and that, sir, was the last of them. My dogs, too, although at all other times extremely tractable, ran after the deer that in bodies sprung before us, as if fully aware of the death that was so rapidly approaching.

We heard blasts from the horns of our neighbors, as we proceeded, and knew that they were in the same predicament. Intent on striving to the utmost to preserve our lives, I thought of a large lake some miles off, which might possibly check the flames; and, urging my wife to whip up her horse, we set off at full speed, making the best way we could over the fallen trees and the brush heaps, which lay like so many articles placed on purpose to keep up the terrific fires that advanced with a broad front upon us.

By this time we could feel the heat; and we were afraid that our horses would drop every instant. A singular kind of breeze was passing over our heads, and the glare of the atmosphere shone over the daylight. I was sensible of a slight faintness, and my wife looked pale. The heat had produced such a flush in the child's face, that when she turned toward either of us, our grief and perplexity were greatly increased. Ten miles, you know, are soon gone over on swift horses; but, notwithstanding this, when we reached the borders of the lake, covered with sweat and quite exhausted, our hearts failed us. The heat of the smoke was insufferable, and sheets of blazing fire flew over us in a manner beyond belief.

We reached the shores, however, coasted the lake for awhile, and got round to the lee-side. There we gave up our horses, which we never saw again. Down among the rushes we plunged by the edge of the water, and laid our-

selves flat, to wait the chance of escaping from being burnt or devoured. The water refreshed us, and we enjoyed the coolness.

On went the fire, rushing and crashing the woods. Such a sight may never see! The heavens, themselves, I thought, were frightened, for all above us was a red glare, mixed with clouds of smoke, rolling and sweeping away. Our bodies were cool enough, but our heads were scorching, and the child, who now seemed to understand the matter, cried so nearly to break our hearts.

The day passed on, and we became hungry. Many wild beasts came plunging into the water beside us, and others swam across to our side and stood still. Although faint and weary, I managed to shoot a porcupine, and we all tasted its flesh. The night passed I cannot tell you how. Smouldering fires covered the ground, and the trees stood like pillars of fire, or fell across each other. The stifling and sickening smoke still rushed over us, and the burnt cinders and ashes fell thick about us. How we got through that night I really cannot tell, for about some of it I remember nothing.

Towards morning, although the heat did not abate, the smoke became less, and blasts of fresh air sometimes made their way to us. When morning came all was calm, but a dismal smoke filled the air, and the smell seemed worse than ever. We were now cooled enough, and shivered as if in an ague fit; so we removed from the water, and went up to a burning log, where we warmed ourselves. What was to become of us I did not know. My wife hugged the child to her breast, and wept bitterly; but God had preserved us through the worst of the danger, and the flames had gone past, so I thought it would be both ungrateful to him, and unmanly to despair now. Hunger once more pressed upon us, but this was easily remedied. Several deer were still standing in the water up to the head, and I shot one of them. Some of its flesh was soon roasted, and, after eating it, we felt wonderfully strengthened.

By this time the blaze was beyond our sight, although the ground was still burning in many places, and it was dangerous to go among the burnt trees. After resting awhile, and trimming ourselves, we prepared to commence our march. Taking up the child, I led the way over the hot grounds and rocks; and, after two weary days and nights, during which I shifted in the best manner we could, we at last reached the "hard woods," which had been free of the fire. Soon after, we came to a house, where we were kindly treated for awhile. Since then, sir, I have worked hard and constantly as a lumberer; but thanks be to God, here we are, safe, sound, and happy!"

## COCHRAN'S RIFLE.

This rifle has just been submitted to a fair, but a strict, trial, at the United States Arsenal in this city, and the writer has seen the report of Capt. Ramsay and Lieut. Scott, under whose supervision the trial was made. The rifle was fired one thousand and eight times, and was in the same order at the termination as at the commencement of the firing.

In order to test the influence of rain, and wet from other causes, water was put into the chamber, and left there an hour and ten minutes; the rifles were then discharged, and with the same ease and effect as before. The cylinder in this rifle thus contested, contained nine chambers—and in a comparative trial, instituted between it and Hall's carbine, both pieces having been loaded, the whole nine discharges were made from the rifle before a second could be made from the carbine.

During the whole trial not a single cap missed fire, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, with ten grains of powder, the ball perforated an inch pine board, and was flattened against a brick wall behind it.

Some apprehension was entertained that, from the contiguity of the charges, accidental ignition might be produced. To prove the entire freedom of this rifle from this danger, Mr. Cochran placed loose powder in the chambers over the balls and around the caps; and, so circumstanced, it was discharged as safely as before.

Capt. Ramsay observes that, with the closest scrutiny, he could not discover any objection to Mr. Cochran's invention. And Lieut. Scott says that, for simplicity, it surpasses any thing of the kind he has ever seen, and that its quality, as a fire-arm, can be summed up in three words—"IT IS PERFECT."

The foregoing is the substance of the reports, the terms, being, in general, unchanged, and not in any instance strengthened; and, after these testimonials the writer would deem it impertinent to add his own favorable impressions and convictions. The thing has been examined and estimated at the right quarter.—*Washington Globe.*

## WOMAN.

As the vine which has long twisted its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is razed by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its trailing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.—*Washington Irving.*



## BIOGRAPHY.

## JOHN LEDYARD.

Few men have done so much in a short life as John Ledyard. When he was a mere boy he built a canoe with his own hands, and descended Connecticut River, alone and unassisted. He enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar, and afterwards in the humble character of corporal of the marines, he sailed round the world with the celebrated Captain Cook. After his return to England, he formed the bold design of traversing the northern parts of Europe and Asia, crossing Bering's Straits, and examining the whole of North America, from east to west. Sir Joseph Banks, famous for his generosity to men of enterprise, furnished him with money for the undertaking. He expended nearly all of it in purchasing sea stores, and these, most un luckily, were all seized by a custom-house officer, on account of some articles which the English law forbade to be exported. Poor Ledyard was now left in utter poverty; but he was a resolute man, and he would not be discouraged. With only ten guineas in his purse, he attempted to walk over the greater part of three continents! He walked through Denmark and Sweden, and attempted to cross the great Gulf of Bothnia, on his way to Siberia; but when he reached the middle of that inland sea, he found the water was not frozen, and he was obliged to foot it back to Stockholm. He then travelled round the head of the gulf and descended to St. Petersburg. Here he was soon discovered to be a man of talents and activity, and though he was without money, and absolutely destitute of stockings and shoes, he was treated with great attention. The Portuguese ambassador invited him to dine, and was so much pleased with him, that he used his influence to obtain him a free passage in the government wagons, then going to Irkutsk, in Siberia, at the command of the Empress Katharine. He went from this place to Yakutz, and there awaited the opening of spring, full of the animating hope of soon completing his wearisome journey. But misfortunes seemed to follow him wherever he went. The Empress could not believe that any man in his senses was travelling through the ice and snows of uncivilized Siberia, merely for the sake of seeing the country, the people, &c. She therefore employed two Russian soldiers to seize him, and convey him out of her dominions. Taken, he knew not why—obliged to go off without his clothes, his money, or his papers—he was seated in one of the strange looking sledges used in those northern deserts, and carried through Tartary and White Russia, to the frontiers of Poland. Covered with dirty rags, worn out with hardships, sick almost unto death, without friends and without money, he begged his way to Coningsburgh, in Prussia.

In this hour of deep distress, he found a person willing to take his draft for five guineas on the Royal Society of England. With this assistance he arrived in the land of our forefathers. He immediately applied to his ever ready friend, Sir Joseph Banks, for employment. Sir Joseph, knowing that nothing suited him better than perilous adventures, told him that a company had just been formed, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of Africa, and discovering the source of the river Niger. Burning sands, savage negroes, venomous serpents, all the frightful animals of the torrid zone, could not alarm the intrepid soul of Ledyard. He immediately expressed his desire to go. When the map was spread before him, and his dangerous journey pointed out, he promptly exclaimed, 'I will go to-morrow morning.' The gentleman smiled at his eagerness, and gladly entrusted him with an expedition in which suffering and peril were certain, and success extremely doubtful. He left London on the 30th of June, 1788, and arrived in Grand Cairo on the 19th of August. There he spent his time to great advantage, in searching for, and deciphering the various wonders of that ancient and once learned land. His letters from Egypt were delightful. They showed much enthusiasm, united with the most patient and laborious exertion. The company formed great hopes concerning his discoveries in Sennaar, and awaited letters from that country with much anxiety. But, alas! he never reached there. He was seized with a violent illness at Cairo—died—and was decently buried beside the English, who had ended their days in that celebrated city.

We should never read accounts of great, or good men without learning some profitable lesson. If we cannot, like Ledyard, defend Gibraltar, sail round the world with Captain Cook, project trading voyages to the North West coast, study Egyptian hieroglyphics, and traverse the dreary northern zone on foot, we can at least, learn from him the important lesson of perseverance. The boy who perseveringly pores over a hard lesson, and who will not give up an intricate problem until he has studied it out, forms a habit, which, in after life, will make him a great man; and he who resolutely struggles against his own indolence, violent temper, or any other bad propensity, will most assuredly be a good one.

## ANECDOTE OF HADYN.

The *Encyclopedia Americana* relates the following anecdote of this great musical composer. Some years before his death, which happened May 31, 1809, the Dilettanti Society in Vienna concluded their winter concerts with a splendid performance of the Creation, to which Hadyn was invited. His reception made a great impression on him, weakened as he was by age, but his own work affected him still more deeply; and at the passage, 'It was light,' overpowered by the harmony which he had himself created, the tears ran down his cheeks, and with upraised arms, he cried, 'Not from me, but thence does all this come!' He sunk under the weight of his feelings, and was obliged to be carried out.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

## TO YOUTH.

The uprising generation are the beauty and glory of the land, and it is on this part of our population that patriots and Christians look with an eye of anxious anticipation. Yes, youthful readers you are viewed as the future hope of our country, the ornaments of society, the comfort of parents and friends, and as polished pillars in the house of God, that shall with unwearied steadfastness support that spiritual building. You therefore discover at a single glance the importance and responsibility of the situation in which you are placed. When your minds are brought seriously to bear on this matter, do not some such thoughts as these revolve in your hearts?—Will the youthful companions be realized? Do I possess, and shall I reduce to practice those honorable and virtuous principles which serve as the safeguard of national liberty and independence? Have I embraced, and do I cherish in my soul that vital piety, that divine religion, which qualifies me for the acceptable service of the sanctuary, and which shall enable me to supply the place of the humble Christian when he shall have been consigned to the house of silence? Those of you who are strangers to such reflections—those in whose bosoms such thoughts do not revolve, have great reason to fear that the hope indulged of their future usefulness and happiness will be disappointed. Much depends with regard to your future condition on the start which you take in the commencement of life. Be careful whom you select as your friends and early associates. If they be the votaries of sinful pleasure; fond of those amusements which kill time, and estrange the heart from the exercises of religion—if they belong to the ungodly and heaven-daring class, who profane the name of Jehovah, and violate his holy Sabbath—rest assured the prospect relative to your future course is gloomy, and continuing to love and delight in such society, an awful end awaits you. 'He that loveth wise men shall be wise, but the companion of fools shall be destroyed.'

## EARTHLY TIES.

Oh how many ties there are to bind the soul to earth! When the strongest are cut asunder, and the spirit feels itself cast loose from every bond that connects itself with mortality, how imperceptibly does one little tendril after another become entwined about it, and draw it back with gentle violence! He who thinks he has but one love is always mistaken. The heart may have one overmastering affection, more powerful than all the rest, which like the main root of the tree is that which supports it; but if that be cut away, it will find a thousand minute fibres still clinging to the soil of humanity. An absorbing passion may fill up the soul, and while it lasts, may throw a shade over the various obligations, and the infinite multitude of kindnesses and tender associations that bind us to mankind; but when that fades, these are seen to twinkle in the firmament of life as the stars shine after the sun has gone down. Even the brute, and the lilies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, put in their silent claims; and the heart that would have spurned the world, settles quietly down again upon its bosom.

## PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

This is a thing of accident, resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be praised or blamed on this head. The desire for looking well is ruining half the young people in the world; causing them to study their glasses, and paint or patch, instead of pursuing that which is lasting and solid, the cultivation of the mind. It is always a mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to bear a person praise or blame another solely because they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test, and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man be tall or short, whether the blood stains the cheek or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet, if not so gay, as the rose, and it bears no thorn about it. As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed, except by deception, and what indeed, in reality, is not worth the trouble of being so, even if it could.

## COOLNESS.

We have been admonished by the royal philosopher of the Jews, that the sun should not go down upon our wrath; but had Solomon penetrated half the mysteries of the female breast, he would have additionally intercalated a sunset upon our coolness! Anger is of brief endurance, and soon raves itself to rest; but coolness is as long-lived as other cold-blooded animals; it is as the toad which exists for years in the heart of a rock! Were I, like Dr. Gregory and other moral tacticians, to bequeath a legacy of counsel to my daughters, I would say—'Never sleep upon a misunderstanding with those you love; if you feel less kindly towards them than usual, the chances run that you are in the wrong.'

## COLOR OF AIR.

The color, from even a considerable portion of air, is too faint to be perceptible. Hence the air that fills an apartment, or which immediately surrounds us when abroad, appears colorless and perfectly transparent. But when we behold the immense mass of atmosphere through which we view the firmament, the color is reflected with sufficient force to produce distant perception. But it is not necessary for this that so great an extent of air should be exhibited to us as that which forms the whole depth or thickness of the atmosphere. Distant mountains appear blue, not because that is their color, but because it is the color of the medium through which they are seen.

## SELECTIONS.

## MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The following manly and patriotic exposition of the nature of the controversy now going on between Mexico and her insurgent Province, and of the course which the United States ought to pursue in regard to it, is from Gov. McDuffie's last message to the legislature of South Carolina. The unreserved expression of his sentiments on this subject, and their reciprocation by a committee of the House, will do much towards removing the opinion, entertained by many, that the South is obstinately bent on the annexation of Texas to the Union.

I have looked with deep concern, not unmixed with regret, upon the occurrences which have taken place during the present year, in various parts of the United States, relative to the civil war which is still in progress between the Republic of Mexico, and one of her revolted provinces.

It is true, that no country is responsible for the sympathies of its citizens; but I am nevertheless utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply, that by their voluntary expatriation—under whatever circumstances of adventure, of speculation, of honor, or of infamy, they have forfeited all claim to our paternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom, for a land of despotism, they have done it with their eyes open, and deserve their destiny. There is too much reason to believe that many of them have gone as mere adventurers, speculating upon the chances of establishing an independent government in Texas, and of seizing that immense and fertile domain by the title of the sword. But be this as it may, when they became citizens of Mexico, they became subject to the Constitution and laws of that country; and whatever changes the Mexican people may have since made in that Constitution and these laws, they are matters with which foreign States can have no concern, and of which they have no right to take cognizance. I trust, therefore, that the State of South Carolina will give no countenance, direct or indirect, open or concealed, to any acts which may compromise the neutrality of the United States, or bring into question their plighted faith. Justice—stern and unbending justice—in our intercourse with other States, would be paramount to all the considerations of mere expediency, even if it were possible that these could be separated. But they cannot; justice is the highest expediency, and I am sure South Carolina is the last State in the Union that would knowingly violate this sacred canon of political morality.

If any consideration could add to the intrinsic weight of these high inducements to abstain from any species of interference with the domestic affairs of a neighboring and friendly State, it would be the tremendous retribution to which we are so peculiarly exposed on our southwestern frontier, from measures of retaliation.

Should Mexico declare war against the U. States, and aided by some great European power, hoist the standard of servile insurrection in Louisiana and the neighboring States, how deep would be our self-reproaches in reflecting that these atrocious proceedings received even a colorable apology from our example, or from the unlawful conduct of our own citizens!

There is one question, connected with this controversy, of a definite character, upon which it may be proper that you should express an opinion. You are doubtless aware that the people of Texas, by an almost unanimous vote, have expressed their desire to be admitted into our Confederacy, and application will probably be made to Congress for that purpose. In my opinion, Congress ought not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy. If we admit Texas into our Union, while Mexico is still waging war against that Province, with a view to re-establish her supremacy over it, we shall, by the very act itself, make ourselves a party to the war. Nor can we take this step, without incurring this heavy responsibility, until Mexico herself shall recognize the independence of her revolted Province.

We have no official information of the precise state of our relations with Mexico. Enough is known, however, to satisfy us that the conjuncture is eminently critical. Let us be scrupulously careful that we do nothing to countenance, and all we can to prevent the calamity, of a war. In the present state of things a war with any country would be the greatest of calamities; for we could scarcely hope to come out of it with any thing but the mere wreck of a free constitution, and the external forms of a free government.

But may heaven avert these inauspicious omens, and direct all your measures to the advancement of our true glory and lasting happiness, as a free and a favored people.

A committee of the House reply in the following terms:—

Your Committee cannot but look upon a war, at the present time, between the United States and Mexico, as a calamity greatly to be deprecated, for more reasons than it is now necessary to announce; and solemnly protest against any violation of that neutrality which our Government professes toward that state. South Carolina cannot consent, under a supposed idea of self-interest, to violate the sanctity of the law of nations, or that neutrality which should always be guarded by the United States toward a foreign nation engaged in an internal struggle. Under the present circumstances, to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and receive her into the Union, could be no less than a declaration of war against Mexico, and of doubtful policy to the elder slave-holding states.

## NEW DOLLAR.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the dollar of our own mint is soon to make its appearance. For thirty years the coinage of the American dollar has been suspended. We may hope that it will not be long before the money of the American people will become so familiar to them as to render description superfluous, which at present is the only way to introduce it to their acquaintance.

The face of the coin represents a full length figure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the *pileus*, or liberty-cap, surmounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with its thirteen stripes crossed by a scroll, on which is the word Liberty.

The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing, drawn accurately from nature; all the heraldic appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irregularly twenty-six stars; the entrance of Michigan into the Union, having been, it seems, anticipated.

The design of the face of the coin was drawn by Mr. Sully, and that of the reverse by Mr. Titian Peale; both under instructions from the directors of the mint. The dies were executed by Mr. Gobrecht, one of the engravers of the mint. This emission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805. It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins, as soon as it is practicable to do so.—*Globe*.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

We can conceive of nothing more dreadful than the state of suspense a man must be in, who is hourly apprehensive of an attack of hydrophobia, and whose suffering is prolonged for months, and finally ends in a most horrible death. An eye witness gives, in the *Morristown New Jersey*, the following account of such a case:—Nathan Smith, a resident of Stanhope, Sussex co. New Jersey, was at a store in that town, in June last, when a mad dog ran in and bit him on one of his hands. The wounded part was soon after cut out and cauterized. From that time until the 21st day of November last, nothing occurred to relieve or increase his apprehensions respecting the issue. During this interval he partook of scull cap tea. The wound healed, but was at times sensitive, and occasional exercise or passion would cause it to break out afresh. The first symptoms of malady appeared on the above day, when he complained of a pain in the head and in the wounded part. The following day, restlessness, fever, and increased pain came on. Towards midnight appeared alarming spasmodic affections in the throat, and a feeling of suffocation, attended with a general agitation of the system. These occurred at intervals, and increased till Thursday evening, when an abundant flow of saliva began, and the spasms increased in violence. During the intervals he begged his attendants to hold him firmly, as he should probably run raving mad, and he did not wish to injure any one, which he might do if not prevented. The last spasm occurred on Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, and terminated his existence. He lived but two days after the first attack, and all that time presented a spectacle of horror beyond description. His countenance was vacant and unearthly, and his sufferings extreme. He begged in the most imploring manner for some one to put an end to him, and rid him of the misery of being choked to death, such was the extent of his sufferings. His thirst was extreme, and when drink was presented to him he was seized with indescribable horror, and ordered it away. If he did attempt to drink, violent spasms ensued. He left a wife and two children, and was 25 years of age.

## EX-SHERIFF PARKINS.

This individual, who has long been in the debtor's prison in New York, may be seen daily, gathering cinders for the grate in his prison. If ever man had just cause to complain of the dishonesty of his species, it is Mr. Parkins. He was swindled out of a large amount of property by a rogue in England, and came to this country in pursuit of him. Since his residence among us, he has been swindled and plundered in all directions. He has great infirmities of temper; and some people, in a dastardly spirit of money-making, would take advantage of this infirmity, provoke him to assault them, and then sue for damages. Juries could be found who would violate their oaths, as well as every consideration of honor and magnanimity, to promote these plundering proceedings. By such and various other vile devices, he has been stripped of a large fortune, and is now the tenant of a prison.—*N. Y. Sun*.

## SPECIE AND THE MINT.

The whole amount of specie now in the country is computed by the Secretary of the Treasury to exceed \$73,000,000, of which amount he supposes \$28,000,000 to be in circulation, and 45,000,000 in bank. The present amount of paper in circulation is computed on the same authority to amount to 120,000,000, and the amount of bank capital in active operation to 250,000,000, besides 50,000,000 which has been authorized and is not in active operation. The amount of coinage at the mint, from the 1st of Jan. 1836, to the 1st of November was \$3,619,440 in gold, 2,877,000 in silver, and 22,634 in copper, making a total of 6,519,074, in ten months. The Secretary of the Treasury states in his report that the branch mints will probably be completed by the first of June next. The amount of gold coined since the new valuation in 1834, has been near \$10,000,000. Of the whole amount of gold coined before that date, about 12,000,000, it is computed that not more than 1,000,000 remained in the country, as its excess of value, compared with that of silver, at the rate established by law, excluded it from circulation, and from use for banking purposes. A large proportion of the gold coinage of the last year was in quarter eagles.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

A specimen of the Quincy Patriot is herewith presented to the consideration of a liberal and enlightened public. The present number, however, is intended rather to develop the plan and prescribe the course of the paper than to foreshow its ordinary external appearance or fully indicate the quality of its future contents. So far, then, as the design and object of the enterprise are considered, the sheet now issued speaks for itself; but with respect to the matter that may hereafter occupy its columns, the editors promise increased efforts in proportion to the favor with which their labors may be regarded.

Considering the diffusion of information as among the primary means of preserving our thriving republic from ruin and dissolution, every project tending to place such means within the reach of all classes of citizens and designed to inspire throughout the whole community a taste for reading, cannot but receive the friendly offices of all who wish well to our institutions. The very moderate cost at which this journal is afforded to subscribers, will, we are assured, command for it an extensive patronage; and the impartial course to be pursued in relation to the ordinary and exciting topics of the day, will commend it to the favorable notice of all who desire accurate information respecting passing events, and wish to erect just opinions upon a foundation of facts.

It is intended to furnish the readers of this journal with as much materials for study and preservation, independent of advertisements, as is usually found in weekly newspapers. In our original articles, we shall endeavor to contemplate things as they are, and as they ought to be, without conflicting with the honest opinions of any reasonable being or wandering into the interminable labyrinth of controversy—striving to advocate truth—to inculcate virtue and piety—and to promote knowledge. In our selections, the grand purpose will be to offer what is worth perusing and remembering, rather than what is merely novel and fleeting—combining, however, as far as consistent, the agreeable with the useful—sprinkling a spice of innocent amusement with the fundamentals of instruction—so that the gay and the sedate may be alike allured and satisfied.

We do not enter upon our undertaking with any very high-raised expectations. The golden age of our profession have gone by, and if there is any class of the community to whom the sentence pronounced upon the transgressors in Eden peculiarly applies, it is the printer. We would, however, indulge the belief, that by an assiduous attention to our business and an earnest endeavor to make the best use of the means afforded us, we shall be enabled to furnish an acceptable weekly offering, and that an enterprising and growing community, among whom is the chosen scene of our labors and our hopes, will reward us with a liberal patronage.

## KINDNESS.

There are periods in the life of every individual when he is made peculiarly sensible of his intimate dependence on his fellow-beings for his comfort and convenience. In his prosperous moments, when all things wear a smiling aspect, and life is all-sufficient in itself for his happiness, he may wrap himself in the mantle of selfishness, and forget, or pretend to doubt, that we are mutual dependents on each other. But let misfortune, or sorrow, or sickness, or any of the calamities of life, come upon him, and his heart yearns for, and thrills at, the voice of sympathy.

This law of nature is also recognized in the lesser difficulties and perplexities of life. There are moods of mind when the slightest obstacles can disconcert us, and we are ready to despair at hindrances, which in our happier moments would furnish no serious impediments. At such a time, it is the peculiar office of kindness to remove depression of spirit, and strengthen and encourage the desponding heart.

We would take this opportunity to tender our thanks to all who have extended to us a helping hand in the commencement of our journal. Whatever may be the result of the undertaking, we trust we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the many favors we have received, which, however trifling they may be considered by the generosity which prompted to their performance, are much, very much, in the regard of the recipients.

## ADVERTISING, COMMUNICATIONS, &amp;c.

As a medium of advertising, our paper commends itself to the notice of the business part of this community. Our circulation in this town alone is upwards of three hundred, and the prospect of its favorable reception in the neighboring towns is already encouraging.

Our columns will be open to the favors of correspondents, and to the fair and dignified discussion of any subject which may be deemed interesting to our patrons.

The difficulties attendant on the getting together of an office—and the want of an exchange list whereon to exercise the scissors editorial, with other harmless inconveniences, must furnish an excuse, if any is needed, not only for the delay of our publication, but for any deficiency in the matter of news.

We have inserted on our first page an article, from the pen of Audobon, entitled 'Burning of the Forests.' It is an interesting and affecting description of one of the many sufferings endured by the pioneers in the settlement of our country. Similar events, though of rare occurrence, are not yet entirely unknown.

## NOTICE.

We forward this number of our paper to many individuals who belong or have formerly resided in this place, and to a few others, with the hope that they may so far approve of our enterprise as to be induced to extend their patronage. Those who retain this number will be added to our list as subscribers, and such as do not wish to be so considered, will please return it, by mail or otherwise, to this office.

## OUR SECOND SHEET.

The first number of the paper is issued in advance of the date it bears. We have thus anticipated the time in order to complete our arrangements, and that the date and subscriptions of our journal might correspond. The second number will appear on the fourteenth of January, and be regularly continued on each succeeding Saturday.

## GRANITE.

It is but a few years since that properly speaking, *Scintille*, first attracted an article of great beauty and value. Although Granite is abundant in very coarse varieties which are found of the state, do by no means furnish stone; indeed some of them hardly walls. Much of the Granite in the great river is of this description, as is a portion of the range which extends to Andover, particularly along its base. 'Most of the Granite,' says Prof. *Scintille*, 'the eastern part of the state, is of the finest and admirably well for architectural purposes.' This industry tends its ledges around Boston in a line, at the distance of fifteen or two Colasset to Milton, on the southern curve, and from Cape Ann to Salem, have the finest quality of Granite.' geologist admits that the Quincy Granite is equal to all others. Already are York as much noted for their marble from the rude hills of our flourishing tropic of the Russian empire is for Autocrat. Our ledges may be compared at interest, which annually pours habitants a liberal income. Every every facility of communication, to particularly if their course is directed to town, is adding so much to the progress. Lumber is growing rapidly scarcer, higher, the effect of which will be to modify into more general use, and wealth to flow in among us. The clouded in brightness, that as a tree grow and flourish, are one generation it will rank second to none but in land towns of Massachusetts, in European population. We shall resume the subject.

## THE SEASON.

The approach of Winter is too often of anxiety and dread. His presence, reluctance—he is regarded as an unwelcome and few there are who are willing to see him. 'king of intimate domestic fire-side enjoyments, home-born life, and all the comforts that the lowly Of undisturbed retirement, and the Of long uninterrupted evening hours. And yet to such a distinction he has. He compensates the shortening of the day.

Of social converse and instructive ed And gathering, at short notice, in the family dispersed, and fixing the Not less dispersed by daylight and night.

He gives to Nature a Sabbath-like repose to the mind of man new sources of insight, and of gratitude to the Ruler of the preceding winters, is beautifully due of the peculiar privileges of the present season.

'The poet or historian's page, by a Made vocal for the amusement of the The sprightly lyre, whose treasures of The touch from many a trembling elf And the clearest of symphonies, yet And in the charming strife triumph Beguile the night, and set a keener On female industry: the threaded steel Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task pursue Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not Nor such as with a frown forbids the Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of Nor do we madly, like an impious who deem religion frenzy, and the That made them, an intruder on the Start at his awful name, or deem his A jarring note. 'Thoumes of a grave! Exciting off our gratitude and love. While we review with memory's eye That calls the past to one exact review The dangers we have 'scaped, the bi The disappointed life, deliverance Unlooked for, life preserved and peace Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.'

There is another aspect in which the should be viewed—in its claims upon a obedience. No individual, whatever may is exempted from the duty of inquiring can do to his fellow-beings. He must little of mankind who is ignorant of Yet such knowledge is not to be acquired converse merely with persons of their life. They must enter the abodes of their many wants—their exposure to the of the weather, and to the sudden attacks of disease; they must see the groveling vices, and become acquainted sequences of ignorance and poverty. be known before they can be remedied of the affluent know but little of and sufferings of the poor.

## THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Governors of several of the states upon their respective Legislatures to do their portion of the surplus revenue, to be distributed. Ohio and Connecticut upon the application of their portion for common schools. Some states are for ed in a tangible shape, so that it may any moment, should the Government s as the only condition upon which they that when demanded it shall be returned, however, can always call for as much judgment is needed for the support of the people must furnish it to the extent the whole surplus should be recalled, much more, the States must comply. continues, such is the flourishing conditional finances, that there is more likely tion than a deficiency, for all the wants ment; plethora is more to be guarded fever. We ought therefore to take it for the surplus will not be wanted nor demand. As the legislature convenes within a question, What shall we do with our probably be discussed and decided. M are for applying it to internal improvement, are not disposed to favor this application. It would be no easy matter to make such as would receive the general sanction nity. Some are disposed to entrust it safe keeping, with the expectation that



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

A specimen of the Quincy Patriot is herewith presented to the consideration of a liberal and enlightened public. The present number, however, is intended rather to develop the plan and prescribe the course of the paper than to furnish its ordinary external appearance or fully indicate the quality of its future contents. So far, then, as the design and object of the enterprise are considered, the sheet now issued speaks for itself; but with respect to the matter that may hereafter occupy its columns, the editors promise increased efforts in proportion to the favor with which their labors may be regarded.

Considering the diffusion of information as among the primary means of preserving our thriving republic from ruin and dissolution, every project tending to place such means within the reach of all classes of citizens and designed to inspire throughout the whole community a taste for reading, cannot but receive the friendly offices of all who wish well to our institutions. The very moderate cost at which this journal is afforded to subscribers, will, we are assured, command for it an extensive patronage; and the impartial course to be pursued in relation to the ordinary and exciting topics of the day, will commend it to the favorable notice of all who desire accurate information respecting passing events, and wish to erect just opinions upon a foundation of facts.

It is intended to furnish the readers of this journal with as much material for study and preservation, independent of advertisements, as is usually found in weekly newspapers. In our original articles, we shall endeavor to contemplate things as they are, and as they ought to be, without conflicting with the honest opinions of any reasonable being or wandering into the interminable labyrinth of controversy—striving to advance truth—to inculcate virtue and piety—and to promote knowledge. In our selections, the grand purpose will be to offer what is merely novel and fleeting—rather than what is as consistent, the agreeable with the useful—sprinkling a spice of innocent amusement with the fundamentals of instruction—so that the gay and the sedate may be alike allured and satisfied.

We do not enter upon our undertaking with any very high-raised expectations. The golden days of our profession have gone by, and if there is any class of the community to whom the sentence pronounced upon the transgressors in Eden peculiarly applies, it is the printer. We would, however, indulge the belief, that by an assiduous attention to our business and an earnest endeavor to make the best use of the means afforded us, we shall be enabled to furnish an acceptable weekly offering, and that an enterprising and growing community, among whom is the chosen scene of our labors and our hopes, will reward us with a liberal patronage.

## KINDNESS.

There are periods in the life of every individual when he is made peculiarly sensible of his intimate dependence on his fellow-beings for his comfort and convenience. In his prosperous moments, when all things wear a smiling aspect, and life is all-sufficient in itself for his happiness, he may wrap himself in the mantle of selfishness, and forget, or pretend to doubt, that he is mutual dependents on each other. But let misfortune, or sorrow, or sickness, or any of the calamities of life, come upon him, and his heart yearns for, and thrills at, the voice of sympathy.

This law of our nature is also recognized in the lesser difficulties and perplexities of life. There are moods of mind when the slightest obstacles can disconcert us, and we are ready to despair at hindrances, which in our happier moments would furnish no serious impediments. At such a time, it is the peculiar office of kindness to remove depression of spirit, and strengthen and encourage the desponding heart.

We would take this opportunity to tender our thanks to all who have extended to us a helping hand in the commencement of our journal. Whatever may be the result of the undertaking, we trust we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the many favors we have received, which, however trifling they may be considered by the generosity which prompted to their performance, are much, very much, in the regard of the recipients.

## ADVERTISING, COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

As a medium of advertising, our paper commands itself to the notice of the business part of this community. Our circulation in this town alone is upwards of three hundred, and the prospect of its favorable reception in the neighboring towns is already encouraging.

Our columns will be open to the favors of correspondents, and to the fair and dignified discussion of any subject which may be deemed interesting to our patrons.

The difficulties attendant on the getting together of an office—and the want of an exchange list whereon to exercise the scissors editorial, with other nameless inconveniences, must furnish an excuse, if any is needed, not only for the delay of our publication, but for any deficiency in the matter of news.

We have inserted on our first page an article, from the pen of Audobon, entitled 'Burning of the Forests.' It is an interesting and affecting description of one of the many sufferings endured by the pioneers in the settlement of our country. Similar events, though of rare occurrence, are not yet entirely unknown.

## NOTICE.

We forward this number of our paper to many individuals who belong or have formerly resided in this place, and to a few others, with the hope that they may so far approve of our enterprise as to be induced to extend their patronage. Those who retain this number will be added to our list as subscribers, and such as do not wish to be so considered, will please return it, by mail or otherwise, to this office.

## OUR SECOND SHEET.

The first number of the paper is issued in advance of the date it bears. We have thus anticipated the time in order to complete our arrangements, and that the date and subscriptions of our journal might correspond. The second number will appear on the fourteenth of January, and be regularly continued on each succeeding Saturday.

## GRANITE.

It is but a few years since that Granite, or more properly speaking, *Seinite*, first attracted general notice as an article of great beauty and utility in building. Although Granite is abundant in Massachusetts, the very coarse varieties which are found in some sections of the state, do by no means furnish a good building stone; indeed some of them hardly serve for common walls. Much of the Granite in the vicinity of Connecticut river is of this description, as also a considerable portion of the range which extends from Southborough to Andover, particularly along its northwestern limits. 'Most of the Granite,' says Professor Hitchcock, 'in the eastern part of the state, is of so firm a texture as to answer admirably well for architectural and other economical purposes. This indestructible article extends its ledges around Boston in a curvilinear direction, at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles. From Cohasset to Milton, on the southern extremity of the curve, and from Cape Ann to Salem, on the north, we have the finest quality of Granite.' This distinguished geologist admits that the Quincy Granite is superior in quality to all others. Already are Boston and New York as much noted for their magnificent structures, from the rude hills of our flourishing town, as the metropolis of the Russian empire is for the stone of the Autocrat. Our ledges may be compared to a vast capital at interest, which annually pours in among the inhabitants a liberal income. Every new avenue, and every facility of communication, to these ledges, particularly if their course is directed to the centre of the town, is adding so much to the prosperity of Quincy. Lumber is growing rapidly scarcer, and consequently higher, the effect of which will be, to bring our commodity into more general use, and cause the tide of wealth to flow in among us. The prospects are unclouded in brightness, that as a town, Quincy must grow and flourish, ere one generation has passed, until it will rank second to none but Lowell, with the inland towns of Massachusetts, in enterprise, wealth and population. We shall resume the subject again.

## THE SEASON.

The approach of Winter is too often made a source of anxiety and dread. His presence is endured with reluctance—he is regarded as an unwelcome visitor—and few there are who are willing to crown him with the king of intimate delights, Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours Of long uninterrupted evening know.

And yet to such a distinction he has a rightful claim. He compensates the shortening of the day—

Of social converse and instructive ease. And gathering, at short notice, in one group, The family dispersed, and fixing thought, Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.

He gives to Nature a Sabbath-like repose, and furnishes to the mind of man new sources of instruction and delight, and of gratitude to the Ruler of the Seasons. Cowper's 'Winter Evening,' from which we have taken the preceding extracts, is beautifully descriptive of some of the peculiar privileges of the present season—

'The poet's or historian's page, by one Made vocal for the amusement of the rest; The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out; And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct, And in the charming strain triumphant still; Beguile the night, and set a keener edge On female industry: the threaded steel Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds. Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull, Nor such as with a frown forbids the play Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth; Nor do we madly, like an impious world, Who deem religion frenzy, and the God, That made them, an intruder on their joys, Start at his awful name, or deem his praise A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone, Exacting of our gratitude and love. While we review with memory's pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review, The dangers we have scaped, the broken snare, The disappointed foe, deliverance found Unlooked for, life preserved and peace restored, Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.'

There is another aspect in which the present season should be viewed—in its claims upon our active benevolence. No individual, whatever may be his station, is exempted from the duty of inquiring what good he can do to his fellow-beings. He must have seen but little of mankind who is ignorant of human misery. Yet such knowledge is not to be acquired by those who converse merely with persons of their own station in life. They must enter the abodes of the poor and see their many wants—their exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, and to the sudden attacks or the slow ravages of disease; they must see the effects of their groveling vices, and become acquainted with the consequences of ignorance and poverty. Such evils must be known before they can be remedied; yet the generality of the affluent know but little of the privations and sufferings of the poor.

## THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Governors of several of the states have called upon their respective Legislatures to decide relative to their portion of the surplus revenue, which is about to be distributed. Ohio and Connecticut have decided upon the application of their portion for the support of common schools. Some states are for keeping it funded in a tangible shape, so that it may be available at any moment, should the Government again require it, as the only condition upon which they receive it, is, that when demanded it shall be returned. Congress, however, can always call for as much money as is in its judgment is needed for the support of Government, and the people must furnish it to the extent required. 'If the whole surplus should be recalled, and twice as much more, the States must comply. But if peace continues, such is the flourishing condition of our national finances, that there is more likely to be a repletion than a deficiency, for all the wants of the Government; plethora is more to be guarded against than fever. We ought therefore to take it for granted, that the surplus will not be wanted nor demanded.'

As the legislature convenes within a few days, the question, What shall we do with our portion? will probably be discussed and decided. Many, doubtless, are for applying it to internal improvements, but we are not disposed to favor this application of the money. It would be no easy matter to make such improvements as would receive the general sanction of the community. Some are disposed to entrust it to the banks for safe keeping, with the expectation that they will loan

it out to individuals, and thus release the pressure in the money market, but would this expectation ever be realized?

There is another class of the people—a very extensive and intelligent class—who are in favor of its immediate distribution among the several towns and cities of the commonwealth, in proportion to the population of each, and the interest thereof to be appropriated to the support of free schools. Several towns have expressed a favorable opinion of this measure, and are circulating petitions for signatures to be presented to the legislature with reference to this view of the subject. We hope that every city and town in the state will thus express itself. Whatever may be the event, it is time to give the subject serious attention. We are inclined to the opinion that a large majority of the people of this town are highly favorable to the last proposed manner of distribution. We unhesitatingly pronounce it the only way in which it can be divided with general satisfaction and benefit. There is no danger to be apprehended from the spread of education, while there is much to be feared from monied monopolies. Our liberties will not be endangered if intelligence be the characteristic of the people. Our free schools are the glory of our country, and it is to them that we must mainly look for the dissemination of that wisdom (and we would hope virtue) which is needed to uphold and perpetuate our free institutions.

## HIGH PRICES.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, among many very plausible reasons for the present high prices of provisions, says also that it is to the neglect of agriculture, and the diversion of a large amount of manual labor from farming to other interests. Agriculture does not, in general, receive its due proportion of attention. There is scarcely a farm in this state that produces more than two thirds what it might be made to yield, if sufficient labor and attention were bestowed upon it. Works of public improvements, canals, railroads, &c. have given employment to a large number of laborers, and induced hundreds and thousands of emigrants to come among us, and for this increase of population there has not been a corresponding increase in agricultural productions.

Since the commencement of the present year, there have been imported into Baltimore from foreign parts, 123,722 bushels of wheat, when if proper attention had been bestowed upon agriculture in this country, we should have shipped grain ourselves, instead of having it pour in upon us, not only at Baltimore, but New York, and other places.

It would seem, however, from other sources, that speculation is the occasion of the present exorbitant prices. The Albany Argus estimates the increase of flour left at Albany and West Troy, since the opening of the canal navigation last year, over that of the preceding, at 64,805 barrels. The quantities brought to tide water in 1835, was 1,151,853 barrels—in 1836, 1,216,658. In 1835, there was a plentiful supply of money, and yet the average price of flour for the season was \$6.50 per barrel.

In Philadelphia, the people have resolved in public meetings that they will stand out, and that they will not use butter at the enormously high prices lately demanded; and the consequence is, that at the last date the holders had to carry their butter home—they could not get twenty-five cents.

**ECCLÉSIASTICAL.** A Baptist Society has recently been formed in this town (Neponset.) We understand that divine service is regularly performed in Cushing's Hall, and that the meetings are well attended. The society has no settled pastor.

**ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.** We are informed that a Female Anti-Slavery Society has lately been organized in Dorchester, consisting of ninety members. May the smiles of heaven rest upon all the philanthropic exertions which they may make, consistently with a due regard for their own station and individual rights, for the welfare of the oppressed African.

**DIVIDEND.** At a meeting of the Directors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation it was agreed to declare a dividend of ten dollars on a share—the largest ever divided.

**COMMONWEALTH VS. JOHN WHEELER.** At the Court of Common Pleas, which commenced its session in Dedham, on the 19th inst. John Wheeler was indicted for stealing divers goods from Silas Hall and John P. Holmes of this town. Some of the goods were found in a house in Boston, where the defendant had his quarters, and no reasonable doubt seemed to be possible, whether the defendant carried the goods to that place. As he did not explain, nor attempt to explain, how he acquired the property, he was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to two years hard labor in the State Prison. The same individual was indicted for stealing goods at Dorchester, four days after the theft in this town; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison. He is said to have been released, not long since, from the Sing Sing Penitentiary, in New York.

**MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.** This building, to be erected on the site of the one destroyed by the great conflagration, is to be of Granite, from this town, after the model of the Suffolk Bank, in State-street, Boston, which is allowed by competent judges of architecture, to be a beautiful structure. It is about two hundred, by two hundred and twelve feet, covering more than forty thousand square feet of ground, and its estimated cost is over a million of dollars—the land alone being estimated at five hundred thousand dollars. When completed, it will be one of the most magnificent buildings in the country.

**NORFOLK SENATORS.** From the official returns it appears that Mr. Blake, who was supported by the Antimasonic and Van Buren parties, has lost his election to the Senate, from this county, by one hundred and eleven votes. Mr. French, Whig, who has eighty-four votes less from the people, and Mr. Blake will be the candidates from which the Senate will make a choice.

**CAUTION TO PROFANE SWEARING.** The Mayor of Philadelphia sentenced an individual to one hundred and forty-four hours imprisonment in the Moyamensing Prison for drunkenness and profane swearing, the party not being able to pay the fines.

# QUINCY PATRIOT.

**NEWSPAPERS.** The publishers of the newspapers in Springfield and Northampton, at a meeting recently held by them, have agreed, in consequence of the high prices of the necessities of life, to add to their subscription price twenty-five cents; and the Richmond (Va.) Whig, has raised its price of advertising, for the same reason. This is certainly right—though there are few presses who have the courage to follow the example. While every other trade is advancing its prices, the printer seems to look for no improvement, as though he received a fair compensation for his labors. This is not the case—no trade is so poorly paid. It is encouraging to see the adoption of such measures by newspaper publishers, though, as an offset, other nearer home are throwing their wares into the market for little or nothing.

**SOUTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS.** The committee of the Senate of South Carolina, to whom was referred that portion of Gov. M'Duffie's message which relates to Texas, have, through their chairman, Gen. Hamilton, reported adverse to the views of the Governor and the report of the committee of the House. The report was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

**TEXIAN BRIGADIER GENERAL.** The Dedham Patriot states that Maj. L. W. Smith, of Walpole, has received the appointment of Brigadier General in the Texian army, with the privilege of appointing two Aids. The pay is to be 1400 dollars per year, and at the close of the war 1000 acres of land.

**GOLD MINES.** A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer states that the extent of the gold mining operation in Virginia is such that by the middle of the coming summer the products of the mines will be at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

**FALL OF A CHURCH.** The walls of the new Catholic Church, recently erected in Brooklyn, New York, were blown down on Wednesday evening last. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

**APPLES.** It is said Apples are so plenty this year, in some parts of France, that the price of cider is not likely to exceed five (English) shillings the hogshhead.

**PROBATE COURT.** This Court will be holden in Dedham next Tuesday.

## JOURNAL OF NEWS.

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.** On Saturday last, Elisha Waterman, a lad nine years of age, and son of Mr. Elisha Waterman, of this town, was drowned in Murdock's Pond. A younger brother had gone on to the pond and slid into a hole cut in the ice, when the unfortunate lad ran to his relief, and he was hurried by the glare of the ice into the same hole. The mother being alarmed by another boy, ran to the assistance of her children, and succeeded in rescuing both bodies from the water, but in one the vital spark had fled. The other was with some difficulty resuscitated. —*Plymouth Memorial.*

**NABANT BANK.** The committee appointed by the stockholders to investigate the affairs of the Bank, report that the institution is perfectly solvent, and able to satisfy all its creditors their just demands in full. The immediate causes of the present embarrassed state of the Bank, are stated to have been the failure in business of Messrs. Breed and Chase, one of whom was President and the other a Director. They recommend that the Bank should be continued, that its present officers should resign, and that a Board of nine Directors be chosen, with special instructions to conduct their business upon correct Banking principles.

**STEAMBOAT DISASTER.** We deeply regret to learn by Capt. Brooks, of the steamboat *Santee*, which arrived this morning from Volusia, that on Saturday last, 19th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet pilot, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's bar, stooped to take a dip on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and killed fifteen persons. The steamboat *Santee*, being within three miles, immediately proceeded to the wreck, and took off the remainder of the crew. —*Savannah Georgian.*

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.**—Richmond, Va. Dec. 22. A daring and most extensive robbery was committed this morning, by cutting the trunk from the Lynchburg mail stage, about two miles from this city. One of the trunks contained \$50,000 in notes belonging to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and also \$70,000 in notes belonging to the Bank of Virginia—making \$120,000. The steamboat *Santee*, being within three miles, immediately proceeded to the wreck, and took off the remainder of the crew. —*Savannah Georgian.*

**DISMISSING.** We regret to learn, by the arrival of the ship *Brandt*, at this port, yesterday, of the loss in the Mozambique Channel, in the month of June or July last, of Capt. Edward Howland, of Dedham, master of the ship *Lalla Rookh*, of this port, and Geo. Howland, (son of Stephen Howland) 3d mate, and a boat's crew belonging to said ship. The only particulars that have come to hand, are as follows: The mate (William C. Swain) and second mate were absent chasing whales, for several hours, and on returning on board the ship, learnt from the shipkeeper that whales coming up near the ship soon after their leaving. Capt. Howland lowered his boat and fastened to a sperm whale, which was the last that was seen either of the unfortunate Captain or boat's crew. We have been unable to learn the names of the seamen which composed the boat's crew. —*New Bedford Mercury.*

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.** The Hampden, Mass. Whig, relates that a quantity of hay which had been put into a barn, in the town of Otis, about the beginning of August, spontaneously took fire and consumed by a slow combustion, which probably went on for months. Mr. Root, the owner of the barn, had observed from day to day that his mow, where he had placed a quantity of green hay, well sprinkled with salt, was gradually sinking in the centre. Last week he climbed it and threw off a little hay from the top, when on a sudden, a stream of flame, smoke, and cinders burst upon him, that well nigh suffocated him, at the same time his feet were away, and he found himself engulfed in his shoulders in smoke and embers, from which situation he fortunately very soon extricated himself, rather singed, and gave the alarm of fire; his neighbors by timely exertion extinguished the fire and saved his barn.

**FIRE IN AUGUSTA.** A destructive fire took place in Augusta, on the morning of the 20th inst. which laid sixteen stores in ashes besides the dwellings and out-buildings attached. All the goods and furniture, with trifling exceptions, were saved from the buildings, but part of them afterwards burnt in the street—in which loss probably all participated, in about equal proportion to the quantity of each. The entire loss is estimated at about \$75,000, and the insurance is about two-thirds.

**TEXAS.** The President has at length transmitted to Congress his views in relation to the independence of Texas. The message makes about a column, and meets with the favor of a majority of all parties. It recommends suspension of action, until the lapse of time shall have shown whether or not the Texans are able to support themselves as an independent government. It requests Congress to consider that at the present time there is a great disparity between the physical force of Mexico and Texas, and that until the affair has been finally and decidedly settled between them, a recognition of the latter would be considered as a proof of unfriendly feeling towards the former. It insists always been the policy of the United States to refrain from acknowledging the independence of second-hand powers until long after that question has been settled between the parties themselves. It is true the Mexican army has been expelled, and the former President of Mexico captured; but it is well known that the Mexicans, under a new leader, are raising another army, and making extensive preparations for the recovery of their lost dominion; and under the circumstances, a recognition of the independence of Texas would not be regarded as consistent at the present time. A large number of copies were ordered to be printed in both Houses.

**BLINDNESS.** We saw a small boy in Roxbury, the other day, on his way to the institution in Boston, who was totally blind. His case was singularly distressing. A year ago he was a bright, playful lad, with deep black eyes; he took the whooping cough at school, and soon after caught a violent cold, which brought on a cough of a most serious character. He strained himself by coughing, that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks. The physician who attended him, in attempting to restore them to their places, unfortunately severed the cords by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out. —*Dedham Patriot.*

**FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.** A fire broke out in a house in Pittsburg, on Saturday evening last, while at work in the woods with his team. The house was entirely consumed, with nearly all the furniture. Mr. Bigley and one of his children were burnt to death. Mr. Bigley succeeded in getting his wife and four children out of the flaming building, but in attempting to save the fifth, he perished with it. The fire is attributed to accident. —*Troy Budget.*

**FERTILITY OF MICHIGAN.** A letter in a western paper gives some instances of the fertility of Michigan. A settler in the autumn, of 1834, spent 10 days' work in clearing the underbrush from 20 acres of oak opening, and 20 days in ploughing and harrowing in 20 bushels of wheat. The next summer he harvested 300 bushels from the field by measurement. Last autumn, another sowed four acres of timothy land, a different soil, and this summer harvested from it 208 bushels of wheat. These however are extraordinary crops.

**BOUNTIES.** It appears by the account of the Treasurer of New Hampshire, as reported in the legislature, that the state has paid since June last, the sum of \$1424 for bounties on Crows, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and Wild Cats.

**ACCIDENT.** Mr. Herman R. Blake of Franklin, was seriously injured on Friday evening last, while at work in the woods with his team. His scalp was completely torn from his head, and one ear was partly taken off, but we believe the skull was not injured. It is said he was intoxicated.

## QUINCY LYCEUM.

The next meeting will be on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Dr. J. V. C. Smith has been solicited to deliver his third Lecture on American Antiquities. Question—Is it expedient to admit Texas into the Union, her independence having been recognized by Mexico?

## MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Arthur P. Hayden to Miss Eliza A. Penman. In Hingham, Mr. James L. Lincoln to Miss Cressy Stowell. In Lexington, Mr. Seth L. Hobart, of Hingham, to Miss Louisa C. Muzzey; Mr. John Fillebrown, of West Cambridge, to Miss Abigail Underwood. In Boston, Mr. James Batchelor to Miss Harriet M. Dimon; Mr. William B. Parmenter to Miss Margaret E. Welles; Mr. Stephen Day to Miss Elizabeth Wentworth; Mr. Warren Marsh to Miss Abigail Lincoln.

## DIED.

In this town, Miss Hannah Bent, aged 55. Wid. Relief French, aged 83. In Scituate, Mr. Charles L. Wade, aged 17. In Boston, Miss Esther Vose, formerly of Milton, aged 53; Anne Pierce, wife of Charles G. Loring, aged 37; Miss Ann Bass, daughter of the late Henry Bass, aged 51; Mr. Joel R. Mann, aged 32. In Wadsworth, N. H., William Gay, Esq., aged 47. He had felled a tree expecting another tree which leaned against it, would fall with it, but roots and frost prevented its falling. He proceeded to cut up the felled tree, and when chopping off a second log, the leaning tree fell directly upon and killed him instantly. The tree was to be chopped off before the body could be removed. In Bangor, Me., Nathaniel Haines, Esq., late editor of the Eastern Republican, aged 36.

## Harvey Field,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,** CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c. &c. They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MARKING. All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Mix'd Woolen Yarn.** JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woolen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Accommodation Stable.** THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices, and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES. Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. THADDEUS W. CROSS. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Solomon's Temple.** MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—  
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " BUGGIE WAGONS, "  
2 " SULKYS "  
25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES.  
25 " WAGGON "  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS "  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co., and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH. The Weymouth, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGE, on and after Monday, the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Weymouth Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted. Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, 57 1-2 cents—East Randolph, 57 1-2 cents—Weymouth Landing, BRAINTREE, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents. S. LINFIELD, Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**For Sale.** A new Vessel, building at Southern's Shipyard, which will be completed early in March, of the following dimensions: length on deck, eighty-six feet; breadth of beam, twenty-two feet six inches; depth of hold, eight feet ten inches; about one hundred and fifty tons; built of the best materials, and copper fastened. Apply in Boston to A. C. LOWARD & Co., T. Wharf, or at the ship yard to JOHN L. SOUTHER. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**For Sale.** The large and commodious house recently built, and at present occupied and to be let by the subscriber, situated on Adams street, near the mansion of Hon. John Q. Adams, and adjoining the premises of Thomas Greenleaf, Esq. The house is of the best materials, two stories high, the walls filled with brick, with a large piazza in front, and finished in the best style. Connected with the same are convenient out-houses and a spacious stable. There are fifty acres of Land lying in the immediate vicinity of the house, under good cultivation, and planted with one hundred fruit trees, in bearing order, and of the choicest variety. A never-failing brook runs through the premises, passing within a few rods of the house. If not sold previously to the first of March, it will then be offered at public auction. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to JOHN FOWLE. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**For Sale.** The House now occupied by Mrs. T. B. Adams, together with about three acres of Land attached to the same. Also—The House and Land now occupied and improved by Mr. Edwards, adjoining the same. For terms, apply to E. MILLER, in Boston, or JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Quincy. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**For Sale.** The House and Land, now owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Weymouth Turnpike, a quarter of a mile from the Episcopal Church. Apply to THOMPSON BAXTER. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**To be Let.** The House and Farm now occupied by Major Hollis. For terms apply to E. MILLER, in Boston, or JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Quincy. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Wanted.** \$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Wrought Muslin Collars.** A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Quincy Livery Stable.** SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Mohair Coating.** OF good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.







# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 2.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. If you have the pieces, and get your furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexplored awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed. The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellany will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulpit for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is, to give to the people, in a simple, plain, and unassuming manner, the information which is so necessary in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they realize the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and which will be given one in nearly every fourth coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

**Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.**

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords a delightful recreation.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no false fiction.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It tells the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbets, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

**Liniment Opodeldoc.** FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Goodale. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Salt Rheum Ointment.** A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all Eruptions of the Skin. Dr. Goodale, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN,	Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR.,	Milton.
CHARLES BRECK,	Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	South Scituate.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,	Lynn.
E. T. FOGG,	New York City.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	141, Nassau St.
FREEMAN HUNT,	
J. P. CALLENDER,	

## MISCELLANY.

### THE BOGLE OF ANNESLIE.

'An' ye winna believe i' the Bogle?' said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they sat in the door of her father's cottage on one fine autumn evening: 'Do ye hear that, mither, Andrew'll na believe i' the Bogle?'

'Gude be wi' us, Effie!' exclaimed Andrew, a slender and delicate youth of about two and twenty, 'a bonny time I wad hae o't, gin I were to heed every auld wife's clatter.'

The words 'auld wife' had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock o' night, a certain apparition was wont to appear in the form of a maiden above the usual size, with a three-cornered hat. Sundry other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still very incredulous. 'He'll rue that, dearly will he rue it!' said Effie, as he departed.

Many days, however, passed away, and Effie was evidently much disappointed to find that the scepticism of her lover gathered strength. Nay, he had the audacity to insult, by gibes and jests, the true believers, and to call upon them for the reasons of their faith. Effie was in a terrible passion.

At last, however, her prophecy was fulfilled. Andrew was passing over the moor, while the clock struck ten; for it was his usual practice to walk at that hour, in order to mock the fears of his future bride. He was just winding round the thicket which opened to him a view of the cottage where Effie dwelt, when he heard a light step behind him, and in an instant his feet were tripped up, and he laid prostrate on the turf. Upon looking up he beheld a tall muscular man standing over him, who, in no courteous manner, desired to see the contents of his pocket. 'I hae but na coin i' the world,' exclaimed the young forerunner. 'That coin mair I hae,' said his assailant. 'Faith! I see show ye play for't, then,' said Andrew, and then sprung upon his feet.

Andrew was considered the best cudgel player for twenty miles round, so that in brief space he cooled the ardor of his antagonist, and dealt such visitations upon his skull as might have made a much firmer head ache for a fortnight. The man stepped back, and pausing in his assault raised his hand to his forehead, and buried it among his dark locks. It returned covered with blood. 'Thou hast cracked my crown,' he said, 'but she's na gang scatheless; and, flinging down his cudgel, he flew on his young foe, and grasping his body before he was aware of the attack, whirled him to the earth with an appalling impetus. 'The Lord hae mercy on me!' said Andrew, 'I'm a dead man.'

He was not far from it, for his rude foe was preparing to put the finishing stroke to his victory. Suddenly something stirred in the bushes, and the conqueror, turning away from his victim, cried out, 'The bogle! the bogle!' and fled precipitately. Andrew ventured to look up. He saw the figure which had been described to him approaching; its face was very pale, and its step was not heard on the grass. At last it stood up by his side and looked down upon him. Andrew buried his face in his cloak; presently the apparition spoke—indistinctly, indeed, for its teeth seemed to chatter with cold: 'This is a cauld an' eerie night to be so late on Anneslie mair!' and immediately it glided away. Andrew lay a few minutes in a trance; and then arising from his cold bed ran hastily towards the cottage of his mistress. His hair stood on end, and the vapors of the night sunk chill upon his brow as he lifted up the latch, and flung himself on an oaken seat.

'Preserve us!' cried the old woman, 'Why, ye are mair than enough to frighten a body out o' her wits! To come in wi' sic a jaunt and a jerk, bareheaded, and the red blood scattered o'er your leather jerkin! Shame on you, Andrew! in what mishanter hast thou broken that fule's head o' thine?'

'Peace, mither,' said the young man taking breath, 'I hae seen the bogle.'

The old lady had a long line of reproaches drawn up in order to march, between her lips; but the mention of bogle was the order for disbanding them. A thousand questions poured in, in rapid succession. 'How was she? How was she dressed? How old was she? What did she say?'

'She was a tall thin woman, about seven feet high!'

'Oh, Andrew!' cried Effie. 'As ugly as sin!' continued Andrew. 'Other people tell a different story,' said Effie.

'True on my bible oath!' said Andrew, 'and then her beard!—' 'A beard! Andrew!' shrieked Effie, 'a woman with a beard! For shame, Andrew.'

'Nay, I saw it; she had seen full sixty winters afore she died to trouble us.' 'I'll wager my best gown,' said the maiden, 'that sixteen wad be nearer the mark.'

'But what was she like, Andrew?' said the old woman. 'Was she like old Janet that was drowned in the pond hard by? or that auld witch that your master hanged for stealing his pet lamb? or was she like—'

'Are you sure she was na like me, Andrew?' said Effie looking archly in his face. 'You—phsaw—faith, guid mither, she was like to naebodie I ken, unless it be auld Elspeth, the cobbler's wife, that was spirited away by the Abbot, for breaking Father Jerome's head wi' a tin frying pan.'

'And how was she dressed, Andrew?'

'In that horrible three-cornered hat, which may I be blinded if I ever seek to look upon again; and in a large blue apron,' exclaimed Andrew.

'Green, Andrew,' cried Effie, twirling her own green apron round her thumb.

'How you like to tease one,' said the lover. Poor Andrew did not at all enter into his mistress's pleasantry; for he labored under great depression of spirits, and never lifted his eyes from the ground.

'But ye hae na tald us what she said,' said the old woman, assuming an air of deeper mystery, as each question was put and answered in its turn.

'What signifies it whether she said this or that; get me some comfort, for to speak truth, I'm very cauld.'

'Well mayest thou be sae,' said Effie; 'for, indeed, she continued, in a feigned voice, 'it was a cauld an' eerie night to be sae late on Anneslie mair.'

Andrew started, and a doubt seemed to pass over his mind. He looked up at the damsel, and perceived, for the first time, that her large blue eye was laughing at him from under the shade of a huge three-cornered hat. The next moment he hung over her in an ecstasy of gratitude, and smothered with his kisses the ridicule which she forced upon him as the penalty of his preservation.

'Seven feet high, Andrew.' 'My dear Effie.' 'As ugly as sin.' 'My darling lassie.' 'And a beard.'

'Na, na; now you carry the jest o'er far.' 'And sixty winters.' 'Sixteen springs, Effie; dear, delightful, smiling springs.'

'And Elspeth, the cobbler's wife; oh, Andrew, Andrew, I never can forgive you for that. And what say you now, is there na bogle on the mair?'

'My dear Effie, for your sake I'll believe in a' the bogles in Christendom.'

'That is,' said Effie, at the conclusion of a long and vehement fit of risibility, 'that is, in a' that wear three-cornered hats.'

**MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.**

We cannot say that 'we never saw a bridal but our eyelids have been wet'—but we have seen some—one at least, when we could have wept, had not the fever of the world long before dried up the fountain of our childish tears.

Was a marriage for money—you might read that in the misery and decrepitude form which drew up its bended proportions before the altar, at the side of a young, beautiful, and simple hearted girl. She was pale—and her delicate little hand trembled as it adjusted the folds of her rich garments, and there was a quiver about her fine mouth, which told of repressed agony, and, when the ceremony began, she turned one hasty glance upon her ill-suited bridegroom, and I could see her shrink from him, with a slight but evident feeling of disgust and abhorrence. I looked upon the bridegroom. He was regarding her with as much fondness as his cold and selfish heart was capable of; a miserly chuckle, as if he had just counted over his gold; the smile of the ouran outang. And was this the man to whom that beautiful creature was to be bound; a living and lovely being upon a lifeless corpse; beauty and greenness upon barrenness and decay! And her friends and her relatives, they stood clustering around her, with their eyes fixed, not upon the agonized countenance of their victim, but upon the jewelry and gaudies which adorned her. Fools, fools,—know they not that the victim of pagan immolation is as gaudily decked when she is placed upon her pile of consuming; and that her sacrifice is far less terrible than that of a young and lovely creature, made in the perfect similitude of angels, and glowing with rich and ardent affections, upon the polluted shrine of mammon! Alas! what could ever atone for the chaining of the human affections—this binding of loveliness and innocence to age, disease, and avarice! Sick at heart we turned away from the melancholy spectacle, while these words of the immortal William Penn rushed strongly upon our memory:—

'Oh, how sordid has man grown! man, the noble creature of the universe, as a God upon earth, and the image of Him who made it, thus to mistake earth for heaven, and worship gold for God.'

## BIOGRAPHY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

Few men have lived, more entitled to our admiration than Josiah Quincy, Jr., familiarly known as the *patriot* of the Revolution. His life was short, but his great and good spirit, his absolute devotion to his country, have bound his name forever with the cause to which that life was a sacrifice. Such a man must be an object of interest to all nations, as an earnest advocate of the dearest rights of humanity. By his own action he will be remembered as among its firmest and most eloquent defenders. The town which bears his name will reverence his memory, for it was the resting place of his ancestors, as they came out from the old world, the birth-place and the home of his father, and the final depository of his own remains.

Mr. Quincy's early education was in the school of Mr. Joseph Marsh, of this town. He graduated at Cambridge with high honors in 1763, at the early age of nineteen; entered immediately the office of Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq. of Boston, himself one of the most distinguished lawyers of the time, and in 1766 commenced the practice of law. Here he soon became eminent for his learning, earnestness, and power. But his theatre of action was not to be bounded by professional limits. A wider field was opening, a dearer object he saw at stake than any his vocation offered, even the independence of his land, and with all his heart and strength he threw himself at once into the contest.

The period was one of great excitement. England had commenced her odious system of taxation on the colonies. The famous stamp act, ordaining that instruments of writing, such as bonds, notes, deeds, etc. should be null and void, unless executed on stamped paper, for which a duty should be paid to the crown, had passed both Houses of Parliament in 1765. So strenuously was this opposed on the part of America, that, shortly before Mr. Quincy became a political writer, it had been repealed. Parliament, however, had retained a saving clause, which again fanned into a flame the half buried elements of dissatisfaction and resistance. This was no other than the monstrous doctrine that Parliament possessed absolute right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever—a doctrine not less at war with the very basis of the English constitution than with the natural rights of man, and adherence to which, on the part of England, resulted in the revolution.

Mr. Quincy's political papers were published from time to time in the *Boston Gazette*, and other periodicals of the day. They are still preserved, and breathe throughout the same spirit by which his whole career was actuated.

The 'Boston Massacre' of 1770 had occurred, and Mr. Quincy was employed, together with his friend and copatriot John Adams, to plead the cause of Captain Preston and the accused soldiers. This he undertook at the risk of incurring the hatred of the populace, and even of many of the best informed men, urged on by what he felt his most sacred duty. How well he discharged this memorable trust, let his admirable defence, as it has been preserved, and the records of that time which have come down, declare. The decision of that case was alike honorable to the learning and fidelity of the eloquent counsel, and to the spirit of justice which still reigned supreme in the heart of an outraged people. When the state of the time is considered, it seems wonderful that a body of armed soldiery, who had fired on an unarmed populace, should have been suffered to escape the vengeance of the moment, still more to undergo peaceably, and enjoy all the benefits of a trial by jury. That the part Mr. Quincy sustained was attended with great hazard, and that he met the call with proportionate ability is universally conceded. Captain Preston and six of the soldiers were entirely acquitted, and the remaining two convicted of manslaughter only.

Mr. Quincy's constitution was naturally feeble, and at length worn down by severe application to his favorite pursuits, in February, 1773, he sailed for Charleston, S. C. hoping his health might be restored. We extract a page from his journal, preserved in the Memoir by his son, as conveying an interesting account of his first feelings and sufferings at sea:—

'1773, Feb. 28th. Sailed in the Bristol packet, John Skinner, commander, for South Carolina, with the design of taking the tour of the Southern provinces for my health. The "nos patrie fines, et dulcia linguarum arva" of Virgil was uppermost in my mind; and when I came in sight of my father's dwelling, "Tu Tityre lentus in umbra," seemed the sweetest harmony I ever rolled.'

A more disagreeable time can hardly be conceived than the season of my first days and nights. Exhausted to the last degree, I was too weak to rise, and in too exquisite pain to lie in bed. Unable to take any manner of food, I remained wholly confined to my state room, till pain forced me to make an effort to get fresh air. Assisted by two people I reached the foot of the companion-stairs, but was not able to proceed farther. The fresh air, instead of refreshing, at first overcame me, and, after several fainting turns, I was carried back to bed. My sickness came on with redoubled violence; the night passed heavily away, and my cabin was so sultry and hot that to rise, or perish, seemed the only alternative. I knocked for the watch upon deck, and by the assistance of two of them was seated upon a hen-coop by the side of the binnacle. Scenes altogether new and surprising presented themselves to my view. I had not been on deck since passing the light-house,

and had never before been out of sight of land. The heavens were overcast with black and heavy clouds, with here and there a flying wild cloud interspersed. A heavy northwest wind—weather extremely close—and distant flashes of lightning flamed all around the horizon. The waves seemed to curl with flames, just sufficient to make the darkness visible, and successive peals of distant thunder; all conspired to make a deep impression, and fit the mind for meditation. To know how all this affected me, a person must consider my weakness, my situation and cast of mind.

Suddenly the weather changed, became doubly inclement; and cold, rain and sleet threatened my health if I remained longer upon deck. But to go, in my enfeebled state, into a hot cabin, was intolerable. Rain and cold appeared less dreadful than heat and bad air. I sent for my cloak, which, with my surcoat, was to fit me for a companion to the sailor at the helm till sunrise. The weather increased in badness; I became fretful; 'twas death almost to retire to my cabin; I repined, I murmured; when (I shall never forget the sensation) the seaman at the helm carolled with his marine pipe,

'How little do these landmen know,  
'What we poor sailors undergo.'

The best divine, moralist, or philosopher could not have devised a better cure for my spleen and vexation. Upon comparison, how little reason had I for complaint! How much ground of gratitude to heaven! The honest tar continued his carols and his notes were truly music to my ears—

'A concord of sweet sounds.'

I was persuaded the fellow chaunted his naval tune to divert me; but whether he expected to do it by the harmony of his sounds and numbers, or by the sentiment of his song to alleviate my afflictions in calling me to consider those of others, I doubted. But it was wholly immaterial to me; either way I was equally obliged to him. My hand mechanically went to my pocket, but searched in vain for my purse. This was deposited in my sea chest the day before I sailed. Luckily a small remnant of my last fee was in the lining of my pocket. I threw it to the helmsman, who, in endeavoring to catch it, struck it half through one of the scupper holes. It was now out of his reach. He could not leave his helm to get it, I could not rise from my seat without help, and no one was on deck but us two. The witty, careless, good humored fellow looked a little chagrined at first, for every roll of the sea threatened its loss; but with great ease and indifference, turning upon his heel, he warbled with ineffable harmony,

'Ah why should we quarrel for riches,  
Or any such glittering toys,' &c.

To know how this turn of the sailor was relished, to realize the pleasure it gave me, one must know every circumstance of my situation, and every feeling of my heart.

'Days of heat, cold, wind, rain, now rolled on. Confined to my cabin almost wholly, I became pale, wan, and spiritless, and, as I have since learned from my servant, every person on shipboard gave me over, and concluded I should never reach land. I was perfectly sensible of my danger, but being carried upon deck night and day, when it did not storm violently, my spirits revived, but my appetite never.'

After escaping a dreadful storm and tempest, which raged in the latitude of the Bermudas for six days, and during which all on board were in hourly expectation of perishing, the vessel arrived at Charleston on the 28th of February. Mr. Quincy passed through the Carolinas, visiting the chief places, through Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, conferred with several of their most distinguished men, ascertained the state of public feeling, and returned in June to Boston, with his health greatly improved, and bearing much important information. His correspondence with different sections of the country was increased by his journey, and his ardor in the great cause nearest to his heart, undiminished.

In May of the succeeding year, he published his famous 'Observations on the Boston Port Bill.' When this work was in the press, he received from the British coffee-house an anonymous letter, beginning thus: 'Sir—I am compelled by the common principles of humanity to warn you of the imminent hazard which I consider you to be in, of the loss of life and confiscation of your estate.' To this Mr. Quincy returned a spirited and dignified reply through the columns of the *Massachusetts Gazette*. A single paragraph may show its noble character; such was the character of all his correspondence: 'The dangers and the wrongs of my country are to me equally apparent. In all my public exertions I feel a sense of right and duty, that not only satisfies my conscience but inspires my zeal. While I have this sentiment I shall persevere, till my understanding is convinced of its error; a conviction that will not be wrought by the arm of power, or the hand of an assassin.'

On the 28th of September, 1774, Mr. Quincy embarked, privately, at Salem, for London. This was done at the earnest solicitation of several of the warmest friends of his country and of himself, in hopes that he might be of essential service during the winter, at the Court of Great Britain. It was important to the full accomplishment of his design that it should be unknown to the enemies of America. The voyage was long; Mr. Quincy suffered much from ill health during the earlier part of it; but, reaching England on the 8th of November, he found his health improved. 'Quincy,' it was said, 'has been blowing up the seeds of sedition in America, and has now come to do the same here.'

The effect of his winter residence in England, we should rather say, was to increase and rally the friends of America abroad, and to encourage his own countrymen, and to help on the good cause at home. To this end, indeed, his labors were unvaried. No intelligence that could be of service did he fail to communicate. His correspondence with his own land was kept up; though from the great hazard attending such communication with Boston, he was frequently obliged to adopt an assumed signature, even on letters addressed to his wife. From his writings which are preserved, he seems almost to have been possessed with the spirit of inspiration and of prophecy. 'My whole time,' said he, 'is dedicated to the common cause, my heart and soul are engaged in it.' And again, 'I feel no despondency myself; I am sanguine my country must prevail; I feel the ardor of an American; I have lighted up the countenances of many; I am speaking conviction every day to more. In short, I am infected with an enthusiasm which I know to be contagious.'

We omit further notice of his interesting stay in England, to speak of his sad end. In his journal of December 5th he first alludes to the return of his old disorder. 'The exertion of my lungs, for a number of days past,' says he, 'has brought on my raising of blood again.' He still, however, continued his labors. Ten days after this, we find in a postscript affixed to a letter to Mrs. Quincy, 'The watchmen remind me that it is morning; and elsewhere it appears that but a small part of the night was given to repose.

Towards the close of January he became more unwell, and suffered much through the month of February, though still maintaining his conference with all whose co-operation might be of service to his country. In March, it was thought highly advisable by the friends of America in England, that he should return home and attend the Congress at Philadelphia. Letters could no longer go with safety, and his speedy arrival in America seemed to promise the greatest advantage to the cause. Mr. Quincy yielded unhesitatingly to the wishes of his friends, though assured by his physician, and of the same opinion himself, that his recovery depended on his remaining in England. He accordingly embarked for Boston on the 16th of March, 1775, and, after being five weeks at sea, became convinced he must die, without enjoying what was his desire and prayer, an interview, however brief, with Samuel Adams, or Joseph Warren. That granted, he should die, he said, content. At his last hour, he called a seaman to his birth, and dictated to him a letter to his family and nearest friends. Parts of this letter are contained in the Memoir by his son, and we are there informed that the whole of it is still preserved in the rude hand-writing of an illiterate sailor. 'Mr. Quincy is so low,' adds the seaman, 'that he probably will not be able to read a word of the foregoing; but it is hoped that it will be intelligible with a little pains.'

On the 26th, of April, 1775, we quote from the Memoir, 'within sight of that beloved country which he was not permitted to reach, neither supported by the kindness of friendship, nor cheered by the voice of affection, he expired; not, indeed, as a few weeks afterwards did his friend and copatriot Warren, on a field ever memorable and ever glorious, but in solitude, amidst suffering, without associate and without witness, yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country, desiring to live only to perform towards her a last and signal service. A few hours after his death the ship with his lifeless remains entered the harbor of Gloucester, Cape Ann.' Funeral rites were performed at Gloucester; and afterwards he was removed to this place, according to his own wish expressed in his last letter, and a monument erected to his memory and to that of his wife, in 1796, by his only surviving child, Josiah Quincy.

We have thus rapidly glanced at the life of this distinguished man, with no view of detracting from the merits of those who shared his public services, but simply with the design of presenting an eminent example of true patriotism. Mr. Quincy was one of a band, who, we sometimes feel, were specially raised up and qualified by the Deity for the great work they were the chief instruments in effecting. It was thought that a particular interest might be felt by the inhabitants of this place, for one whose ancestors and descendants, apart from other considerations, have for more than two centuries been among them. No man, with whose history we are familiar, was ever more imbued with the true spirit of self-sacrifice. The promise he expressed in one of his early letters, of entire self-dedication to the service of his country, was faithfully fulfilled. He was indeed a martyr in a worthy cause. His character was built up on religious principles; a frequent recognition of the being and providence of God, and of his righteous disposal of all the children of men, is found in his writings. Thus political life, with its temptations, its many sad examples of corruption, never led him from the path of duty and conscience. He read in humanity that freedom was its birthright, and for freedom he yielded up his strength. Our sympathy is with him in all that he did and suffered for the independence of his country, and on the lonely ocean, where, friendless and dying, he yet remembered that country in the last prayer he breathed. Such a man sheds a hallowed light upon the history that records his life, and inspires us with fresh confidence in disinterested virtue, and with high hopes for our race.

F. A. W.

The same here. The effect of his winter residence in England, we should rather say, was to increase and rally the friends of America abroad, and to encourage his own countrymen, and to help on the good cause at home. To this end, indeed, his labors were unvaried. No intelligence that could be of service did he fail to communicate. His correspondence with his own land was kept up; though from the great hazard attending such communication with Boston, he was frequently obliged to adopt an assumed signature, even on letters addressed to his wife. From his writings which are preserved, he seems almost to have been possessed with the spirit of inspiration and of prophecy. 'My whole time,' said he, 'is dedicated to the common cause, my heart and soul are engaged in it.' And again, 'I feel no despondency myself; I am sanguine my country must prevail; I feel the ardor of an American; I have lighted up the countenances of many; I am speaking conviction every day to more. In short, I am infected with an enthusiasm which I know to be contagious.'

We omit further notice of his interesting stay in England, to speak of his sad end. In his journal of December 5th he first alludes to the return of his old disorder. 'The exertion of my lungs, for a number of days past,' says he, 'has brought on my raising of blood again.' He still, however, continued his labors. Ten days after this, we find in a postscript affixed to a letter to Mrs. Quincy, 'The watchmen remind me that it is morning; and elsewhere it appears that but a small part of the night was given to repose.

Towards the close of January he became more unwell, and suffered much through the month of February, though still maintaining his conference with all whose co-operation might be of service to his country. In March, it was thought highly advisable by the friends of America in England, that he should return home and attend the Congress at Philadelphia. Letters could no longer go with safety, and his speedy arrival in America seemed to promise the greatest advantage to the cause. Mr. Quincy yielded unhesitatingly to the wishes of his friends, though assured by his physician, and of the same opinion himself, that his recovery depended on his remaining in England. He accordingly embarked for Boston on the 16th of March, 1775, and, after being five weeks at sea, became convinced he must die, without enjoying what was his desire and prayer, an interview, however brief, with Samuel Adams, or Joseph Warren. That granted, he should die, he said, content. At his last hour, he called a seaman to his birth, and dictated to him a letter to his family and nearest friends. Parts of this letter are contained in the Memoir by his son, and we are there informed that the whole of it is still preserved in the rude hand-writing of an illiterate sailor. 'Mr. Quincy is so low,' adds the seaman, 'that he probably will not be able to read a word of the foregoing; but it is hoped that it will be intelligible with a little pains.'

On the 26th, of April, 1775, we quote from the Memoir, 'within sight of that beloved country which he was not permitted to reach, neither supported by the kindness of friendship, nor cheered by the voice of affection, he expired; not, indeed, as a few weeks afterwards did his friend and copatriot Warren, on a field ever memorable and ever glorious, but in solitude, amidst suffering, without associate and without witness, yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country, desiring to live only to perform towards her a last and signal service. A few hours after his death the ship with his lifeless remains entered the harbor of Gloucester, Cape Ann.' Funeral rites were performed at Gloucester; and afterwards he was removed to this place, according to his own wish expressed in his last letter, and a monument erected to his memory and to that of his wife, in 1796, by his only surviving child, Josiah Quincy.

We have thus rapidly glanced at the life of this distinguished man, with no view of detracting from the merits of those who shared his public services, but simply with the design of presenting an eminent example of true patriotism. Mr. Quincy was one of a band, who, we sometimes feel, were specially raised up and qualified by the Deity for the great work they were the chief instruments in effecting. It was thought that a particular interest might be felt by the inhabitants of this place, for one whose ancestors and descendants, apart



## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

## PEACE.

The word which Fenelon has most frequently used to express the happiness to which the mind ascends by a supreme love of God, is 'peace,' perhaps the most expressive which language affords. We fear, however, that its full import is not always received. There is a twofold peace. The first is negative; it is relief from disquiet and corroding care. It is repose after conflict and storms. But there is another and higher peace, to which this is but the prelude, 'a peace of God which passeth all understanding,' and properly called the kingdom of heaven within us. This state is any thing but negative. It is the highest and most strenuous action of the soul, but an entirely harmonious action, in which all our powers and affections are blended in a beautiful proportion, and sustain and perfect one another. It is more than silence after storms. It is as the concert of all melodious sounds. Has the reader never known a season, when, in the fullest flow of thought and feeling, in the universal action of the soul, an inward calm, profound as midnight silence, yet bright as the still summer noon, full of joy, but unbroken by one throb of tumultuous passion, has been breathed through his spirit, and given him a glimpse and presage of the serenity of a happier world? Of this character is the peace of religion. It is a conscious harmony with God and the creation, an alliance of love with all beings, a sympathy with all that is pure and happy, a surrender of every separate will and interest, a participation of the spirit and life of the universe, an entire concord of purpose with its Infinite Original. This is peace, and the true happiness of man; and we think that human nature has never entirely lost sight of this its great end. It has always sighed for a repose, in which energy of thought and will might be tempered with an all-pervading tranquillity. We seem to discover aspirations after this good, a dim consciousness of it, in all ages of the world. We think we see it in those systems of oriental and Grecian philosophy, which proposed, as the consummation of present virtue, a release from all disquiet, and an intimate union and harmony with the Divine Mind. We even think that we trace this consciousness, this aspiration, in the works of ancient art which time has spared us, in which the sculptor, aiming to embody his deepest thoughts of human perfection, has joined with the fulness of life and strength, a repose, which breathes into the spectator an admiration as calm as it is exalted. Man, we believe, never wholly loses the sentiment of his true good. There are yearnings, sighings, which he does not himself comprehend, which break forth alike in his prosperous and adverse seasons, which betray a deep, indestructible faith in a good that he has not found, and which, in proportion as they grow distinct, rise to God, and concentrate the soul in him, as at once its life and rest, the fountains at once of energy and of peace.—*Dr. Channing.*

## PALESTINE.

The hills still stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, and the cedar grows on Libanus, and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor, as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig-tree springs up by the way-side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords well with the everlasting import of historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

## THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best—we tread it, however, lighter, by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate;—quench not that beam which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue.—*Mackenzie.*

## GOOD HUMOR.

Good humor is the fair weather of the soul, which calms the turbulent gusts of passion, and diffuses a perpetual gladness and serenity over the heart; and he who finds his temper naturally inclined to break out into sudden bursts of fretfulness and ill humor, should be as much upon his guard to repress the storm that is forever beating in his mind, as to fence against the inclemencies of the season.

## ETERNITY.

The wheels of nature are not made to roll backward; every thing presses on towards eternity; from the birth of time an impetuous current has set in, which bears all the sons of men towards that interminable ocean.—*Robert Hall.*

## GENERAL COURT.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled in their respective Halls, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday 4th inst.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Parker, of Middlesex, and after the qualification of its members, proceeded to the election of President, which resulted as follows.

Whole number of votes	36
Necessary to a choice	19
HORACE MANS (whig)	21
L. M. Tinker (democratic)	13
Scattering	2

Charles Calhoun was re-elected Clerk, on the first ballot.

Mr. Blake, of the Boston delegation, called the House to order. A quorum being present, a committee was appointed to inform Governor Everett that the members present were ready to be qualified, and proceed to business. The Governor, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, and accompanied by the Secretary of State and the Honorable Council, then entered the Hall of Representatives, and the oaths and affirmations prescribed by the Constitution, were made and subscribed. The Governor having retired, the House proceeded to the election of Clerk, and Luther S. Cushing was re-elected on the first ballot. Having taken his seat, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, and on the votes being taken, the following was the result.

Whole number of votes	567
Necessary to a choice	284
JULIUS ROCKWELL (whig)	357
Robert Rantoul, Jr. (democratic)	216
Scattering	3

The Secretary of the Commonwealth laid before the Legislature the returns of votes from the several cities and towns, for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators.

THURSDAY 5th. In the Senate, the President presented the Annual Report of the Attorney General, State Treasurer, and the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, which reports were severally read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, submitted the following.

*Ordered,* That a committee of one from each county be appointed to inquire and report whether the portion of the surplus revenue of the United States to this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the late Deposit Act of the United States, ought to be received by this Commonwealth, and, if received, what disposition ought to be made of the same.

This order, on motion of Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, was taken up on the table, but afterwards was ordered on the call of Mr. Chapman, of Greenfield, and Mr. Blake, of Boston, moved to amend the same, by striking out the last clause thereof, which motion was decided in the negative. Mr. Cook, of Boston, moved to amend, by substituting for the said order, an order for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that the Treasurer be authorized to receive this State's portion of the surplus revenue, was decided not to be in order, and the question recurring on the adoption of the original order, the same was adopted.

FRIDAY 6th. In the Senate, Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, submitted the following order.

*Ordered,* That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of this Commonwealth to receive from the Treasury of the United States, any and all deposits of the surplus revenue to be made with this State, according to the act of Congress, passed 21st of June, 1836, entitled 'an act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' and also, to receive the same on the terms specified in the said act. And making further provision for depositing said surplus revenue, when received, with the several towns and cities in this Commonwealth, in proportion to their population, which shall duly authorize their Treasurers, or other competent authority, to receive the same, they giving adequate security for the due repayment of the money into the State Treasury, whenever and in such manner, as the same may be called for by the Treasury of the United States, under the before named act of Congress.

The question being stated on the adoption of said order, Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, called for a division of the question: and it being first stated on that part which precedes and includes the word 'act,' in the tenth line, it was determined in the affirmative. The question was then stated on the adoption of the residue of the order, and Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, moved that it be taken by yeas and nays, and pending this question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the following members were appointed to constitute the committee, under the order of yesterday, on the subject of the surplus revenue, viz: Messrs. Rantoul, of Gloucester; Blake, of Boston; Whittemore, of Cambridge; Carter, of Lancaster; Edwards, of Chesterfield; Forward, of Southwick; Saxton, of Deerfield; Lafin, of Lee; Clarke, of Roxbury; Mandell, of New Bedford; Fogg, of Scituate; Swift, of Falmouth; Bradley, of Tisbury; and Upton, of Nantucket.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, submitted an order, discharging the committee on the subject of the surplus revenue, from so much thereof as relates to the reception of the portion belonging to this Commonwealth, and instructing the committee to report forthwith a bill or resolve authorizing the Treasurer to receive the same, agreeably to the act of Congress, and the question being taken, the said order was adopted.

SATURDAY 7th. The Senate were principally occupied relative to the returns of votes for Senators.

In the House not much business was transacted, except the election of Chaplains.

MONDAY, 9th. In the Senate, a petition of Russell Freeman was presented, praying to be allowed travelling fees as a member of the Executive Council, in the year 1824; after which the Senate proceeded to election of Chaplain.

In the House, several petitions were presented relative to the distribution of the surplus revenue, after which the House proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill favorable to the reception of the State's portion of the surplus revenue, which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

## SELECTIONS.

## THE WEST.

All accounts from the West furnish increased evidence of the unexampled rapidity with which it is increasing in population and business. Where, a few years since, was but a howling wilderness, through which the savage tracked his prey, the magic of industry and enterprise hath called into existence the flourishing village and the beautiful city, and enriched them with all the blessings and ornaments of civilized life. We there see an infant giant struggling into existence, who in a short time will attain a stature and strength which will astonish the world. The following remarks on this subject are from the Detroit Evening Spectator:—

A friend who arrived from Buffalo a few days since, informs us, that on the 24th ult. it was estimated that between six and seven thousand people left that port for the West. The quantity of goods in the warehouses, and lying unhoisted upon the docks, destined for the western country, was great beyond all calculation, and it is feared that unless we have uninterrupted good weather, until the 1st of January, an immense amount of merchandise must remain in Buffalo all winter. There are goods enough now to be shipped from that place, to nearly or quite load every vessel on the Lakes! The steamboats carry no freight, carrying passengers is much more profitable. And will this business increase? It must. The rapid rise and brilliant prospects of Michigan, indeed we may say the whole western country, is sufficient evidence in support of this fact. If such a business is done in the infancy of these States, what must we not expect when they become densely populated? And who can calculate the amount of business that must be done upon our Lakes twenty years hence.

## CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress are rather unimportant. The amount of the 'surplus revenue' to be apportioned among the several states is \$37,462,559 97. The following account of one of the scenes too frequently enacted in Washington, is from the correspondence of the Boston Centinel and Gazette. It presents no very favorable picture of Congressional dignity.

Mr. Garland's resolution, with the amendments of Mr. Harlan, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information touching the Deposit Banks, was today called up by the regular order of business, when Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, offered another amendment, and got the floor.

Mr. Peyton availed himself of the opportunity to drag up Mr. Reuben M. Whitney, and in the exercise of his privilege as a member of Congress, denounced that individual as a scoundrel, a pirate, a liar and a thief. Mr. Peyton also paid his respects to Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and said, in effect, that although Reuben M. Whitney was a scoundrel, Mr. Pearce was decidedly a greater one.

Mr. Pearce was not in his seat at the time, and of course we did not have a rejoinder. Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, followed Mr. Peyton, and repeated in substance the charges that had been made against Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Dunlap, of Tennessee, replied to a part of the remarks of Mr. Peyton—that portion of them which assailed Gen. Jackson's veracity—and then Mr. John Robinson, of Virginia, rose, but yielded to Mr. Peyton, who replied to Mr. Dunlap, and took occasion to say, by implication, that that gentleman was a liar and a traitor to his party. He also said many other unkind things, which it is not necessary to repeat for the benefit of the morals of the age.

## EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree, convened at the meeting-house of the Rev. Jonas Perkins, in Braintree, agreeably to previous notice, to take into consideration the expediency of electing delegates to the Convention appointed to assemble at Halifax, on Wednesday the 18th inst., to establish a Seminary for teachers, to be located in the county of Plymouth, Rev. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, of Weymouth, was appointed Chairman, and JAMES WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

An appropriate, instructive, and eloquent address upon the Prussian method of education was delivered before said meeting, by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Hingham, at their request.

*Resolved,* To choose a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, upon the subject under consideration.

Chose Benj. V. French, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Braintree, and J. H. Foster, of Weymouth, for said committee.

The committee subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously accepted by the meeting:—

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this meeting, a portion of the surplus revenue ought to be appropriated to the establishment of a Seminary for Teachers of Common Schools in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

*Resolved,* That a committee be chosen to petition the legislature now in session, praying them to appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue distributed to this Commonwealth, in aid of the establishment of a Teacher's Seminary, in the County of Norfolk, and to use their exertions to the accomplishment of that object.

Benj. V. French, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Braintree, and J. H. Foster, of Weymouth, were appointed the committee under the last resolution.

*Resolved,* To choose three delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Halifax on the 18th inst. Benj. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, J. H. Foster, and James Whittemore, of Weymouth, were then appointed.

*Resolved,* That these proceedings be published in the newspapers in the county of Norfolk, and in the Hingham Gazette.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Chairman.  
JAMES WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

## EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

In the latter part of December, Mr. Edward Morgan, of the firm of Morgan, Ketchum, & Co. in Wall-street, made an affidavit at the police office, that within six weeks previous, they had been robbed of nearly five thousand dollars, and that they suspected a lad in their employ, named Gilbert Hyatt, of being the thief. He was arrested by high constable Hays, and, at first, denied any knowledge of the money, but eventually made full confession, the details of which are to this effect.

A few weeks since there was a little show shop kept in Broadway, near Anthony-street, by a man named James Erskine Coles, and young Hyatt was a very frequent visitor there. Coles had a few monkeys, and a couple of learned dogs, and a pony. He saw that Hyatt was a remarkably smart and intelligent boy; and, by some means or other, he found out that he was in the employ of Messrs. Morgan, Ketchum & Co. He at once determined to use him to his own advantage, and won the lad's favor, by allowing him free ingress to the show, and by permitting him to play with the animals, and to ride the pony. He first told the lad that he was in want of a small sum of money, and asked him to borrow it from the drawer of his employers, at the same time promising him the free use of his pony at all times. The boy acceded, and procured the requisite amount. Soon after another sum was wanted, and rather than forego the pleasure of riding the pony, this also was procured. Sum after sum was stolen by the boy for Coles, till at length he had the lad so completely ensnared, that he forced him to steal, by threatening to disclose the whole affair if he did not. In this way five thousand dollars were procured, and Coles, the day before Christmas, suddenly left the city, no one knew whither. The robbery was discovered by Messrs. M. & K. and the above disclosures took place on the arrest of the boy by Mr. Hays. Mr. A. M. C. Smith now took the affair in hand, and set about ferreting out Coles. He first ascertained that a man answering to his description had hired Mr. George Vaughan's large elephant, worth \$7000, which had been sent to Albany according to his order, and from one or two other circumstances which transpired, he thought Coles also must have gone thither.

On Friday last he started for Albany, and reached it on Saturday. Before he had been six hours in the city, Coles was safe in his hands. He had hired two large tigers and a lion, and had purchased one royal tiger, eight horses, a pony, and two caravan wagons, with the whole of which he was about to set off on a tour of the country, with a circus. He had also gone to the expense of building a large shed for the accommodation of his caravan, and was in a fair way of doing a large business, when arrested by Smith. The skillful officer knew that if he remained in Albany with such an important prisoner, the lawyers there would get wind of it, and he might be put to some trouble; so he started immediately for this city, where he arrived on Tuesday last. As soon as the persons who had built the shed for him heard of his arrest, they went en masse and tore it down, leaving the animals exposed. The elephant died two days afterwards, but the other animals were taken care of by some humane persons there. Coles is terribly angry to think that Smith should dare to arrest him on such a charge; and he threatens in the most awful manner to prosecute him the moment he gets clear.—*New York Era.*

## AWFUL SHIPWRECK.

The barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the Highlands on Saturday night last, at eleven o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the north-west; the barque was no longer able to hold to windward, and was blown off a distance of some fifty miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was woe round and headed to the north under a close-reefed main top-sail, reefed fore-sail, two reefed try-sail and fore-stay sail. At four o'clock the next morning the mate took a cast of the lead, and reported to Capt. Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms of water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water he could still stand on two hours longer with safety, the captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state, and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck more than half an hour at a time. The event has shown that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect; his error probably arose from the leadline being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty six miles east of Sandy Hook, at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea, however, breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the

purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within the reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The jawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship, bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

One old gentleman, by the name of Pepper, who had six children and a large quantity of gold on board, floated on shore, locked in his wife's arms, and they were buried in this situation. Thirty-seven bodies have come on shore, six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad.

The number that perished is 104 passengers, and 12 of the crew, making in all 116! Two-thirds of the passengers were women and children.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Fenbroeck, of New York, died on Monday afternoon, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in their most appalling character. In the month of August last, he frequently amused himself with a little puppy dog, belonging to the house, which was a plaything for his children, and it bit him slightly in the thumb. The puppy was immediately killed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Saturday morning last, when a slight pain in the thumb attracted his notice, with a red streak which gradually ascended up to the arm-pit. He was in good deal of pain with it until Saturday evening, when, on offering him a tumbler of water, he fell into spasms, which continued to increase violently up to Monday morning. During the intervals he conversed freely with his friends. The deceased was in the prime of life, of respectable character, and has left a wife and two children.—*New York Sun.*

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

## PROFANITY.

He who is guilty of profane swearing must either be a disbeliever in the truths of revealed religion, or one who seldom thinks of his Maker; for it is only such who will, on the most trivial occasions, and at every impulse of passion, utter with levity the most holy expressions. This habit betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the awful terms which he has employed to denote his disapprobation of sin, are used by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his holy name.

How many there are who never call upon the name of their Creator unless it be in a profane oath, who, nevertheless, would reel with indignation, the charge of infidelity. But we have no reason to believe that the omniscient Judge regards him who openly disavows his belief in a Divine existence and government, as any more guilty than the individual who, though yielding his assent to these truths is yet continually disobeying the sacred injunction, *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense, it promotes no interest, it yields no profit, it produces no honor. It is an ungrateful perversion of an inestimable gift—the using of the power of speech, given to us for a wise purpose, as a means of dishonoring and abusing the author of the blessing.

In some communities this seems to be a fashionable vice. We have often been pained to hear individuals, whose many virtues entitled them to respect, and whose daily walk, with this single exception, appeared exemplary, giving way to this low and debasing vice.

Above all is profanity to be deprecated, when we consider its effects upon the youthful mind. The youth who is addicted to this habit is ripe for the commission of almost any crime. He has sullied the purity of his soul with a sabbat stain, which years of bitter regret cannot efface. Is the profane parent aware how powerful is the influence of his example on the minds of his children. They look to him as a pattern, and the example which he sets them goes far towards the formation of their own characters. Irreverent and unhalloved expressions may at first shock them, but as the sounds become more familiar, this salutary feeling wears off, till at length, countenanced by a father, they become proficients in the practice, and in all probability continue in it till their dying day; the drunkard may forsake his bottle, but the reformation of the profane swearer is almost hopeless. Awful, indeed, must be the retribution which awaits the parent who is thus instrumental in destroying the innocence of his children, instead of impressing upon their minds the solemn admonition, *Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, and teaching them, That every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.*

## HOME SKETCHES.

The town of Quincy, eight miles from Boston, was incorporated in 1792, and named John Quincy. It now ranks the fifth in population in Norfolk County, may be estimated at three thousand; in the past year, within a fraction of right of sending five Representatives to the State. The 'Point,' in the eastern part of it. It is communicating with the city by a fine bridge, some four or five miles long. The houses here are some of them elegant. This part of growth and prosperity solely to navigation. Several fine wharves border its shore, and thousands of ships annually find it accessible to its centre by a canal, a port, and of great public utility. At a brisk business, particularly in the goods sent nearly through the year. During some enterprising citizens have established a lumber wharf here, on a scale commensurate with the public, and they cannot too much commendation. Franklin, in particular regard of the passing travel, is about a half a mile in length, and studded on both sides with handsome of the most enterprising and business town reside here. It was in this part Hon. J. Q. Adams was born.

The centre of the town grows, and pearance, rapidly. It has four public worship, a town house with under the same, a tavern, in which are five stores, besides various small fishments. Two practising physicians reside here. In a literary point of view the even march with any town of its wealth. Two thousand dollars a year for the support of public schools, about to be erected. In the town are a lyceum. Quincy has its mines, wealth, not of gold or silver, but of granite. In the exportation of this from the rough and craggy hills with this town is eminently noted, and will be no more. These ledges extend to and the business from them gives employment to nine hundred men. The yearly output cannot fall short of a million of dollars; business is giving much importance to the town near the Railway; ereasing, houses multiplying, and real fast in value.

There is much good land in this town. The modest and antique mansion Adams stands about a quarter of the centre of the town. There is no building to distinguish it from the dweller of moderate competence when we pass by, we involuntarily gaze with respect for the virtues of those who illustrious inmates. Midway between Mr. Adams and the stone meeting-house which John Hancock, president of the congress was born.

## EDUCATION CIRCLES.

We regret that want of room obliges fishing, or even giving a synopsis, of a subject of the Prussian system of Instruction have received during the past week.

## A WELCOME.

To the editors of the Patriot:—Yes, the Quincy Patriot: name most the first paper ever published in this patriotic town. Hither, long since, on because they were patriots and christians, in their 'father land' would not rate oppression. Their religion would to sacrifice their consciences, or give 'Their patriotism was of that genuine any country, and every country where freedom waved—where the pure air breathed, and none other. May our Editors, as it has assumed the name bear a spirit of patriotism like theirs.

What town can more appropriately per entitled Patriot, than Quincy? We gate in the least from the honor or fame or states. We would not pluck a lance from our neighboring city, whose formed that heroic deed which roused the spirit of freedom, that had before in all the colonies. We would not d of the honor due to her 'Green mount crisis of our revolution. Nor would v from Virginia the praise of producing well termed 'the Father of his country think, we may in justice ask, What can lay claim to more patriotism than Quincy in proportion to the population, have been found? Whence sprang a Hancock our first congress, and the first signer of American Independence? W Quincy, an agent from the court of that of Great Britain, to secure our legates? Whence originated tea, who to fill the chair of the chief magistrate States? We boast, and not vainly, that their fathers were our townsmen. They are among us. Their patriotic deeds done their country, mark out a path their sons. May their mantles fall upon and their praise be among the people.

Let me then say, Messrs. Editors, I your paper; and I trust it will ever great principles of rectitude, of patriotism, which characterized the first shores. May you meet with ample on your philanthropic enterprise. I doubt the members of this flourishing town, hearty welcome. And few, it is hope of their dwellings will remain destitute Patriot.

Though not personally acquainted with you this short piece as a welcome to you. Should it by you be deemed worthy of your columns remain open, you may from me again of the character of our In the mean time, I remain



purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within the reach of the people who crowded on the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship, bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

One old gentleman, by the name of Pepper, who had six children and a large quantity of gold on board, floated on shore, locked in his wife's arms, and they were buried in this situation. Thirty-seven bodies have come on shore, six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad.

The number that perished is 191 passengers, and 12 of the crew, making in all 116! Two-thirds of the passengers were women and children.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Fenwick, of New York, died on Monday afternoon, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in their most appalling character. In the month of August last, he frequently amused himself with a little puppy dog, belonging to the house, which was a plaything for his children, and it bit him slightly in the thumb. The puppy was immediately killed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Saturday morning last, when a slight pain in the thumb attracted his notice, with a red streak which gradually ascended up to the arm-pit. He was in good deal of pain with it until Saturday evening, when, on offering him a tumbler of water, he fell into spasms, which continued to increase violently up to Monday morning. During the intervals he conversed freely with his friends. The deceased was in the prime of life, of respectable character, and has left a wife and two children.—*New York Sun.*

### QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

#### PROFANITY.

He who is guilty of profane swearing must either be a disbeliever in the truths of revealed religion, or one who seldom thinks of his Maker; for it is only such who will, on the most trivial occasions, and at every impulse of passion, utter with levity the most holy expressions. This habit betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the awful terms which he has employed to denote his disapprobation of sin, are used by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his holy name.

How many there are who never call upon the name of their Creator unless it be in a profane oath, who, nevertheless, would recoil with indignation, the charge of infidelity. But we have no reason to believe that the omniscient Judge regards him who openly disavows his belief in a Divine existence and government, as any more guilty than the individual who, though yielding his assent to those truths is yet continually disobeying the sacred injunction, *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense, it promotes no interest, it yields no profit, it produces no honor. It is an ungrateful perversion of an inestimable gift—the using of the power of speech, given to us for a wise purpose, as a means of dishonoring and abusing the author of the blessing.

In some communities this seems to be a fashionable vice. We have often been pained to hear individuals, whose many virtues entitled them to respect, and whose daily walk, with this single exception, appeared exemplary, giving way to this low and debasing vice.

Above all is profanity to be deprecated, when we consider its effects upon the youthful mind. The youth who is addicted to this habit is ripe for the commission of almost any crime. He has sullied the purity of his soul with a subtle stain, which years of bitter regret cannot efface. Is the profane parent aware how powerful is the influence of his example on the minds of his children? They look to him as a pattern, and the example which he sets them goes far towards the formation of their own characters. Irreverent and unholily expressions may at first shock them, but as the sounds become more familiar, this salutary feeling wears off, till at length, countenanced by a father, they become proficients in the practice, and in all probability continue in it till their dying day; the drunkard may forsake his bottle, but the reformation of the profane swearer is almost hopeless. Awful, indeed, must be the retribution which awaits the parent who is thus instrumental in destroying the innocence of his children, instead of impressing upon their minds the solemn admonition, *Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth,* and teaching them, *That every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.*

**HOME SKETCHES.**  
The town of Quincy, eight miles south of Boston, was incorporated in 1792, and named in honor of Col. John Quincy. It now ranks the fifth in size of the twenty-two towns in Norfolk County. Its population may be estimated at three thousand; and it was entitled, the past year, within a fraction of forty polls, to the right of sending five Representatives to the State Legislature. The 'Point,' in the easterly section, is a very interesting part of it. It is communicable with Weymouth by a fine bridge, some four or five hundred feet in length. The houses here are neat, tasteful, and some of them elegant. This part of Quincy owes its growth and prosperity solely to navigable enterprise. Several fine wharves border its shores, and over three thousand tons of shipping annually visit them. Quincy is accessible to its centre by a canal, which is good property, and of great public utility. At its head, or basin, a brisk business, particularly in the granite line, is pursued nearly through the year. During the past season, some enterprising citizens have established a wood and lumber wharf here, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the public, and they cannot be entitled to too much commendation. Franklin street claims the particular regard of the passing traveller. The street is about a half a mile in length, very capacious, and studded on both sides with handsome dwellings. Some of the most enterprising and business citizens of the town reside here. It was in this part of the town that Hon. J. Q. Adams was born.

The centre of the town grows, and improves in appearance, rapidly. It has four beautiful edifices of public worship, a town house, with a public school under the same, a tavern, in which is the post-office, and five stores, besides various manufacturing establishments. Two practising physicians and one attorney reside here. In a literary point of view, Quincy is on the even march with any town of its size in the commonwealth. Two thousand dollars are raised yearly for the support of public schools. An academy is about to be erected. In the town are two libraries and a lyceum. Quincy has its mines of inexhaustible wealth, not of gold or silver, but precious stones of granite. In the exportation of this ponderous article from the rough and craggy hills which surround it, this town is eminently noted, and will be till time shall be no more. These ledges extend through to Milton, and the business from them gives employment annually to nine hundred men. The yearly contracts for stone cannot fall short of a million of dollars. The granite business is giving much importance to the westerly section of the town near the Railway; population is increasing, houses multiplying, and real estate enhancing fast in value.

There is much good land in this town, and many fine farms. The modest and antique mansion of ex-president Adams stands about a quarter of a mile north of the centre of the town. There is nothing about the building to distinguish it from the dwelling of any obscure individual of moderate competency. And still, when we pass by, we involuntarily gaze upon the venerable mansion, with no ordinary feeling of profound respect for the virtues of those who were two of its illustrious inmates. Midway between the residence of Mr. Adams and the stone meeting-house, is the spot on which John Hancock, president of the first American congress was born.

#### EDUCATION CIRCULAR.

We regret that want of room obliges us to omit publishing, or even giving a synopsis, of a circular on the subject of the Prussian system of instruction, which we have received during the past week.

#### A WELCOME.

To the editors of the *Quincy Patriot*: name most appropriate for the first paper ever published in this ancient and truly patriotic town. Hither, long since, our ancestors fled, because they were patriots and christians. Their patriotism, in their 'father land' would not allow or tolerate oppression. Their religion would not permit them to sacrifice their consciences, or give up their bibles. Their patriotism was of that genuine kind which loved any country, and every country, where the banner of freedom waved—where the pure air of liberty was breathed, and none other. May your paper, Messrs. Editors, as it has assumed the name of *Patriot*, ever bear a spirit of patriotism like theirs.

What town can more appropriately send forth a paper entitled *Patriot*, than Quincy? We would not derogate in the least from the honor or fame of other towns or states. We would not pluck a laurel or clip a feather from our neighboring city, whose tea-party performed that heroic deed which roused to greater energy the spirit of freedom, that had before begun to awake in all the colonies. We would not deprive Vermont of the honor due to her 'Green mountain boys,' in the crisis of our revolution. Nor would we wish to take from Virginia the praise of producing a Washington, well termed 'the Father of his country.' Yet, we think, we may in justice ask, *What town, or state, can lay claim to more patriotism than Quincy?* Where, in proportion to the population, have more patriots been found? Whence sprang a Hancock, president of our first congress, and the first signer of the Declaration of American Independence? Whence sprang a Quincy, an agent from the court of Massachusetts to that of Great Britain, to secure our rights and privileges? Whence originated two, who have been called to fill the chain of the chief magistracy of these United States? We boast, and not vainly, their birth-place. Their fathers were our townsmen. Their monuments are among us. Their patriotic deeds, their services done their country, mark out a pathway of glory to their sons. May their mantles fall upon their offspring, and their praise be among the people.

Let me then say, Messrs. Editors, I like the title of your paper; and I trust it will ever advocate those great principles of rectitude, of patriotism, and of religion, which characterized the first settlers of these shores. May you meet with ample encouragement in your philanthropic enterprise. I doubt not our citizens, the members of this flourishing town, will bid you a hearty welcome. And few, it is hoped and believed, of their dwellings will remain destitute of the *Quincy Patriot*.

Though not personally acquainted with you, I send you this short piece as a welcome to your first number. Should it by you be deemed worthy of publication, and your columns remain open, you may expect to hear from me again of the character of our pilgrim fathers. In the mean time, I remain yours, &c.  
NEHEMIAH.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN. A small paper recently commenced by Dr. Moffat of New York. The title denotes the object of the publication.

#### SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS.

To the editors of the *Patriot*:

I have just been reading the verdict of the jury, in the case of the 'Railroad Company,' in the Supreme Court of our state. *Why is it,* that in proportion to the steamboat tonnage, and the miles of rail-road in the United States, so many more accidents occur than actually happen on the other side of the Atlantic? That this is the fact, none, I presume, will deny, who have paid attention to the subject. Is it not because the engineers, and those who have the charge of steam machinery, are not properly educated for their business both scientifically and morally? I repeat the question, is not this the simple fact? Why, then, will not the community set apart a portion of the surplus fund to the purposes of education? to prepare men who shall be competent to have in their keeping the lives of human beings, without the risk now attached to railroads and steamboats. 'I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say.'

Weymouth, Dec. 13.

**MUSICAL LECTURE AND CONCERT.** By an advertisement in our columns it will be seen, that there is to be a Lecture at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening next, on Music, its history and progress among the various nations of the world, its different powers and effects upon mankind, with illustrative examples and anecdotes, together with an account of ancient musical instruments; by B. BROWN, Esq. President of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. After the Lecture a Musical Concert will be given, under the direction of Col. D. R. NEWHALL. Such an opportunity for gaining information in relation to this delightful art rarely occurs, and should not be neglected.

**BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.** We make no apology for devoting so large a portion of to-day's paper to a biographical notice of one of the most distinguished actors in the revolutionary drama, as we are persuaded we cannot furnish our readers more interesting matter. Our thanks are due to the author of the favor; we trust he will increase our obligation to his pen.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** We acknowledge the receipt of a collection of public documents from the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

**FAMILY MAGAZINE.** We have received the January number of this valuable and popular work. Contents:—Mount Vernon; Naval Reminiscence; The Wolf; Bullfight; Household Duties; Surprising effects of Camphor on Vegetables; Natural History—Lamerey and Beaver; Popular Medical Observations; Accommodation of the Eye to Distances; Living Costumes; American Unitarians; Revolutionary Reminiscence; Staining Wood; Cavern at Watertown; Siamese Twins; Farmer's Department; Mud Volcano of Gorgon; Chinese; Education; Fields of Polar Ice; Herculean Manuscripts; Scripture Illustrations; Miscellany; Useful Knowledge; Poetry—The Musician's Last Hour—The Mother. Embellished with 16 engravings. A specimen of the work can be seen at this office. Published by Ous, Broaders, & Co. 147 Washington-street.

**NORFOLK SENATORS.** As officially announced, the whole number of votes cast, 5092; necessary to a choice, 2547; Benjamin P. Williams has 2623, Abel Cushing, 2659, and they are chosen. There is one vacancy, and the persons having the highest number of votes are Ebenezer Blake, who has 2436, and Thomas French, who has 2352. The Senate, however, have made choice of Thomas French, Wiug, to fill the vacancy. The returns from several towns contained errors, that of Quincy stating the whole number of ballots to be 785, while it should have been only 262. The returns were corrected by the committee appointed to examine them and received.

**GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.** From the official returns it appears that the whole number of votes cast for Governor is 78,329; necessary for a choice, 39,195; Edward Everett has 42,100, Marcus Morton, 35,992, and there were 237 scattering.

For Lieutenant Governor, the whole number of votes, 78,158; necessary for a choice, 39,080; George Hull has 42,345, William Foster, 35,873, and 87 scattering.

**CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE.** The Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of the Essex Street Church, Boston, has been elected Chairman of the Senate, by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-two, on the first ballot.

**CHAIRMAN TO THE HOUSE.** The Rev. Baron Stow and the Rev. Thomas F. King have been appointed Chairmen to the House of Representatives.

**INSTALLATION.** Rev. David Brigham, Jr., late of East Randolph, was installed pastor of the Church and Hollis Evangelical Society, in Framingham, on Thursday, 20th ult. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Ide of Medway; Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree; Charge by the Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester; Benediction by the Pastor.

**SALARY ADVANCED.** The first religious society in Roxbury, during the past week, have advanced the salary of their minister, Rev. George Putnam, from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

**CONCEALED WEAPONS.** The Mayor of Baltimore recommends the passage of a law imposing a fine upon all carrying about their persons concealed weapons. The same subject has been brought before the Legislature of Maryland for the passage of a law to that effect.

**AWFUL WARNINGS.** A Pennsylvania paper states that two men were frozen to death one day last week. It adds that they were so much intoxicated the night before as to be unable to help themselves.

**MICHIGAN.** The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union as an Independent State, has received its final passage in the United States Senate, by a vote of twenty-five to ten. Those opposed to it, did so on the ground that the second Convention which accepted the terms of admission prescribed by Congress, was informal and unconstitutional.

**HASTY EATING.** Mr. Daniel Stevens, of Springfield, N. H., came to his death in consequence of having attempted to swallow a large piece of roasted meat, which could not be removed after he had taken it into his throat. Let it serve as a caution to others.

**THE GOOD SAMARITAN.** A small paper recently commenced by Dr. Moffat of New York. The title denotes the object of the publication.

### QUINCY PATRIOT.

#### STATEMENT.

We have received the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Norfolk, from Dec. 31, 1835 to Dec. 31, 1836.

#### RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS.

Balance of County Tax, Dec. 31, 1835,	16,700 35
Duty on Justices Commissions,	14 00
Duty on Deeds of the Register,	257 23
Jury Fees,	14 00
Amount of Execution vs. N. Joslyn,	8 33
Fines for Violation of License Law,	165 00
Heirs of J. Ware, over and above his salary,	58 40
	17,319 31
Amount of County Grant for 1836,	13,000 00

#### PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS.

Damages awarded to persons injured by the laying out of Roads,	1,012 17
Jurors for travel and attendance,	3,341 32
Sherrifs and Deputies,	564 92
Clerk of Court, for entries, etc.,	832 23
County Commissioners,	144 47
Constables for serving Venires,	92 00
Crier of Court,	1,198 43
Keeper of Goal and House of Correction, supporting prisoners, clothing, etc.,	30 00
Overseers of House of Correction,	73 49
Stationary, for publishing Notices of Roads, Stationary, for Record Books, etc.,	120 35
Examiners Fees,	25 60
Coroners Fees,	46 36
Physicians, attendance at the Gaol and House of Correction,	20 00
Wood for public offices, sawing, etc.,	230 60
Repairs on County Buildings,	952 20
County Debt,	4,800 00
Interest,	550 00
Miscellaneous,	12 00
Treasurer's Services,	400 00
	\$14,789 93

JOHN BULLARD, County Treasurer.

**ROXBURY TOWN MEETING.** At a town meeting in Roxbury, (called for the purpose,) on the 6th inst., it was voted so to alter the License Law as to authorize the Selectmen to License as many persons in their respective towns as they may think expedient, and in case of their refusal, an appeal may be made to the County Commissioners, who may grant such licenses as they may think proper or the public good require. They voted, also, to instruct the Representatives of Roxbury, and request the Senators from the County of Norfolk to use their greatest efforts to carry the above alterations into effect. A committee of five were chosen by the meeting to present the petition before the General Court.

**REMOVAL OF FORGERIES.** A gentleman who arrived at New York on Monday evening last, from Buffalo, informed the editors of the *New York Mercantile*, that about forty men had been arrested upon charge of being concerned in a most extensive forgery of bank notes and half dollars. Their informant stated that among the persons arrested, some were hitherto of the most respectable standing, such as steamboat captains, hotel keepers, land speculators, etc. This event had caused a greater excitement at Buffalo than the failure and forgeries of Rathbun.

**BURNT TO DEATH.** A woman, about sixty years of age, who resided at Bateston, New York, was found lying across a pile of wood, perfectly dead, with all her limbs burnt from her body. The wood on which she lay was under the window, and it is supposed that the night previous, while in a state of intoxication, her clothes caught fire, and she perished.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.** The Worcester Spy says that at the Cotton Factory in Oxford a few days ago, a little boy ten years of age was caught in the belt of the turning machine, which he was tending, and so badly injured as to survive but about an hour and a half. The whipper was belted to a pulley of twenty-four inch diameter, on the main shaft, which revolved at the rate of about sixty turns in a minute. The first intimation that the workmen had of anything amiss was a sudden stoppage of the machinery, when it was found that this lad had been caught by the belt and then suspended about seven feet from the floor, hanging to the pulley, which was made of iron and very thick, was broken in two pieces. The boy was horribly mangled, the bones of his legs being broken to pieces, and the flesh terribly bruised and torn.

**GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.** Benjamin Russell, of Boston; Sidney Willard, of Cambridge; Warren Lovering, of Medway; Asa W. Wildes, of Newburyport; Edward F. J. J. Harriet E. Stone, aged 19. In Watertown, Mr. Andrew Glover, of Dorchester, of New Bedford; Samuel Mixer, of New Braintree; J. Howard, of Springfield; and Zenas Crane, of Dalton; constitute the members of the Governor's Council.

**A BRUTE.** A person at New York having an 'old grudge' against a neighbor, revenged himself by throwing a pail of scalding hot water on his son, a child of nine years of age.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Daniel S. Knapp, and Miss Sarah F. Price, both of South Reading; Mr. William Price to Miss Lucy Ann Pittee, both of Boston.

By the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, of Boston, Mr. Hanson Bailey to Miss Harriet W. Venzie.

In Watertown, Mr. Nathaniel W. Baker to Miss Almira Leonard, both of Canton.

In Franklin, Capt. James E. Spellman, of Providence, to Miss Hulda Pond.

In Bridgewater, Mr. Lewis T. Alden to Miss Abigail S. Howard.

In Newton, Mr. Horatio N. Hyde to Miss Olivia W. Fisk.

In South Hadley, Mr. Abel M. Hawkins, of this town, to Miss Hope E. Torrence.

In Dunstable, Mr. Rufus E. Gay to Miss Sarah D. Smith, both of Dedham.

#### DIED.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Submit Baker, aged 87.

In Dedham, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged 89.

In Watertown, Mr. Harriet E. Stone, aged 19.

In Franklin, Dr. Philip Blake, aged 91.

In Bridgewater, Mrs. Ruth Debois, relict of the late George Debois, Esq., of Boston, aged 67.

In Hingham, Mr. Ebed Hersey, aged 97; for many years a resident of this town. His mind and hearing preserved to the last. He was fond of life, and as an instance of its great prolongation by means of steady and gentle labor, perfect regularity, and scrupulous temperance. He loved to talk of the 'olden time,' and he lately said, that he remembered to have seen, when he was six years old, a man with a bush wig sitting in the 'old men's seat,' at church, who was between eighty and ninety years old. When this old man, whom he saw, was born, some of the pilgrims were living at Plymouth.

In South Natick, Mr. Pheeris Sawin, aged 56. He went to bed about eight o'clock with his usual good health, and was found by his wife, about ten, a corpse. It is supposed he died in an apoplectic fit, as he was subject to attacks of the kind.

In Surry, N. H., Mrs. Lucy Hill, aged 80, sister of the late Miss Hannah Adams, author of many valuable works.

In Augusta, Me., at the Almshouse, Mrs. Lydia Doyen, step-daughter of Woreas Doyen, who is supposed to have been murdered by young Robinson, where she went by the name of Ellen Jewett.

#### QUINCY LYCEUM.

Questions for discussion before the Lyceum on next Wednesday evening.

Would it be beneficial for the United States to admit Texas into the Union after her Independence shall have been recognized by Mexico?

Ought the American Peace Society to be encouraged?

#### UNION LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 17th, by JOHN P. SPOONER, M. D. of Dorchester, on the subject of *Respiration*.

The question for discussion will be—Which is the greatest evil, Idleness or Slander?

#### Musical Lecture & Concert.

A LECTURE on Music, its origin, history and progress among the different nations of the world; its powers and effects upon mankind; illustrated by examples and anecdotes; with some account of Ancient Musical Instruments, etc. will be given at the Town Hall, in Quincy, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th of January instant, by B. Brown, Esq., President of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society; to commence at 1-2 past 6 o'clock; to be followed by a Secular Musical CONCERT of Glee and Songs, by a number of gentlemen, amateurs, with the Soprano parts supported by Mrs. Baker. Mr. W. Smith will preside at the Piano Forte; and Col. D. R. NEWHALL will take the general management and direction. Should the weather happen to be very stormy, the above performances will be postponed to a future time, and notice given.

Tickets at 25 cents, may be had at the store of Nathan Fiske, French's Hotel, and the door of the Hall Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Silvanus Branchall,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, of his intentions to remain a few days at French's Hotel, where he will be happy to receive those who will favor him with a call. He has a supply of French Incorruptible Mineral Teeth, a substance decidedly superior to any other, as they will never change their color or decay, or be in the least degree offensive to the mouth.

Teeth carefully filled with Gold or other substance and warranted, and every other operation on the Teeth executed in a satisfactory manner.

S. B. will attend at their residence if requested.

Quincy, Jan. 14

#### Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN WHITNEY.

#### Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

ED BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit to his friends, that he has established a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationary, comprising every useful article; among which are— Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner,) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

#### Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Trunnels, etc.

A Keel complete, with moulds and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some Frames and other work in readiness.



## POETRY.

## THE VIOLET.

Why better than the lady rose  
Love I this little flower  
Because its fragrant leaves are those  
I loved in childhood's hour.

Though many a flower may win my praise,  
The violet has my love;  
I did not pass my childish days  
In garden or in grove.

My garden was the window seat,  
Upon whose edge was set  
A little vase—the fair, the sweet—  
It was the violet.

It was my pleasure and my pride;  
How I did watch its growth!  
For health and bloom, what plans I tried,  
And often injured both.

I placed it in the summer shower,  
I placed it in the sun;  
And ever, at the evening hour,  
My work seemed half undone.

The broad leaves spread, the small buds grew,  
How slow they seemed to be!  
At last there was a tinge of blue—  
"Twas worth the while to me!

At length the perfume filled the room,  
Shed from their purple wreath;  
No flower has now so rich a bloom,  
Has now so sweet a breath.

I gathered two or three—they seemed  
Such rich gifts to bestow;  
So precious in my sight, I deemed  
That all must think them so.

Ah! who is there but would be fain,  
To be a child once more;  
If future years could bring again  
All that they brought before?

My heart's world has been long o'erthrown,  
It is no more of flowers:  
Their bloom is past, their breath is flown,  
Yet I recall those hours.

Let nature spread her loveliest,  
By spring or summer morn;  
Yet still I love the violet best,  
Because I loved it first.

## NO ONE IS MISSED.

The world is fair and gay to us,  
As now we journey on;  
Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be  
The same when we are gone.

Some few, perchance, may mourn for us;  
But soon the transient gloom,  
Like shadows of a summer cloud,  
Shall leave the narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll  
Along the mighty deep—  
That lift their crests awhile and frown,  
And then are lulled to sleep;

While other billows swelling come,  
Amid the foam and spray,  
And, as we view their furrow track,  
Sink down, and—where are they?

And ever thus the waves shall roll,  
Like those that now go past,  
The offspring of the depths beneath,  
The children of the blast.

And ever thus shall men arise,  
And be like those that be,  
And man no more be missed on land,  
Than wave upon the sea.

## ANECDOTES.

**REVERSE OF FORTUNE.** When Amer, who had conquered Persia and Tartary, was defeated and taken prisoner by Ismail, he sat on the ground, and a soldier prepared a coarse meal to appease his hunger. As this was boiled in one of the pots used for the food of the horses, a dog put his head into it, but the mouth of the vessel being too small, he could not draw it out again, and ran away with both the pot and the meat. The captive monarch burst into a fit of laughter, and on his guards demanding the cause upon earth could induce a person in his situation to laugh, replied—"It was but this morning the steward of my household complained that three hundred camels were not enough to carry my kitchen furniture—but now how easily it is borne by that dog, who hath carried away both my cooking instruments and my dinner."

**INDEPENDENCE.** A wife, joining her husband in a conveyance of real estate, was asked by the judge, who examined her in private, according to the act of assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She struck her arms akimbo, and replied, "He compel me! no—nor twenty like him."

**A CHILD'S PHILOSOPHY.** A little boy, when playing the other day on a pile of wood, fell down and hurt himself. As he lay crying very bitterly, one of his friends passed by, lifted him up, and patting him on the head, said to him: "Come, my little boy, don't cry; it will be well to-morrow." "Well," said he, sobbing, "then I will not cry to-morrow."

**A SCAPE GALLOW.** At Petersburg, on the Savannah River, a soldier, named Pickins, having made frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second one was procured which broke also; the case was then reported to the General for directions. "Let him run," said the General, "I thought he looked like a scape gallow."

**A DETECTED POLITICIAN.** On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister, Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words: "Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of our Majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.

**READY WIT.** An Oxford student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn; after dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

## VARIETY.

**TO MAKE COFFEE.** There are various recipes for preparing and refining coffee; the following is the best that has ever come under our view, and is available in all places. Procure your coffee fresh roasted and not too brown, in the proportion of a quarter of a pound for three persons. Let it be Mocha, and grind it just before using. Put it in a basin, and break into it an egg, yolk, white, shell and all, mix it up with a spoon to the consistency of mortar, place it with warm—not boiling—water in the coffee-pot, let it boil up and break three times, then stand a few minutes, and it will be as clear as amber, and the egg will give it a rich taste.

**NEW PLANT.** A new plant has been discovered growing on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and introduced into England, which is said to furnish a highly nutritious food for cattle. It shoots out new sprouts as often as it is cut, thus keeping up a fresh supply during the whole season; it flourishes best on cold, damp grounds, and stands the most rigorous winters. The English farmers regard it as a valuable acquisition. The name of the plant is not given.

**TO THE LADIES.** It is said if you fill flower-pots about half full of quick lime, and cover over this a good mould, the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

**THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.** The deepest mine in Great Britain is that at Monkwermouth, fifteen hundred and eighty-four feet below the surface. From Phillips, of York, who descended into it, ascertained that the temperature increased in proportion to the depth, confirming the prevailing theory, that the centre of the earth is a mass of liquid fire.

**MAKING BUTTER.** The Russian mode of making butter in the winter is to boil the milk or rather simmer it, as it is called, while it is sweet, about fifteen minutes; observing not to use sufficient heat to burn the milk; and then churn it in the usual manner. The butter, it is said, comes immediately, is of fine flavor, and, in addition to this, preserves its qualities much longer than when made in the ordinary way. Besides, the milk is left sweet, and possessed of almost the same value as before it is churned, for ordinary purposes.

**BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.** A New York yankee has invented an improved bee hive, which is said to have the appearance of and to be, in fact, a mahogany side-board, with drawers above, and a closet below, with glass doors, to be placed in the chamber of a house, and to be connected with the open air by a tube passing through the wall. By this invention, the operations of the bees are clearly seen through the glass doors, and the honey is deposited in the drawers.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.** The seeds of grapes are very generally used in Germany as a substitute for coffee, and they make a very excellent substitute. When first pressed they yield a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid very similar to that produced by coffee. Its flavor is delicious.

**ANIMAL HAY MAKERS.** The Marmots are said to be excellent hay makers. They not only cure it, after biting it off with their teeth, by turning and drying it in the sun, but they use a tough old one as a cart to carry it home. This accommodating animal lies down on its back and the others heap up the hay on its belly. When they have got a good cart body full, or as much as the cart itself can hold, with its legs, two others hitch on and drag the cart with its load of hay to their domicile. This animal, it is added, is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. It resembles the American wood chuck.

**SLEEP.** The inhabitants of the Himalaya mountains have a singular mode of putting children to sleep by the action of water. The method, as described by a Munday, is as follows:—"The child, whose age might be a year or two, was laid by its mother, when she was employed in bruising grain, on a sloping bank, along the top of which ran a small spring stream. A piece of bark introduced through the child's legs, two others hit on and drag the cart with its load of hay to their domicile. This animal, it is added, is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. It resembles the American wood chuck."

**SPEED OF THE DOG.** There is a dog belonging to the conductor of the train on the Dedham branch road, which accompanies the train to and from the city every trip, and always keeps a rod or two in advance of the engine. His speed has been tried for a mile run, on a straight line, and he beats the locomotive.

**COURSE OF THE WIND.** When the air is perfectly still, that is, to all appearance, and it is desired to ascertain in which direction the draft of air may be, and what way it will probably blow, throw into a basin of water, in an open situation, a red hot cinder, and observe which way the smoke takes. To ascertain the same at sea, throw into the water a burning coal and the same fact may be determined. By wetting the finger and holding it up, the wind, it can also be told which way the current is, by perceiving which part of the finger cools first. An instrument has lately been constructed on the last principle.

**EXPANSIVE POWER OF WATER.** The Cincinnati Evening Post mentions the following surprising incident from the effect of cold. There had been a sudden change of weather from a general thaw to a universal freeze. In casting an anvil, a small fissure, about four inches square, was left in the upper surface, into which the iron had been run to fill it up. A slight crevice was left around it, which became filled with water, to the amount of probably half a tumbler, which, on freezing, split the anvil in two. The split surface, which was perfectly smooth, was measured and found to be eighteen inches by twenty-eight of solid iron.

**TO PRESERVE BUTTER.** To a peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude sal ammoniac, and two ounces of saltpetre, both finely powdered; mix them intimately with the fine salt; with this salt, work your butter, until the butter-milk is entirely extracted, then pack it in wooden firkins, salting it with the same mixed salt to such a degree as to be palatable when eaten with bread, and no saltier. The mixture is stronger than fine salt, of consequence something less is required.

**THE BEST OF WOMEN.** She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice and the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose occupation is to murder mankind, with shafts from the quiver of their eyes. —Goldsmith.

**TO CLEAN MARBLE.** Pound very finely a quarter of a pound of whiting, and a small quantity of stone blue; dissolve in a little water one ounce of soda, and mix the above ingredients carefully, together with a quart of a pound of soft soap. Put the whole into an earthen pipkin, and boil it for a quarter of an hour on a slow fire, carefully stirring it. Then, when quite hot, lay it with a brush upon the marble, and let it remain on half an hour. Wash off with warm water, flannel, and a scrubbing brush, and wipe it dry.

**PLANTS.** All plants are formed of similar component particles, varying only in arrangement and amount, and to particles, that tend to form one composition, could tend to form another.

**BAKED APPLE PUDDING.** Butter a pie dish and line it with crumbs of bread, then place a layer of apple (cut as for pie) in the bottom of the dish; sprinkle it with moist sugar, then a layer of crumbs, and so on alternately till the dish is filled, ending with a thick layer of crumbs; pour melted fresh butter over it, and bake for an hour.

## Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



**THADDEUS W. CROSS** having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—  
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggy Wagons, " "  
5 " SULKIES.  
25 " Chaise HARNESES.  
25 " Wagon " "  
15 second hand CHAIRES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAIRES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS " "  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Quincy &amp; Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.  
S. L. GILLET,  
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH.

The Weymouth, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGE, on and after Monday, the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Wildes' Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted.

Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, \$1 1/2 cents—East Randolph, \$7 1/2 cents—Weymouth Landing, BRAINTREE, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents.  
S. L. GILLET, Proprietor.  
Weymouth, Jan. 3. tf

## For Sale.

A new Vessel, building at Southern's Ship Yard, in this town, will be completed early in March, of the following dimension: length on deck, eighty-six feet; breadth of beam, twenty-two feet six inches; depth of hold, eight feet ten inches; about one hundred and fifty tons; built of the best materials, and copper fastened. Apply in Boston to A. C. LOMBARD & Co., T. Wharf, or at the ship yard to JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Henry Bailey.

No. 15, Court Street, Boston.

## HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Corsets and Trussers; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.  
Boston, Jan. 7. tf

## Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and of the best quality—for sale low by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Quincy Livery Stable.

S. L. GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.  
A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Solomon's Temple.

MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Accommodation Stable.

The subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.  
Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited.  
THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Woolen Goods.

**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, aubergine, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Maracilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Notice.

**BENEZER B. HERSEY** respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

## Camblets.

**GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS**

—blue, green and brown—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Fire Insurance Only.

**THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—**

Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

## Blankets.

**ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS**—an assort-

ment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Boston Crown Glass.

**NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,**

of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Eye Water.

**DR. DAVENPORT'S** celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Feathers.

**LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS,** for

sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Pundling, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Elint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by Lewis GAYLORD CLARK, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

## Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

## Wm. P. Blanchard

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of **FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING**, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—**REPAIRS FURNITURE** on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7. tf

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of sixty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of the subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the former mentioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulpit for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

</



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 3.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### LETTER TO A DAUGHTER.

The following letter of Dr. Doddridge to his young daughter, presents his character as a father in an amiable and interesting light. It is taken from the fifth and last volume of his *Diary and Correspondence*.

MY LOVELY GIRL—Your dear mama, for being related to whom both you and I shall have reason to bless God as long as we live, will, I am sure, have the goodness to excuse me, that I may pay my respects to you, and relieve her from the trouble of answering this, which will naturally fall to your share. As I have but little time, it happens very well that I have not much to say, more than to assure you of my tenderest love, and great joy that you are, through the divine goodness, so well recovered. Indeed, you are so dear to me that every thing that looks like danger to you, afflicts me sensibly in its most distant approach. It has pleased God so to form my heart, that I question whether any man living feels more exquisitely on such occasions; the life of either of my children, and of such a child, is more to me than the treasure of a kingdom; and there is hardly any thing in which your excellent mama is not immediately concerned, which I so much desire as that you may all live to bless the world many years after I have left it. Now, when I feel this tender affection so warm in my heart, it is a great pleasure to me (as it should be to you) to reflect that 'as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.' My dear child, you live by the divine compassion, to you, and to me; indeed, I may say to both your parents, for you are exceedingly dear to us both. Let me earnestly entreat you to bear the sense of it upon your heart, and to consider that every instance in which God is pleased to afflict you, or to remove the stroke of his hand, calls for serious recollection as well as grateful acknowledgement. It calls for a solemn inquiry into the reason of the divine conduct, therefore it is that God contends with us, and what returns he expects from us when he delivers us from going down to the grave. It gives me, my dear, unutterable joy to think that you have deliberately chosen the service of God, and solemnly given yourself up to Christ at his table, that you have there taken refuge and sanctuary in his blood, and entered yourself into the number of those who profess themselves his faithful disciples; I pray God you may be ever faithful. I would not flatter any one, especially my child; and I hope I do not flatter myself in the many good things I think of you. I truly think that you have many excellent dispositions by nature, if I may be allowed the expression; great humanity, great sweetness of temper, and tenderness of conscience, ready compassion for the distressed, a remarkable willingness to oblige others, and a grateful sense of obligation to them, adorned with native modesty and humility, which really adds a great beauty to all. These are lovely qualities, and I bless God who hath given you so much of them, and I trust, sanctified them all by his grace.

Your next question will naturally be, 'and what do I want to complete my character?' Shall I, my dear, tell you plainly? I think it is resolution, diligence, and activity. Indolence and a disposition to trifle, seem to me your great snares. You will, therefore, not only please your parents, but to please God, and in some measure to repay his benefits, guard against them. Remember, my love, I entreat you, that we were all made to do good; and that gracious Being, who knows our frame and our circumstances, requires that, even in the most private station of life. You will, I hope, often remember—what, indeed, my dear, you sometimes seem to forget more than from your natural goodness I should expect—that the years of childhood are now past, and that you are entered upon the responsibility of rational life; and you will, I persuade myself, be solicitous that you may act wisely, of which you have daily before you a most amiable and edifying example in your dear mama, from whom all who are about her may learn every thing that can, in private life, adorn religion, and make those around us happy. Endeavor, therefore, like her, to divide your time in a proper proportion between devotion, reading, working, and improving conversation; not overburthening your delicate frame, for that would grieve me much, but always aiming at something that is right and good; in the pursuit of which that strong understanding with which it has pleased God to bless you, will direct you, and which you will find a thousand times more pleasant than a life of indolence can possibly be: especially, when you consider that every capacity of doing good is a talent which God hath committed to us, and for which we are accountable.

These, my dear girl, are hints which I have often given you, and I now give them in writing, that you may review them at your leisure, and communicate them, whenever you think it necessary, to your sisters, that you and they may see how very near your interest lies at my heart. I must now conclude, only adding that, through the divine goodness, I am perfectly well, and as happy in the friends about me as I can be, while absent from those who must be dearest of all. I please myself with the hope that a few weeks will bring me back to you again, and that the day of my return comes nearer every hour. In the mean time you and your dear mama and sisters may assure yourselves, that you may divide my heart among you, in such a manner as that each has at least

as large a share as she ought, and it is well if each has not a larger; and the necessary consequence is that you share my prayers too, in which respect I hope you will endeavor to balance accounts with, my dear child,

Your affectionate papa,  
P. DODDRIDGE.

### MORNING.

The sun never sheds more cheerful beams, and never proclaims more loudly God's glory and goodness, than when he returns after the coolness and dampness of the night, and awakes man and inferior animals to the various purposes of their being. A spirit of joy seems breathed over the earth and through the sky. This is the time when we can best feel and bless the Power which said, 'let there be light,'—which 'set a tabernacle for the sun in the heavens,' and made him the dispenser of fruitfulness and enjoyment throughout all regions.

If we look at ourselves, what materials does the morning furnish for devout thought? At the close of the past day we were exhausted by our labors, and unable to move without wearisome effort. Our minds were sluggish, and could not be held to the most interesting objects. From this state of exhaustion we sunk gradually into entire insensibility. Our limbs became motionless, our senses were shut as in death, our thoughts were suspended, or only wandered confusedly and without aim, our friends and the universe were forgotten.

And what a change does the morning bring with it? On waking, we find that sleep, the image of death, has silently infused into us new life. The dim eye has become bright and piercing. The mind has returned from the region of thoughtlessness to its old possessions. Friends are met again with a new interest. We are again capable of devout sentiment, virtuous effort, and christian hope. With what subjects of gratitude, then, does the morning furnish us? We can rarely recall the state of insensibility from which we have just emerged, without a consciousness of our dependence, or think of the renovation of our powers and intellectual being, without feeling our obligation to God.

There is something very touching in the consideration, if we will fix our minds upon it, that God thought of us when we could not think; that He watched over us when we had no power to avert peril from ourselves; that He continued our vital motions, and in due time broke the chain of sleep, and set our imprisoned faculties free. How fit it is at this hour to raise to God the eyes which He has opened, and the arm which He has strengthened; to acknowledge His providence; to consecrate to Him the powers He has renovated! How fit that He should be the first object of the thought and affection he has restored! How fit to employ in his praise the tongue He has loosed, and the breath he has spared.

### WOMAN.

There is a spell in woman. No man, not utterly degraded, can listen without delight to the accents of the guileless heart. Beauty, too, has a natural power over the mind; and it is right that this should be; all that overcomes selfishness, the besetting sin of the world, is an instrument of good. Beauty is but melody of a higher kind; and both alike soften the troubled and hard nature of man. Even if we looked on lovely woman but as a rose, an exquisite production of the summer hours of life, it would be idle to deny her influence in making even those summer hours sweeter. But as the companion of the mind, as the very model of a friendship that no chance can shake, as the pleasant sharer of the heart of heart, the being to whom man returns after the tumult of the day, like the worshipper to a secret shrine, to revive his nobler tastes and virtues at a source pure from the evil of the external world, and glowing with a perpetual light of sanctity and love, where shall we find her equal? or what must be our feeling towards the mighty Disposer of earth, but of admiration and gratitude for that disposal, which thus combines our highest happiness with our purest virtue.—Rev. George Croly.

### TIME.

The flight of time! how ceaseless, noiseless, irresistible! The frown of royalty, the honeyed words of flattery, the plaint of supplication, and the impatient prayer of misery, alike avail not with him. Onward—ever onward, he holds his stern career, whether his course be over city or forest, amid sorrow or gladness—the structures of proud prosperity or their defaced and blackened ruins. He lingers not to revel with luxury, or to weep with misfortune. The din of battle appeals not—the shout of victory moves not. What cares he for victory whose course is a perpetual triumph? What reck he of fortune, who is the dispenser indifferently of good and evil? Immutability source of change! we bow with reverence to thy potent sceptre, and tremblingly await the period when 'Time shall be no more!'

### SLEEP.

'I cannot think that man amiable or even innocent, who, after the placidity and refreshment of a night's rest, can awake only to his resentments. He must forget the Being who sheds this balmy blessing over our shattered, perhaps perverted, senses, and who enjoins the forgiveness of all injuries before the sun goes down upon our wrath.'

but he could not die! O, no—no—no! She then pulled my arm with all her strength, and sung in a plaintive voice—

The birds are singing,  
The flowers are springing,  
The leaves are green and bright—  
And he is laid  
In that dreary shade—  
The cold grave's cheerless night!

She pointed to the sun, whose rays were just breaking through the branches of those mementos of affection, which grace the resting places of the departed dead.

'See,' said she, 'the sun is rising and every thing is cheerful—you are all happy—and I am sure, dear lady, you will save him from a cruel death. You cannot refuse—I know you cannot!'

'Mary,' said my friend's wife, 'had you not better retire to the house? you look feeble and sick, and this morning air will endanger your health.'

'Then you, too, refuse,' said she, 'to aid me, and I must go alone.' So saying, she disappeared among the tomb-stones—and as we turned to go away we heard her singing a plaintive ditty at the farther extremity of the enclosure.

The fair maniac had made a deep impression upon my mind, and awakened a strong desire to know her history. At breakfast, my friend related her melancholy story, which is briefly told as follows:—

'Mary Benton was the daughter of a wealthy inhabitant of G——, who doated upon her with a parental fondness, (she being an only child) almost amounting to idolatry. No pains were spared to give her an excellent education, which, added to the beauty of her person, and the surpassing sweetness of her disposition, could not fail to render her an object of universal respect and esteem. She was about eighteen, and among her numerous suitors was a young man, who was a clerk in the mercantile house of her father. He had grown up by her side, and was beloved by her parents almost as their child. Their hearts and feelings were in the most perfect union. He loved her as his life, and she regarded him with all the tenderness of a long and ardent attachment. He had just arrived at the age of twenty-one, and with the glad consent of Mary's parents, he was to have made her his own, when a contagious fever brought him to an early and untimely grave.

The day was appointed for his funeral. His intended bride had borne with apparent resignation the bitter pang occasioned by his death, which, though not entirely unexpected, was a dagger to her young and tender heart. She had watched incessantly beside his sick bed, and with the failure of every new-sought hope of his recovery, the bloom had withered from her cheek, and the lustre faded from her eye, and she stood by his last earthly home, as the coffin was lowered into the earth, white and colorless as a marble statue. As the clogs rolled upon the lid, she uttered a piercing shriek, and made an effort to spring into the grave, in order, as she said, to extricate him from death. Notwithstanding the aid of her physicians, and the ardent exertions of anxious parents, reason never again dawned upon her mind. She will sit for hours, and twine wreaths of branches and flowers around the stone which tells the sad story of his fate, and implore the assistance of every passing traveller. But she is fast fading away, and will, ere long, have gained that home, where—

She will never rise to pain,  
And never wake to weep.

Thus ended the melancholy tale—and the next day I took a reluctant leave of my friends and the lovely village of G——. I had forgotten the affecting story of Mary Benton, until a few days since, when I received, in a letter from William, information of her death. She was found lifeless upon the grave of her departed lover.

### THE HOLY LAND.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young officer now on board one of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, dated at Malaga, Oct. 24, 1834, giving a description of a visit lately made by some of the officers to Alexandria, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, etc.

From Alexandria we departed for Jaffa, where we arrived a few days after. While here, all the officers determined to visit Jerusalem. Disregarding the horrible reports of robbers and plague, two parties went, the second of which I accompanied. I will attempt a description of our journey.

We left the ship on the afternoon of the 26th, and with a good deal of difficulty obtained conveyances, such as mules, donkeys, and a few good horses. We mounted all armed to the teeth, each with a brace of pistols and a cutlass. The word being given to proceed, we mounted, glad to escape for a time from the duties of the ship, and pleased with the idea of our anticipated journey. In an hour's time a halt was called to make proper arrangements for the night. Orders were given to load our fire-arms, and each one had his own particular station assigned him, to repel any attack from the robbers who infest those parts. All necessary arrangements having been made, and the party each one was expected to act in case of emergency being settled, off we started at a round pace, keeping close to one another, till about eight o'clock, when the word was passed, to stand by for a charge. All was now bustle and preparation; some cocked their pistols, others drew their cutlasses, and some went so far as

to pull off their jackets, to be relieved of all incumbrance in the anticipated fight. Every thing being in readiness to receive the supposed robbers, silence was ordered, and a body of horse sent forward to reconnoitre; they however soon returned with the information that the supposed banditti were nothing more than a marriage-party of about twenty persons returning from mosque. After a hearty laugh among ourselves at the mistake we had made, and wishing the revellers much joy, we continued our march, and at about eleven o'clock found ourselves entering the gates of Ramla, where we put up for the night. We started again at dawn, journeying for some time over a fine level country, having on each side large open fields of millet, which is raised here in great quantities. About sunrise we commenced ascending the mountain of Judea, which has the appearance of one barren waste, with scarcely a tree or shrub to be seen. About nine o'clock we came to a most delightful grove of olives and fig-trees, with a cool refreshing spring of water. Here we determined to rest. We recommenced our march about eleven o'clock, and continued ascending huge mountains till three o'clock, when, from the top of one of the highest peaks, Jerusalem could be plainly seen. At five we entered the gates of the 'Holy City,' amidst a guard of infidel soldiers who were drawn up to receive us. The Turks here behaved with the greatest hospitality; they had a house prepared for us with all the conveniences we could wish, which we immediately took possession of, being much fatigued with our journey, having rode that day upwards of forty miles. We all by one consent agreed to 'turn in,' and I laid down to sleep, for the first time, in a place which I had never in my wildest imaginations expected to see.

The first place we visited next morning was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is one of the largest buildings I ever saw; the architecture is imposing and beautiful, consisting of all the orders; the doorway is rich beyond description, being supported by twelve immense pillars of 'verd antique.' On entering the church, immediately fronting the door, is the place where our Saviour was washed previous to his burial. The spot is designated by a slab of beautiful marble. Ascending a flight of stairs, we were shown the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross; and a short distance from this where he was crucified. The hole which was made by the cross is covered by a plate of gold. Descending to the level of the church, where the soldiers cast lots for his robes, when he was scourged and when imprisoned, the latter of which is a hole about six feet deep, and about four feet square at the top. Of this species of prison there are a great number. Leaving this, we proceeded round to the Holy Sepulchre. It was excavated out of the solid rock, and encased in beautiful marble. It has two apartments. The first, or entrance chamber, is about eight feet by ten in size, and capable of containing eight persons. Here is shown a piece of rock on which it is said the angel sat when Mary Magdalen came to the tomb. The inner apartment is very little larger than the body it was intended to contain. This is the sanctum sanctorum of the Christian faith. Innumerable lights are constantly kept burning here by the attending priests. In another part of the church opposite to this, we were shown a tomb, the very fac simile of the Holy Sepulchre, with the exception of the casing of marble. Here, it is said, Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus, 'a certain ruler of the people, were buried. In the afternoon we proceeded to the 'Mount of Olives.' On our way there we saw the place where the Garden of Gethsemane once was, and close by in a grove the tomb of the Madonna. This is constantly lit by thousands of lamps, and seems to be more worshipped by the pilgrims than any other of the sacred relics of the Holy Land. We ascended the Mount, from the top of which we had an excellent view of the Dead Sea, and the river Jordan, in its winding course among the mountains. On our return from the Mount, we passed through the valley of Jehoshaphat, and stopped at the pool of Siloam, where Christ performed the miracle of healing the blind. Some of this water was analyzed by our doctor, and was found to contain large quantities of zink, which article is now much used for the cure of diseases of the eye. Leaving here, we saw the tombs of the Kings, and that of Absalom, the Potter's Field, and the Hill of Zion, and then returned to our quarters, where we partook of a sumptuous feast, prepared for us by our friends the Turks.

We stopped at Bethlehem on our return to the ship, and were shown the birth place of our Saviour, the grotto where Joseph, the young child, and Mary his mother were concealed, previous to their flight into Egypt from the persecutions of the tyrant Herod. We arrived at the ship on the eighth day after leaving it, much fatigued, but delighted with our jaunt.

### MENTAL BLINDNESS.

The blindness of the understanding is as much to be pitied as the blindness of the eyes, and it is neither laughable nor criminal for a man to lose his way in either case. Charity bids us endeavor to set them right by argument, but at the same time forbids us to punish or ridicule their misfortune.

Errors and mistakes, however gross they may be, in matters of opinion, if they are sincere, ought to be pitied, but not to be punished or laughed at.

Wm. F. Blanchard  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.  
Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
To save the prices, and get your Furniture mended, Dorchester, Jan. 7.

### Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, various, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with little grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtues—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be broadly discussed. The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulchrum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *VIEWS OF CITIES AND RIVERS*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

### Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discountsenances vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birthday present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemeral.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subverts national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inextinguishable fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.  
J. H. Tobbetts, Travelling Agent.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

### Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Winds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.



## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 9. Mr. John Q. Adams offered three petitions, one of which was from the ladies of South Weymouth, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After the exhibition of great excitement in the House, the petition was received by a vote of 137 to 75; the last session it was voted by a large majority that they should not be received. We subjoin a sketch of the debate which ensued on the occasion:—

Mr. Adams rose and said—I have a petition from 150 women, the wives and daughters of my constituents, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, said he objected to the reception of the petition.

An inquiry was made of the Chair whether the question was debatable. The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the principle of non-reception, subservient as it was of the constitutional rights of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition might be rejected, and the House, he believed, were but too ready and eager to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that the petitions were not only rejected, but that the petitioners were treated with obloquy and contempt. The humanity and benevolence of the motives which prompted this memorial ought alone to commend it to the respect and attention of the House. What had the House to fear from these females? Blood, insurrection and murder? No, sir, there is nothing, said Mr. A. of an inflammatory character in the paper. I hope the objection will be withdrawn. I appeal to the gentleman, himself, a son and a father, to withdraw it, from considerations of respect for those mothers and daughters. The memorial is very brief, and I trust it will be received and read.

Mr. Glascock said, in reply, that though the petitioners were females, he found that they acted on this subject under a very improper influence. No petition of the kind was sent here without an object. They were all got up and sent here in pursuance of a general system of agitation. No man had more consideration than he had for the motives which the gentleman supposed to actuate the memorialists; but were he a son of any one of the petitioners, he would implore her at least to withhold the expression of feeling and opinion which, however sincere, he would assure her were fraught with mischief to the public welfare.

Mr. Parks said that no good could result from the discussion of this subject. He moved, therefore, to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Reid called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 130, nays 69. The memorial therefore lies over till next Monday.

Mr. Adams again arose and presented the memorial of 225 females, residents of South Weymouth, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams proceeded to read the petition.

Several members called Mr. A. to order; Mr. Chambers, of Ky. made a point of order; was not the member under the 45th rule of the House, confined to a brief statement of the contents of a memorial?

The Chair decided that Mr. Adams could not read the memorial, and must confine himself to a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair. He called upon the Speaker to say whether he decided that a member was not in order in reading any thing that he pleased, as a part of his speech. If it was intended to suppress the liberty of speech and the right of discussion in this House, so help him God, he would resist it in his own person.

The chair read from the manual of Mr. Jefferson, and other authorities, passages which stated that a member had no right to read any paper, printed or written, (not even his own written speech) without the consent of the House. But, independently of that consideration, the gentleman's attempt to read the petition was an evasion of the 45th rule, which confines a member to a brief statement of the contents of a petition, when he presents it.

Some discussion took place on the question of order, in which the decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. Patton, Briggs, and Chambers, of Ky. and opposed by Messrs. Harper, of Pennsylvania, and Adams.

Mr. Adams said he would compromise the matter. He would withdraw the appeal, if the House would suffer him to complete his 'brief statement' of the contents of the memorial. There were but two more lines of it, and those he wished the House to hear.

He proceeded to read the two lines, wherein the memorialists express their determination to present the same memorial every year until its prayer shall be complied with.

Tremendous cries of 'order' accompanied and followed Mr. A.'s remarks.

The Speaker peremptorily ordered Mr. A. to take his seat.

Mr. Adams, instead of complying, raised his voice, and continued his remarks, which were however entirely inaudible, in consequence of the loud cries of 'order, order,' from every part of the House.

The Speaker again directed the gentleman to sit down.

Mr. Adams, having brought his 'brief statement' to a conclusion, took his seat, at the same time saying, 'I withdraw the appeal.'

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved the previous question, which was ordered to be put. The main question, 'shall the petition be received?' was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 137, nays 75. So the petition was received.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the petition on the table, which motion was agreed to—yeas 151, nays 50.

Mr. Adams presented another similar petition, to the reception of which Mr. Halsey objected. At this point, (3 o'clock) this despatch was closed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10. In the Senate, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Walker:—

Resolved, That the state of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments, and appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said state, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said state shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States.

Mr. Walker said he had no intention to ask for the consideration of this resolution at the present time, but he desired to take the present occasion to express his belief that the resolution was in perfect consonance with the opinions of the Executive, as given in his message on the subject of Texas. The Executive, in that message, had said that our course in regard to Texas should be made to depend on the result of the expedition which was then operating against Texas. Now he (Mr. W.) had received information that morning, that this expedition had entirely failed, and consequently that there no longer existed any reason why the independence of Texas should not be acknowledged. He had received information that the invading army was broken up, and that the remnant was in a state of destitution, without either arms or provisions. The commanding general had sent his resignation to the minister of war in Mexico. He believed, therefore, that the resolution was consistent with the sentiments contained in the message of the President, and that every one would see the propriety of acknowledging the independence of the new state.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, with an accompanying report, to reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of the government. The bill, as it stands, if passed, will reduce the tariff in eighteen months, to the estate that it would reach in the year 1842, under the provisions of the compromise act of 1832. It abolishes the duty on salt and coal on the 1st day of July next.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14. Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of the Board of Trade in the city of New York, praying for the establishment of a National Bank to be located in the city of New York. On account of the deplorable state of the trade and the currency, the petitioners were induced to make this application, as they considered a National Bank the only remedy. They pray that the Bank may be established on the plan suggested in the message of the President of 1832.

## GENERAL COURT.

TUESDAY 10th. The Senate proceeded to fill the vacancies existing in its body from Essex and Norfolk Counties.

In the House, several petitions were presented in relation to the surplus revenue; after which, Mr. Merriam, of Brookfield, submitted an order directing the Committee on Education to consider the expediency of establishing an institution for the education of teachers; of establishing a uniform series of books to be used in the common schools; and of appointing an agent to visit the common schools; and the question being stated on the adoption of this order, it was decided in the negative.

WEDNESDAY 11th. The Senate proceeded to the election, on their part, of joint standing committees. A petition was presented from Samuel Smith and others, of the Quincy Granite Company, for an act of incorporation.

In the House, petitions and remonstrances of an uninteresting character were presented and referred; after which the House proceeded to an election, in concurrence with the Senate, of joint standing committees. Both Houses then met in convention to receive the annual Message of the Governor; and afterwards proceeded to the election of Councillors (which have been published,) State Treasurer, Secretary of State, etc. etc.

## THE MESSAGE.

The Speech of the Governor, though commendable for its comprehensive brevity, would, if inserted entire, occupy more room than we can spare. We select a few of the most important topics.

## SURPLUS REVENUE.

It appears by a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 3d inst. that the distributive share of Massachusetts will be \$1,784,231. The disposal of this large sum of money is unquestionably a subject of the greatest importance, and will doubtless receive your profound consideration. The return to the people, from the redundancy of the treasury, of thirty-seven millions and a half of money, is an event entirely without example in the annals of the world; and we shall all feel, I am sure, a patriotic desire, that it may appear hereafter on the page of history, that our ancient and beloved commonwealth—distinguished at all times for the wisdom and magnanimity of her councils—made a worthy appropriation of her part of the fund.

On the 4th of April last an act was passed, authorizing a subscription to the Western Railroad of one million of dollars. Under this subscription, two assessments, of fifty thousand dollars each, have been paid, during the past year, by temporary loans made for that purpose, on which the commonwealth is now paying interest. No permanent provision has been made to meet the call on the treasury arising from this subscription. Among the modes of disposing of the commonwealth's share of the

surplus, it will deserve consideration, whether a portion of it would not be wisely applied to redeem the faith of the state pledged by this subscription. Should this course not be adopted, adequate provision of ways and means, for this object, will require the immediate attention of the legislature.

There are other enterprises of improvement, and public objects of high interest, which will doubtless receive due consideration. It is for the legislature to decide upon their relative importance. I will only ask permission to observe, that I am sure the most important of them all will not be forgotten—the intellectual improvement of the people. Massachusetts owes what she is, mainly to the provision made by our fathers, from the earliest days and out of slender means, for the education of her youth. The constitution has devoted one whole chapter to this subject, and has made it the express duty of all legislatures to foster the colleges and schools. I own I can imagine no worthier use which can be made of a portion of this fund, than that of rendering education better, cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the mass of the community.

## MILITIA.

The annual report of the Adjutant General on the state of the militia, will be laid before you. I also beg leave to submit a communication from the same officer, prepared at my request, on the present condition of the militia of the commonwealth. The views presented by him, on this important subject, appear to me to merit the serious attention of the legislature. I deem it my duty to express the opinion, that there is a necessity for a change in the militia law, in substantial accordance with the provisions of the bill, reported by the Committee on the militia to the last legislature. Under the present law, the institution is greatly depressed, and in some respects disorganized. The slight remains of military duty still required to be performed by the standing companies, are felt to be oppressive, because they are manifestly useless. I am greatly fearful of the consequences of allowing this institution to sink into disrepute and ruin; and I know no page of our history, which teaches us that an efficient organization of the militia can be safely dispensed with.

## NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

I regret to have to state, that the condition of this important question is not known to be more favorable, than at the time when the resolves of the last session of the General Court were passed. The negotiation is left, at the last disfigurement of its progress, in a very unsatisfactory state. It will be seen, from the report of the Land Agent, that the abuses, alluded to by the legislature last year, continue unchecked. I have other information, which I presume to be correct, that the territory in controversy is the theatre of wholesale depredations, carried on from the neighboring British provinces. Besides other and higher grounds of complaint against such a state of things, the territory in dispute is rapidly depreciating in value, I have before expressed the opinion, formed after the maturest consideration of the subject, that the title of Maine and Massachusetts to the tract of country in controversy is, on any just grounds, as unquestionable, as, till a few years since, it was unquestioned. It is for the legislature to decide what further representations may be proper to make to the general government on a subject so nearly concerning the public interest and honor.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

While nothing can be farther from my purpose than to disparage the common schools as they are, and while a deep sense of personal obligation to them will ever be cherished by me, it must yet be candidly admitted, that they are susceptible of great improvements. The school-houses might, in many cases, be rendered more commodious. Provision ought to be made for affording the advantages of education throughout the whole year, to all of a proper age to receive it. Teachers well qualified to give elementary instruction in all the branches of useful knowledge, should be employed; and small school libraries, maps, globes, and requisite scientific apparatus should be furnished. I submit to the legislature, whether the creation of a board of commissioners of schools, to serve without salary, with authority to appoint a Secretary, on a reasonable compensation, to be paid from the school fund, would not be of great utility. Should the legislature take advantage of the ample means now thrown into their hands, greatly to increase the efficacy of the school fund, I cannot but think that they would entitle themselves to the gratitude of the whole people. The wealth of Massachusetts always has been, and always will be, the mind of her children; and good schools are a treasure, a thousand fold more precious than all the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru.

## FINANCES.

The annual report of the Treasurer, on the state of the finances, which has been laid before you, exhibits them in their usual prosperous condition. The amount of money borrowed to defray current expenses, in anticipation of the revenue, is not greater than usual at this period of the year, allowance being made for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, borrowed on account of the commonwealth's subscription to the Western Railroad, a subject to which the attention of the legislature has already been respectfully invited.

## BANKS.

The abstract of the annual returns of the Banks, which has been submitted to you, discloses in detail the condition of those institutions. The amount of specie on hand, compared with the immediate liabilities of the banks, is, in the aggregate, somewhat larger than at the period of the annual return for 1835. The financial pressure which has pervaded the country, has been severely felt in Massachusetts; but it has been sustained with a fortitude and steadiness, that prove the solid

foundations on which the business of the community rests. Let us hope that the cause of the distress will prove temporary—that commerce will, at no distant period, flow freely in its accustomed channels—and the great circulation of the country return to a healthful state.

THURSDAY 12th. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Turner, of Plymouth,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing further penalties on Town Officers who neglect to make returns of Elections, or make informal or erroneous returns.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire,

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to superintend the doings of the several Banks in the Commonwealth.

In the House, petitions were presented from James C. Doane, of Cohasset, that a certain tract of land may be set off from Scituate and annexed to Cohasset—of the town of Roxbury, for an alteration of the license laws, which was referred to Messrs Goodrich, of Roxbury; Hemmenway, of Worcester; and Phelps, of Williamstown. Messrs Rantoul, of Gloucester; Smith, of Boston; and Whittemore, of Cambridge; were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

FRIDAY 13th. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fairbanks, of Suffolk,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that any person committed to any jail in this Commonwealth, on execution for debt, shall be admitted to take the poor debtor's oath, as now by law provided, as soon as three days shall have expired after notice given to the creditor, or to his attorney, as now provided by law, if said person be committed within the county of Suffolk; and in any other county, shall be admitted to take said oath, immediately after six days from the time of notice given to the creditor or his attorney, agreeably to law, as now provided.

In the House, several petitions, on various uninteresting subjects, were presented and referred. On motion of Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, the use of the Representatives Chamber was granted, two evenings, for the delivery therein of two lectures on the Prussian system of education, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham.

SATURDAY 14th. In the Senate, the petitions of the President, etc. of the State Bank, for the continuation of their charter, and for the reduction of their capital Stock, were presented and committed to the committee on banks. An order was passed, in concurrence, that the committee on rail-roads and canals inquire what provisions of law, if any, are necessary to secure the safe conveyance of passengers.

In the House, numerous petitions were presented and referred to committees. An order, directing the committee on rail-roads and canals to report a bill, if thought necessary, to secure the safe conveyance of passengers on rail-roads, etc. was passed. On motion of Mr. King, of Danvers,

Ordered, That the Committee on Education consider the expediency of providing by law for the better education of teachers of the public schools.

MONDAY 16. In the Senate, Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, from the select committee to whom was committed the bill concerning the surplus revenue, reported the bill without amendment, which was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House, Mr. Sergeant, of Boston, submitted an order to instruct the committee on the surplus revenue to report forthwith a bill for the disposition of that portion thereof, to be received by Massachusetts, among the cities, towns, and districts, of the Commonwealth, on the basis of population. Agreed to—by a vote of 421 to 1. The only dissentient, was Mr. Baker, of Milton.

TUESDAY 17th. In the Senate, several petitions were presented and referred.

In the House, the petitions of Jacob Perkins and others, for incorporation as the Weymouth Iron Company, and of Nathan Paul and eighty-four others, of Shutesbury, for the enactment of a bounty on the destruction of crows, were received and referred.

## TEXAS.

The New Orleans Standard furnishes a very curious account of the action of the different branches of the Texian Government in relation to Santa Anna. The rumor reaching the ears of the members of Congress, that President Houston intended to liberate the Mexican chiefs, they passed a resolution that the President should be vested with the custody and disposal of all prisoners of war, provided that the prisoners Santa Anna and Almonte, shall not be released or set at liberty on any occasion, without the concurrence of the Senate, and that the President shall not have the power to release said prisoners during the recess of the Senate. This resolution was immediately vetoed by Gen. Houston. The Congress, notwithstanding, passed it again by the Constitutional majority of two-thirds, and it became a law. President Houston, driven to extremity, and determining to release Santa Anna at all hazards, pronounced the resolution a usurpation of his executive authority and in the face of the law of Congress set Santa Anna free, and put the whole Congress at defiance. The army being with the President in all things, Congress succumbed.

## THE INDIANS.

The hostile Creeks have again broken loose and committed depredations and murders. A plantation was besieged by them, five or more in number, who fired upon and killed one white man and two negroes, at the same time burning the dwelling and out houses. It is not known whether these Indians were of those who still remained in Alabama waiting to be emigrated, or whether they were stragglers returning from Florida. It is supposed that large bodies of Indians are still concealed in the swamps.

## THE HORSE.

It is remarkable that a horse will seldom tread upon a prostrate body in its path. Either from feelings of compassion, or from fear, a horse will studiously avoid inflicting injury on one thus exposed, unless excited by the spirit of combat. In the latter case, he becomes almost irresistible. All his energies are bent on destruction, and he tramples down opposing squadrons as he would the grass beneath his feet. These reflections are drawn from us by an incident which occurred yesterday afternoon almost within our sight. As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses, was passing along Third-street above Willow, a small child endeavored to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the dangerous proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the instant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavored to pass it, but being brought up by the rein, was forced against, and prostrated by the child; being driven forward by the hinder horses he reared himself on his legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident, he threw the child, with his hind foot out of the track, so that when the heavy carriage passed on, it did not run over it, although it came within a few inches of it. This may be instinct, but it looks to us marvellously like reason and feeling.—Penn. Sentinel.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1837.

## THE INDIAN.

We boast of our country as being an asylum for the oppressed of foreign nations. And so it is; the blessings of its wise institutions, its equal laws, and its many privileges, are extended to all who come to us from abroad to enjoy them. But while we have been busy in cleaning 'the outside of the cup and platter,' have we not entirely overlooked its internal purity? While we afford a shelter for the persecuted and outcast of other lands, do the same pity and sympathy spring up in our breast when we think of the down-trodden and oppressed in our own borders, and prompt us to relieve their sad condition? While our nature's unquenchable desire for freedom, as manifested in the struggles of the Greek and the Pole, has been fostered by our sympathy and aided by our substance, have we looked with the same compassionate eye, and extended the same fraternal aid, to another portion of the human family, equally entitled to the possession of this 'inalienable right' of man—the Indian and the African? Have we not rather laid burdens upon their shoulders grievous and heavy to be borne, until one of them has risen in his might and desperation only to accelerate a doom which he foresaw was inevitable?

It is too true, that almost 'the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty. Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and where this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.' And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid above their property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched this fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenceless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scrambles not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the inquiry also be made of him, 'Where is thy brother?'

## OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

As you were pleased to give my last communication 'A Welcome,' I now proceed to redeem my promise, in part, and speak of our Pilgrim Fathers. I need not take up time in stating the reasons why our fathers left the land of their birth, as it is well known to all, that one reason was sufficient, in their estimation, to lead them to relinquish their homes, to forsake their paternal shores, to brave the tempestuous ocean and the horrors of savage climes—that reason was civil and religious liberty. Our nation, even in its birth, seems destined to accomplish some great and glorious event. It does not lose itself, like many other nations, in a fabulous antiquity, nor in obscure traditions. The corner-stone of our nation's glory was originally laid in intelligence, virtue, and piety. Our fathers were neither barbarians, nor pagans, nor slaves, nor a band of lawless adventurers. They were civilized men—yes, more, enlightened freemen. Many of them were descended from distinguished families, and possessed powerful talents, great learning, inflexible integrity and unexampled decision of character.

Though they were associated principally for religious purposes, yet their religion was that of the New Testament, which may truly be called a republican book. From this pure spring they imbibed the principles of civil liberty, and though not originally associated for this purpose, yet the spirit of republicanism was in all their institutions. Under the influence of this spirit they organized themselves into little republican communities, regulating all their concerns by mutual consultation and popular vote. Before they left the bark that bore them across the ocean, they formed themselves 'into a civil body politic,' upon this fundamental principle, that they would be governed by the majority. Here, they brought out the grand idea of our present national government, a free, elective government.

Here was the germ of that tree of liberty whose branches now reach comparatively to the heavens, shedding health and vigor through all our institutions, and in whose shade thirteen millions of happy freemen now repose. This spirit existed originally in the bosoms of our fathers; and—as true patriotism always will be—so theirs was cherished and invigorated by all the sufferings which they endured in their native land. It gave them new courage, and lighted up new hope,

amidst the perils of the ocean and the wilderness. It guided their councils as government of the purest republicanism to their children through their success constantly increasing in vigor, till it American revolution, and resulted in that excellent form of government, years past believed, and still continues lions of our happy citizens with equal legs; where 'each man sits under his fig-tree with none to molest or make him afraid.' It stops not in the midst of the path forth its benign, redeeming, emanating among the hundreds of millions of othering the yoke of oppression, and sealing of tyrannical governments.

Who can think of these things, without the spark which our pilgrim fathers enkindled and bless every nation on to shine onward to the Pacific. Nor will it blaze beyond the ocean. It will nations and overturning until all shall be as one.

Our forefathers lived not for a day nor for an age. Their influence will shall be no longer. They lived to be the world. Patriots and friends of their institutions will diffuse patriotism the globe. Before they left their world, if possible, have so far modified stitution as to have secured the nation Twice while in their 'father-land' constitution of that land from being usurpations of the Stuarts. This v authority of the infidel Hume, though wanting in zeal to reproach the purit acter and principles. 'So absolute was the authority of the crown, that of liberty had been kindled and pre-tans, and it was to this sect, whose frivolous, that the English owe the v their constitution.' Hume's Eng. vol.

In another place the same writer s during the next generation that the n liberty took root, and spreading their shelter of pituitous absurdities, be-shelter among the people.'

Such were the men who settled. They were, truly, the glory of the l came. May their descendants ad selves worthy of such an ancestry.

## LECTURE AND CON

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was our privilege to be present at ture and Concert on Thursday evening, we were well entertained. Of lecture, we would say as the Spanish when a little indisposed—'pocho bon a little sick, a little well; so the lectu tion was partly correct and partly in not disposed to question the correctn historical statements. But, we wrong the history of music at the wrong place, he gave us a description of the progress of music among the heathen place. Hebrew music was introduced to us, that these should have been rec last, and the last first. 'Jubal was th who handle the harp and organ.' The cord we have in any history now extan it preceded, by several hundred years, on this subject. We were unable to not have had the precedence in a his the science of music.

We thought his remarks on the p when attempting to read, admirably been a riddle to us, why many pers conversation 'talk like other folks,' w read, and, especially, 'if it be in the every natural expression of cadence fall at once into the droning sing so bee or something which less resemble ing. President Brown imitated this orally prevails, to the life. And we that his remarks on this point would neficial.

We thought, also, in the course of old adage, 'No one excels in every th not but be reminded of this, when contrast between Mr. Brown's spee From the little specimen, which he gers for music, we should think him an but as a speaker, we thought him fi It is well, when a man can excel in fi and this we suppose President Brov disparagement to the wheelwright the versed in the manufacture of hats, w man that he is not a good shipmaster.

We like chants, if we are not to hav but we were not prepared to vote for tion 'to have them introduced into al least once in each half day.' Perhaps the improvement of our church music doubt it. We yet want proof that the better where there is chanting, than never been introduced.

President Brown's lecture was g We thought he might have curtailed depriving us of much of the useful m it, as he would have then come to a But on the whole, it was pretty good.

We were pleased with a consider music at the concert. Mrs. Baker singer—has great compass of voice well. We did not like, however, eyes as though in a fit, when unde that science which has power to cha and induce Pluto to surrender up th

The schoolmaster instructing his We thought he acted his part the concert. We would advise him ing the alphabet.

As to the wine and cigar song, we have been more congenial to the ta few years ago than at present. W mistaken, but we have thought that highly flourishing community, are intellectual and moral cultivation, little taste for the factitious materia for the Indian weed.



## THE HORSE.

It is remarkable that a horse will seldom tread upon a prostrate body in its path. Either from feelings of compassion, or from fear, a horse will studiously avoid inflicting injury on one thus exposed, unless excited by the spirit of combat. In the latter case, he becomes almost resistless. All his energies are bent on destruction, and he tramples down opposing squadrons as he would the grass beneath his feet. These reflections are drawn from us by an incident which occurred yesterday afternoon, almost within our sight. As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses, was passing along Third-street above Willow, a small child endeavored to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the dangerous proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the instant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavored to pass it, but being brought up by the reins, he forced against, and prostrated the child; being driven forward by the hinder horses he reared himself on his legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident, he threw the child, with his hind foot out of the track, so that when the heavy carriage passed on, it did not run over it, although it came within a few inches of it. This may be instinct, but it looks to us as marvellously like reason and feeling.—*Penn. Sentinel.*

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1837.

## THE INDIAN.

We boast of our country as being an asylum for the oppressed of foreign nations. And so it is; the blessings of its wise institutions, its equal laws, and its many privileges, are extended to all who come to us from abroad to enjoy them. But while we have been busy in cleaning 'the outside of the cup and platter,' have we not entirely overlooked its internal purity? While we afford a shelter for the persecuted and outcast of other lands, do the same pity and sympathy spring up in our breast when we think of the down-trodden and oppressed in our own borders, and prompt us to relieve their sad condition? While our nature's unquenchable desire for freedom, as manifested in the struggles of the Greek and the Pole, has been fostered by our sympathy and aided by our substance, have we looked with the same compassionate eye, and extended the same fraternal aid, to another portion of the human family, equally entitled to the possession of this 'inalienable right of man—the Indian and the African? Have we not rather laid burdens upon their shoulders grievous and heavy to be borne, until one of them has risen in his might and desperation only to accelerate a doom which he foresaw was inevitable?

It is too true, that almost 'the entire history of the conduct of our own Anglo-Saxon race to the North American Indians, is one of fraud, oppression and cruelty. Our federal government has, indeed, made a show of protection to the remnant of the red race, but has omitted no opportunity to obtain their lands for trifling considerations, and where this species of fraud would not avail, has resorted to force.' And where, in the case of individual purchases, a price has been paid above the true property, the remuneration has often been such as to have made downright fraud far more honorable to the purchaser, and less injurious to the poor Indian. The white trader, finding whiskey the safest and speediest weapon for accomplishing his schemes of plunder, has snatched this fatal brand from the altar of darkness, and smote his defenceless victim, not, indeed, from a spirit of revenge, but from that equally criminal thirst for gain which scruples not at the means which it uses to accomplish its aim. Will not the inquiry also be made of him, 'Where is thy brother?'

## OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:  
As you were pleased to give my last communication 'A Welcome,' I now proceed to redeem my promise, in part, and speak of our Pilgrim Fathers.

I need not take up time in stating the reasons why our fathers left the land of their birth, as it is well known to all, that one reason was sufficient, in their estimation, to lead them to relinquish their homes, to forsake their paternal shores, to brave the tempestuous ocean and the horrors of savage climates—that reason was civil and religious liberty. Our nation, even in its birth, seems destined to accomplish some great and glorious event. It does not lose itself, like many other nations, in a fabulous antiquity, nor in obscure traditions. The corner-stone of our nation's glory was originally laid in intelligence, virtue, and piety. Our fathers were neither barbarians, nor pagans, nor slaves, nor a band of lawless adventurers. They were civilized men—yes, more, enlightened freemen. They were people descended from distinguished families, and possessed powerful talents, great learning, inflexible integrity and unexampled decision of character.

Though they were associated principally for religious purposes, yet their religion was that of the New Testament, which may truly be called a republican book. From this pure spring they imbibed the principles of civil liberty, and though not originally associated for this purpose, yet the spirit of republicanism was in all their institutions. Under the influence of this spirit they organized themselves into little republican communities, regulating all their concerns by mutual consultation and popular vote. Before they left the bark that bore them across the ocean, they formed themselves 'into a civil body politic,' upon this fundamental principle, that they would be governed by the majority.

Here, they brought out the grand idea of our present national government, a free, elective government. Here was the germ of that tree of liberty whose branches now reach comparatively to the heavens, shedding health and vigor through all our institutions, and in whose shade thirteen millions of happy freemen now repose. This spirit existed originally in the bosoms of our fathers; and—no true patriotism always will be—so theirs was cherished and invigorated by all the sufferings which they endured in their native land. It gave them new courage, and lighted up new hope,

amidst the perils of the ocean and the trials of the wilderness. It guided their councils while establishing a government of the purest republicanism. It descended to their children through their successive generations, constantly increasing in vigor, till it accomplished the American revolution, and resulted in the adoption of that excellent form of government which has for sixty years past blessed, and still continues to bless, the millions of our happy citizens with equal rights and privileges; where 'each may sit under his own vine and fig-tree with none to molest or make afraid.'

It stops not in this land of the pilgrims. It sends forth its benign, redeeming, emancipating influence among the hundreds of millions of other nations, breaking the yoke of oppression, undermining the foundations of kingly power, and scaling the battlements of tyrannical governments.

Who can think of these things, and not believe that the spark which our pilgrim fathers struck, will yet enlighten and bless every nation on the earth. It will shine onward to the Pacific. Nor will it stop there. It will blaze beyond the ocean. It will produce revolutions and overturning until all shall be free.

Our forefathers lived not for a day or a year. No, nor for an age. Their influence will be felt till 'time shall be no longer.' They lived to bless posterity and the world. Patriots and friends of liberty themselves, their institutions will diffuse patriotism and liberty over the globe. Before they left their native land they would, if possible, have so far modified the British constitution as to have secured the nation from oppression. Twice while in their 'father-land' did they save the constitution of that land from being crushed by the usurpations of the Stuarts. This we have upon the authority of the infidel Hume, though he was never wanting in zeal to reproach the puritans both in character and principles. 'So absolute indeed,' says he, 'was the authority of the crown, that the precious spark of liberty had been kindled and preserved by the puritans, and it was to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution.' Hume's Eng. vol. 5, p. 183.

In another place the same writer says: 'It was only during the next generation that the noble principles of liberty took root, and spreading themselves under the shelter of puritanical absurdities, became fashionable among the people.'

Such were the men who settled New England. They were, truly, the glory of the land from which they came. May their descendants ever prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry.

## NEHEMIAH.

## LECTURE AND CONCERT.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It was our privilege to be present at the Musical Lecture and Concert on Thursday evening. In many respects, we were well entertained. Of President Brown's lecture, we would say as the Spanish do of their health when a little indisposed—'pocho bono, pocho malo'—a little sick, a little well; so the lecture in our estimation was partly correct and partly incorrect. We are not disposed to question the correctness of most of his historical statements. But, we thought he commenced the history of music at the wrong end. In the first place, he gave us a description of the introduction and progress of music among the heathen; and in the second place, Hebrew music was introduced. Now, it seemed to us, that these should have been reversed. The first last, and the last first. 'Jabal was the father of those who handle the harp and organ.' This is the first record we have in any history now extant of music. And it preceded, by several hundred years, all other records on this subject. We were unable to tell why this should not have had the precedence in a historical lecture on the science of music.

We thought his remarks on the practice of singing when attempting to read, admirable. It has always been a riddle to us, why many persons who, in their conversation 'talk like other folks,' when they come to read, and, especially, 'if it be in the Bible,' should lose every natural expression of cadence and inflexion, and fall at once into the droning sing song of the humble bee or something which less resembles natural speaking. President Brown initiated this practice as it generally prevails, to the life. And we could not but hope that his remarks on this point would prove highly beneficial.

We thought, also, in the course of the lecture of the old adage, 'No one excels in every thing.' We could not but be reminded of this, when we witnessed the contrast between Mr. Brown's speaking and singing. From the little specimen, which he gave us of his powers for music, we should think him an admirable singer, but as a speaker, we thought him far from excelling. It is well, when a man can excel in his own profession, and this we suppose President Brown to do. It is no disparagement to the *scholarship* that he is not well versed in the manufacture of hats, nor to the *husbandman* that he is not a good shipmaster.

We like chants, if we are not to have them too often, but we were not prepared to vote for Mr. Brown's motion 'to have them introduced into all our churches, at least once in each half day.' Perhaps, it would be for the improvement of our church music generally, but we doubt it. We yet want proof that the music is usually better where there is chanting, than it is where it has never been introduced.

President Brown's lecture was quite long enough. We thought he might have curtailed it a little without depriving us of much of the useful matter contained in it, as he would have then come to a rest a little earlier. But on the whole, it was pretty good.

We were pleased with a considerable portion of the music at the concert. Mrs. Baker is an admirable singer—has great compass of voice, and manages it well. We did not like, however, to see her roll her eyes as though in a fit, when under the influence of that science which has power to charm rocks and trees, and induce *Pluto* to surrender up the wife of *Orpheus*.

The schoolmaster instructing his pupils did well. We thought he acted his part the best of any one in the concert. We would advise him to continue teaching *the alphabet*.

As to the wine and cigar song, we thought it would have been more congenial to the taste of the times a few years ago than at present. We may have been mistaken, but we have thought that the people in our highly flourishing community, are so far advanced in intellectual and moral cultivation, that they have but little taste for the factitious materials, called, *wine*, or for the Indian weed.

Amos.

**CONCEALED WEAPONS.** In the trial of Riley and Stuart, for killing McNally, recently had before the Municipal Court of Boston, Mr. Parker, the conductor of the prosecution, alluded to the frequency in this country of resorting to the use of bowie knives, and other deadly weapons, upon trifling occasions, and begged the jury to decide this case with sobriety of judgment, that a lesson might go abroad, that, on the one hand, self-defence was a law of nature paramount to municipal laws, and, on the other, that it was not every assault that justified a battery, nor every battery that justified a resort to deadly weapons. He strongly protested against the secret use of knives, sword-cases, etc. without notice, and without manifest necessity.

**DEBRIAN JAIL.** The jail in this county is now, for the first time since its erection, without a single inmate. This pleasing fact is attributed to the temperance reformation which has been gradually increasing for a number of years in this county.

**STATE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.** The legislature have re-elected John P. Bigelow to the office of Secretary of State. David Wilder was chosen State Treasurer, on the first ballot.

**SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.** At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, in Boston, January 10th, 1837, it was voted, unanimously, that all the Temperance Societies be, and hereby are, earnestly requested to hold simultaneous temperance meetings, as in past years, on the last Tuesday in February ensuing; and take all suitable measures to extend the principle of total abstinence from the use, as a beverage, and from the furnishing of intoxicating liquor, throughout the world.

**EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.** The President has notified the Senators of the United States, that an extra session of the Senate will be held on the 4th of March next, to take into consideration such matters as may then be submitted to them. Such a session of the Senate is usual on the commencement of a new administration.

**DRUNKENNESS.** A man and his wife lately got drunk in Baltimore and went to bed. By some means the bed took fire, and the woman was burnt to death; but the man escaped—he probably was too drunk to burn.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.** In the state of Maryland there is a state tax on marriage licenses, from which there was received into the Treasury of the Eastern Shore during the year 1836, the sum of \$2,073.

## JOURNAL OF NEWS.

**SINGULAR DELUSION.** The barn of Col. Elisha Hall, of New Haven, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. A young man by the name of Platt, deaf and dumb, and also deranged, acknowledges by signs and writings, that he set the barn on fire; that he had conceived the notion of going to heaven, as Elijah of old, in a chariot of fire; that he set fire to the hay and tied down by the side of it, expecting to be wafted upwards; but the fire scorched him so that his faith failed, and he was induced to leave the chariot and escape on foot.

**DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.** The Galena (Illinois) Advertiser says that the celebrated Indian Warrior, Black Hawk, was recently drowned in the Iowa River, by the upsetting of his canoe, when returning from a treaty.

**CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.** It is stated in the New York Transcript, that Mr. John C. Mosee, the popular Improviser Lecturer, who recently swallowed a large quantity of laudanum at Messrs Roskott & Aspinwall's drug store, went to the police office, and there solicited the presiding justice to commit him to Bridewell. The novelty of the request created very evident surprise in the mind of the magistrate, on perceiving which, Mr. Mosee took from his pocket two shillings, which he stated was all the money he had in the world, and which he was perfectly willing to give the justice, if he would only commit him to prison, whither he said he wanted to go, that he might be enabled to keep sober, which he further stated: he knew he could not do if he was at large. The result of further inquiries went to show that Mr. Mosee had of late been intoxicated almost perpetually, and had been frequently locked up for being intoxicated, and now sought a commitment to prison, as the only means by which he could possibly keep sober. The magistrate refused to comply with Mr. Mosee's request, but directed him to be detained for the present.

**SHOCKING EVENT.** We copy the following disgraceful and horrid details from the Louisville (Ky) Journal of Jan. 7th. There had been for some time a dispute between Mr. John Turnham and Mr. Greenville Allen, two young gentlemen of wealth and respectability, both married, in regard to the boundary line between a couple of plantations. They met on or near the disputed line, each attended by friends or relations, and after some wrangling, Turnham shot Allen through the breast with a rifle, whereupon a cousin of Allen, with another rifle, shot Turnham through the head. Both died on the spot.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES.** From the Somerset (Pa) Whig, we learn that a house in that vicinity took fire and burnt to the ground, with the whole of its contents. So rapid were the flames after it was discovered, that not a single article could be saved; neither clothing or any thing else. But the most heart-rending is still to relate—two children, one a boy of eight years old, the other a girl of six years, who slept in the second story, perished in the flames. How the fire originated, is a matter of uncertainty.

**ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.** A most desperate attempt was made to rob the mail between Washington city and Georgetown, a little above the residence of Secretary Forsyth, before nine o'clock in the evening. There were three villains distinctly recognized; the boy, however, held on to the mail bag, screaming for help, which was luckily afforded at the moment. The desperate ruffians succeeded in taking off the horse. The mail was brought to the office a little after nine, in a hack, the boy being accompanied by the citizens who rescued him.

**ATROCIOUS MURDER.** Two men, of good standing in society, having had a dispute with regard to the settlement of some business affairs, one of them in the course of conversation pronounced the other, a rascal. The one, whose character had been called in question, armed himself with a pistol and in the evening proceeded to the store of his accuser, inquiring of him if such was the fact. He told him such was the case; whereupon he drew a pistol and shot him. He survived but a few moments; a wife and several small children are, by this fiend-like act, thrown upon the charity of the world. Much excitement existed on the subject, at Tallahassee, the scene of the outrage. He was arrested and held to answer the charge of murder.

**CASUALTY.** The Louisville Journal mentions the death of Mr. S. Armstrong (printer) under the following circumstances. He was in the act of throwing a bucket over the guards of a steamboat, when the shock threw him off his balance, and he was immediately precipitated into the watery element. All efforts to save him proved unavailing.

**DISTRESSING DEATH.** An only child of a Mr. Allison, died on the 14th of December, at Warren, Ohio, from a large dose of arsenic administered to it. The little girl had been sick, and her mother sent a young woman who lived with her, into the battery, to get a dose of cream of tartar. Supposing the arsenic to be cream of tartar, she mixed it with sulphur, and gave a large portion to the child, who very soon began to vomit and foam at the mouth. They then discovered the awful mistake that they had given the child arsenic. A physician was immediately sent for, but did not arrive till an hour after the fatal deed, and the little sufferer died in the most excruciating agony. About sixteen grains of arsenic were given—a quantity sufficient to have dosed three hundred persons.

## A CARD.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of TWENTY DOLLARS, from the Ladies and Gentlemen of his congregation, to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837. W. M. CORNELL.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

Quincy, January 21st, 1837.

## Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



**THADDEUS W. CROSS** having recently obtained his business-a large character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

**ON HAND—**  
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggies WAGONS, " "  
2 " SULKIES.  
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.  
25 " Wagon " "  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS.  
50 Chaise Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Wanted.**  
\$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy, Jan. 7.



## POETRY.

## WE YEARN FOR HOME.

I saw the moisture in her eye,  
As I heard a half-suppressed sigh;  
Fast as she brushed away one tear,  
Another still would appear,  
Till with averted face she strove  
To hide what she could not remove,  
And keep (ah vain attempt!) unknown,  
The grief she was ashamed to own.  
I could not be at loss to know  
Why sadness darkened lip and brow,  
For young experience taught me why,  
Were mingled thus the tear and sigh—  
Such sorrowing I knew must come  
From one who fondly yearned for home.

We yearn for home; we turn away  
From all that would invite our stay,  
And send fond memory off the space,  
To where we left our kindred race;  
To those our first impressions meet  
And form associations sweet,  
There all our best affections find  
Supports round which they freely wind,  
To whom we in return can give  
The blessings we from them receive,  
And there, perchance, the grass may wave  
O'er some departed dear one's grave.

We yearn for home; 'tho' winter's time  
The birds must seek a milder clime;  
But when the snow-clad season yields  
To Spring's gay flowers and verdant fields,  
On eager wing they cleave the air,  
Unto their former haunts repair,  
And by their nest of the past year,  
Their callow brood again they rear.  
And when compelled by adverse fate,  
From those we love to separate,  
We wander forth, but never find  
A home like that we leave behind;  
Thro' for a season friendship's smile  
Our homeward longings may beguile,  
Or pleasure lure with its caress  
The memory to forgetfulness,  
Yet there are moments when we feel  
Home-recollections o'er us steal,  
Which bid all other thoughts begone,  
And occupy the mind alone,  
The cords of kindred love they sweep,  
And make us wish that like the race  
Which wander in the upper deep,  
We could our journeyings retrace.

We yearn for home; but when the hand  
Of Death has thinned its little band,  
And nought meets the inquiring eye  
But cold and silent vacancy,  
Where once a smiling group was seen,  
And all was happiness serene,  
Then home no longer can impart  
Its wonted joyance to the heart,  
No chance or change again restore  
The charms which it possessed before;  
Then from all earth can give us turn,  
And for their heavenly mansion yearn.

E. B. O.

## THE BLUSH.

Was it unholy?—Surely no!  
The tongue no purer thought can speak,  
And from the heart no feeling flows  
More chaste than brightens woman's cheek.

How oft we mark the deep-tinged rose  
Soft mantling where the lily grew,  
Nor deem that where such beauty blows  
A treacherous thorn's concealed from view!

That thorn may touch some tender vein,  
And crimson o'er the wounded part!  
Unheeded, too, a transient pain  
Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart.

On beauty's lids the gem-like tear  
Oft sheds its evanescent ray,  
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere  
'Tis chased by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is formed—and flies—  
Nor owns reflection's calm control;  
It comes—it deepens—fades and dies—  
A gush of feeling from the soul!

## ANECDOTES.

**LIFE IN A LADY'S POCKET.** A lady purchased a quart of tea at a grocer's in Fleet-street, London. On proceeding a few paces from the door, she felt the tea bobbing and kicking at a furious rate in her pocket. She screamed out with terror, and was ready to sink in a swoon, when, on looking behind her, she perceived she was dragging no less than thirty or forty yards of twine, one end of which was attached to the tea in her pocket, the other end being snuggled in the twine-box on the grocer's counter. The shopman had, after tying up the parcel, neglected to snap off the end as usual.

**CRACK GOODS.** A maiden lady went into a store to purchase a pitcher, and having inquired if he had any good ones, the store-keeper replied, 'Yes, madam, I have some here that I consider real crack pitchers.' 'Crack ones?' ejaculated madam, 'Lord sir, do you think I would take cracked ware?' And lifting her gown with an air of insulted dignity, with a frown of contempt from her lips, she trotted off to another store.

**ACTING THE PUN.** In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman who was sitting next to the fire place, to ring the bell. 'I never before,' said the gentleman, 'heard of acting a pun: for once I will try.' So saying he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell, and was the finest in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying, 'it is with pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring the bell.'

**RAPHAEL.** This eminent painter being severely reproached by the Pope for throwing too much color in the face of his celebrated painting of Peter, smartly replied to the assuming and dictating Pope, that 'the apostle only blushes at his degenerate successor.'

**A REAL KENTUCKIAN.** A Kentuckian, we believe of that class called a 'Hog Merchant,' rode up to a public house in the west where a number of gentlemen were seated in the piazza. After a low bow to the company, he inquired if any one present could tell him what was good for a burn. A young physician (there being several present) stepped forward, and with much complaisance, gave a learned lecture on burns, the mode of treatment, etc. for which he was politely thanked by the Kentuckian, who informed him that his prescription would not answer his present complaint, as his saddle blanket had been very badly burned the night previously. On hearing this the physician became exasperated, and told him if he would alight he would give him a flogging. The Kentuckian again bowed, and said he would not alight for two floggings, and then rode off with much self-satisfaction.

## VARIETY.

**NAVAL WARFARE.** The ingenious R. L. Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey, has invented a shot which is hollow, and filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and, on its explosion, has been proved by experiment, will supersede the use of This system, when perfected, would destroy a whole fleet of first rate men-of-war, for two shots from a ship of war would as easily destroy a one hundred gun ship as a gun boat. Sloops of war would, therefore, be the class of vessel most required; and our waters are sufficiently deep for this purpose.

**COFFEE DRINKERS.** The annual table of exports from the ports of Havana and Matanzas exhibits the curious fact that in the last three years the quantity of Coffee shipped to the United States exceeds the whole quantity shipped to Europe, by 4,600,000 pounds. The exports to the United States during these three years, was 40,400,000 lbs; to all Europe, 35,824,000 lbs.

**SMOKE CHIMNEYS.** In building a chimney, to prevent it from sucking, contract the vent as soon as possible, then gradually widen it four or five feet, and then contract it to the usual dimensions, and carry it up in any direction. It is said that a bladder suspended to a cross bar, four or five feet in the chimney, will also radically cure this worst of nuisances.

**ADVANTAGES OF LAUGHTER.** Beware of studying, reading, or straining the head while at table. Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion; and its custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it by jests and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. Endeavor to have merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity, will certainly produce good and light blood, so much wanted in our times, and give a stomach. It will be best to give over before you are completely sated.

**CURE FOR THE CRAMP.** In cases of the cramp, a bar of iron, placed under the muscles on which the person is sleeping, transversely near the calf of the leg, will effectually prevent the recurrence of the attack. The bar may be an inch square, or a common poker. If there be two mattresses, place the bar between them. This proves the existence of a magnetic principle in the human body.

**REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY.** An inclosure, consisting of an oblong square with decayed brick walls, nearly twelve feet thick, surrounded about fifty houses, has been found on Crow Fish River, Illinois.

**IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES.** By steeping the wicks of candles in lime water, in which is dissolved a considerable quantity of nitrate of potassa, you have a purer flame, superior light, and a more perfect combustion. Snuffing is unnecessary, as wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not run. The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

**THE ASTHMA.** The following is highly recommended by some of the medical profession as a safe and sure remedy for this complaint. Take three quarters of an ounce of senna, half an ounce of the flour of sulphur, two drachms of saffron, then mix them with four ounces of honey, take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, and a speedy cure will be the result.

**POTASH AND BEET-ROOT.** Beet-root sugar and its manufacture has become the rage in France, but a late paper states that a French Chemist obtains in great abundance from the residue, which has hitherto been thrown away, superior nitrates. The amount to be obtained is estimated at nine millions of francs. The manufacture of sugar is increasing so fast in France, that the duties on imported sugar for the last nine months were 4,093,803 less than the nine previous.

**ALARM LAMPS.** Spring guns having been forbidden in England, an alarm lamp has been invented and applied for the purpose of detecting poachers, etc. The lamp may be placed against a tree, or in any place where property is kept, and if any one comes within its limits, it lights up and fires twenty reports, which may be heard at some miles distance. It is also made to send up a fire rocket in the direction of the poacher or chief approaches. When it goes off it strikes terror into the most audacious depredator.

**THE BOSTONIANS.** A late French writer says, that the Bostonians are much like his own countrymen, polite, courteous and lovers of frogs, and that they have a pond in the middle of a public garden, which is kept for the purpose of supplying the city with these animals.

**INDIAN BREAD.** After the meal is prepared, pour some boiling water on it till it is wet. Put in six steamed sweet apples to a loaf, a little yeast, milk, and enough corn or middlings to render it capable of being kneaded. Let it rise, and then bake it three hours at least. It makes a most excellent bread.

**COFFEE IMPROVED.** Cut chestnut meats into pieces, about the size of coffee grains, roast and grind them with the coffee in equal proportions, and the drink will be altogether better than ordinary coffee. A black powder is now sold in Paris, under the name of 'Coffee Flowers,' imported from America, a pinch of which imparts to the coffee a very agreeable flavor. This is found to be sugar almost entirely charred. Caramel produces the same effects.

**RINGWORMS.** From actual and repeated experiments, it has been found that concentrated chloride of soda is an immediate and effectual cure for the sting of bees, musketos, etc. burns (where the skin is not broken) ringworms, and such like inflammatory affections.

**PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH.** Nearly all the expedients resorted to in these scientific days, for the preservation of the teeth, are directly calculated to hasten their decay. In the first place: pulverized charcoal, applied from day to day with a brush, an almost universal practice, wears upon the enamel by constant attrition; under this grinding operation, ultimately, the osseous, or inner bony part, begins to have a blue tinge; and finally, various spots give evidence of the certain commencement of disease. Salt, lemon juice, indeed, any of the acids, are positively injurious, as they act directly upon the lime of which the teeth are constituted, destroy the cohesion of particles and bring on a speedy decay. Ashes, next to charcoal, is intolerably bad. Peruvian bark is a good application for the gums, but possesses not the least control over the chemical composition of the teeth. Burnt sand reduced to powder also scratch and mar this enamel. Those persons who exclusively confine themselves to brushing their teeth daily with pure cold water, without any regard to the thousands of articles ostensibly prepared with cost to arrest the progress of caries in the teeth, with very few exceptions, preserve them in the highest state of organic perfection.

**CURE FOR A COUGH.** Six ounces of Italian liquorice, cut into small pieces, put into an earthen jar, and set into a pan of water, with a quarter of a pint of the best white wine vinegar. Simmer them together till the liquorice is dissolved, then add two ounces of oil of almonds, and half an ounce of laudanum. Stir the whole and it is fit for use. Take two large spoonfuls when going to bed, and the same quantity three or four times during the day if it be necessary.

**LEMON PUDING.** The juice of three lemons, the peel of one rubbed off with sugar, six ounces loaf-sugar (peel), a good sized tea-spoonful of bread crumbs, while it is soaking together, beat up four eggs, leaving out two whites; melt one ounce of fresh butter, and mix all well together; line and edge a dish with puff paste, pour in the above, and bake in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour.

## Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

## SALE-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity. BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his attention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.
2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.
3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.
4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.
5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.
6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.
7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.
8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.
9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

**SAMUEL COLMAN,**  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

## Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, of all linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court Street), and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

**Shirtings & Sheetings.**  
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the city is solicited.

**Solomon's Temple.**  
MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Quincy Livery Stable.

**SIMON GILLET** keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

**Carpeting & Rugs.**  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

## Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

**Shawls.**  
HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

**Mixed Woollen Yarn.**  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** have just received an assortment of Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

**Notice.**  
**E. BENEZER B. HERSEY** respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Woollen Goods.

**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-selles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Camblets.

COATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000;

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

**THOMAS C. AMORY, President.**  
**S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.**  
Boston, Jan. 7.

## Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## James M. Beckford,

TAILOR,  
TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate WORKMEN, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Eye Water.

**DR. DAVENPORT'S** celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, relieving bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makenzie, Knapp, Elint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whitier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by  
**JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of

FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.  
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery.

The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above named heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its contents shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended to their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of Vines of Cities and villages, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

**Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.**

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discountsenances vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 4.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany, comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with heroic virtues, lakes, rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—will be the subjects of the most interesting and valuable illustrations. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country? The subject of *Batany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected. The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention. *Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing, expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellaneous* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulchrum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is, to give to the young and the old, a pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended to their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vices of Cities and villages*, and *what they are*, and give one in nearly every four coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

**Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.**

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It tells the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbetts, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

**Liniment Opedoldoc.** FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Salt Rheum Ointment.** A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, } Quincy Railway.  
JOSHUA BABCOCK, JR. } Milton.  
CHARLES BRECK, } Weymouth.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } South Scituate.  
Hos. S. A. TURNER, } Lynn.  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, } New-York City.  
FREEMAN HUNT, } 141, Nassau.  
J. P. CALLENDER, }

## MISCELLANY.

### A DOMESTIC SCENE.

There's a bliss beyond all that the Minstrel hath told, When two are linked in one heavenly tie, With heart never changing, and brow never bold, Love on through all ill, and love on till they die! One hour of passion so sacred, is worth Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss; And oh! if there be an Elysian on earth, It is this, it is this.

One window, opening down to the ground, showed the interior of a very small parlor, plainly and modestly furnished, but panelled all round with well-filled book-cases. A lady's harp stood in one corner, and in another two fine globes and an orrery. Some small flower-baskets, filled with roses, were dispersed about the room; and at a table, near the window, sat a gentleman writing, or rather leaning over a writing desk, with a pen in his hand, for his eyes were directed towards the gravel walk before the window, where a lady (an elegant looking woman, whose plain white robe and dark uncovered hair well became the sweet, matronly expression of her face and figure) was anxiously stretching out her encouraging arms to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the soft green turf; her tiny feet, as they essayed their first independent steps in the eventful walks of life, twisting and twining with graceful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure, under the disproportionate weight of her chubby person. It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the joyous, crowing laugh of that creature, when with one last, bold, mighty effort, she reached the maternal bosom, and was half devoured with kisses in an ecstasy of unspeakable love. As if provoked to emulous loudness by that mirthful outcry, and impatient to mingle its clear notes with that young innocent voice, a blackbird embowered in a tall neighboring tree, poured out forthwith such a flood of full, rich melody, as stilled the baby's laugh, and for a moment arrested its observant ear. But for a moment: the kindred nature burst out into a full chorus: the baby clasped her hands and laughed, and, after her fashion, mocked the unseen songstress. The bird redoubled her tuneful efforts, and still the baby laughed, and still the bird rejoined; and both together raised such a melodious din, that the echoes of the old church rang again; and never since the contest of the nightingale with her human rival, was heard such an emulous conflict of human skill. I could have laughed for company, for my unseen lurking place within the church buttress. It was altogether such a scene as I shall never forget, one from which I could hardly tear myself away. Nay, I did not; I stood motionless as a statue, in my dark gray niche, till the objects became indistinct in twilight, till the last slanting sunbeams had withdrawn from the highest panes of the church window, till the blackbird's song was hushed, and the baby's voice was still, and the mother and her nursing had retreated into her quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still open window.

But before the curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother, with her infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair within the little parlor. She untied the frock strings, drew off that and the second upper garments dexterously and at intervals, as the restless frolics of the still unwearied baby afforded opportunity; and then it was in its little coat and stays, the plump white shoulders shrugged up in arctic meridian, far above the slackened shoulder-straps. Then the mother's hand slipped off one red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involuntarily, to the little naked foot she still held. The other, as if in proud love of liberty, had sprung off to a distance the fellow-shoe; and now the darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers, was hushed and quieted, but not yet to rest; the night dress was yet to be put on, and the little crib was not there; yet, too, the nightly duty required of young Christians. And in a moment it was hushed, and the small hands were pressed together between the mother's hand, and the sweet serious eye (there beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven) and one saw that it was hisping out its unconscious prayers—unconscious, surely not unaccepted. A kiss from the maternal lips was the token of God's approval; and then she arose, and gathering up the scattered garments in the same clasp with the half-naked babe, she held it smiling to its father, and one saw in the expression of his face, as he up-

raised it after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child, one saw in it all the holy fervor of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and then the curtain fell, and still I lingered, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps; a few notes of the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out, a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompaniment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of the hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage and around it; and the perfect silence, and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn my face homewards. So I moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glimmered like a fire-fly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a dark deep pool, beneath a little rustic bridge, which led from where I stood into a shady green lane, communicating with the neighboring hamlet.

### CREATION OF WOMAN.

To the editors of the Patriot:

I send you for this week a short article which seems to hold that middle rank between poetry and prose for which rhetoricians have given us no name. It was translated by a friend of mine from the German of H. E. G. Paulus. The learned author appears to have caught the spirit of the sacred narrative on which he dwells, and the translator has been no less happy in preserving the sense of the original, and clothing it in the beautiful diction of our own tongue. A sketch, though thus brief, of the creation of that sex, so fitly termed

At once its glory and its ornament, cannot but be interesting to your readers. Cambridge, Jan. 24th. Yours, etc.

Nature was blooming in the first splendor of spring; scarcely had she stepped forth like a young bride. Perfumes arose from the grass green fields—from the sprouting hedge—from the growing plant, and from the cedar that contends with the heavens. The moving air, which had never put forth its irresistible strength, was balsam in all, and around all.

The choir of winged songsters rose high. Boldly they shot through the air to try the strength of their pinions, to rejoice at their power, and to sail through the dwelling place of the winds.

In the clear brook, here and there, darted the fish. In the billowy stream the dolphins sprang from their cool floods; the waters seemed too narrow for them. They drank in a draught of the air, and then sprang back to new sports in the waves.

All Eden was alive; every bush rustled with beasts, every leaf with a countless crowd of insects.

The full sun had just gone forth again over the happy earth, coming from a light morning cloud, and had just sent his warm kisses to those who formerly sported so gaily in a sea of light. The flowers had drunk of the dews of night, every fibre was fresh with its balsamic quickening.

Awakened by the mild heat of the mighty regent of day, Adam sprang up from his couch. The jessamines and roses had spread their leaves and blossoms over him in the night. The fire of life glowed in his veins. His eyes glanced around him, his arms are raised with strength towards heaven; every nerve enjoys the delight of its power. His whole being was the praise of the Great and the Good who had created him.

The fresh fragrance of morning allured Adam from his bed of leaves. Wherever his eye fell, it met the joy of his fellow creatures; his ear listened to their thousand-fold voices, which mingled, far and near, in emotions of delight. He discerned the voices of many, he repeated them, and found in imitation a pleasure and means of recalling them. Fragrance saluted him—the domestic animals kindly hastened to him.

Thus Adam went on all the morning through the garden. He uplifted his eyes, he opened all his senses, and enjoyed. Above him, in the air, there twittered the voices of thousand and thousand throats. Each was joyful in the happiness of the other. The little turtle dove, at his feet, cooed to his companion. He bled upon Adam's finger when he took him up, but soon he flew back and bled for pardon from his jealous mate. In the water, fish darted against fish, each pursued and fled, and fled and pursued his fellow. The elephant walked about with his mate and caressed his willing mistress with his mighty trunk.

Filled with unutterable emotions, Adam sat down at mid-day in the cool shade. He had every thing for enjoyment, yet he sought for—he knew not what. In the morning his heart had shared unnumbered joys, and yet he felt an indescribable void. His mind proclaimed to him, 'Thou art the noblest among all that thou seest; all is thine, if thou art capable of enjoying all. Rejoice then in all which is thine!' But within his heart, without a word, there spoke a mighty voice, 'But who will enjoy with thee?' The coolness of the shade, and the efforts of his exhausted soul, sent sleep over his eyelids. A mandragora tree hung over his head; a consoling dream came down upon the wearied man. All the joys of the day came anon to his soul. In the roar of the lion, in the cooing

of the dove, in the twitter of the swallow among the leaves, in the neigh of the horse, he heard nothing but happiness. He repeated these sounds, but there was no one who replied to him. His eyes sought round for nothing new, only his heart longed for a sharer of his joy. But in vain! The beasts looked mildly upon him, but they smiled not upon him as upon their playmates. They passed by him and sported with the partners which bountiful nature had bestowed upon them.

Wish and longing filled Adam's heart, as if they would produce from himself what was wanting! They rise in the noblest strength of their concentrated life. They roll, move, strive, and contend. One of his ribs, as he thinks when dreaming, breaks loose; he awakes, and beside him there stood a creature who was like himself, only more delicate and charming than the crystal brook had ever painted him, when he stood beside it. Trembling, the beautiful form bows itself and leans against his heart.

Suddenly he awakes, he is astonished; he sees, feels, cries out that she is his own, creature of his own kind, inseparable companion of his happiest days.

### THE TEA-PLANT.

The Missionaries in the East are afforded excellent opportunities to observe unknown facts relative to the habits of the people, natural scenery, and various other interesting particulars in that quarter of the world. A recent excursion of one of these persons in China has been made for the purpose of visiting the tea plantations in the black tea district; from it we learn the following particulars of the culture of the tea plant.

Arrived at Toale, the residence of their guide, they were hospitably received by his family, and immediately surrounded with wondering visitors. Here they obtained of some of the most intelligent of the people the manner of cultivating the tea plant. They were informed that the seed was all produced on the spot, though it came originally from Woo-eh-shun, and ripened in the tenth month, that several were put into one hole, as the greater part was abortive; that the sprouts appeared in the third month; that the seeds were thrown into a hole four inches deep; that the leaves are plucked when three years old, and that there are four pluckings in the year. No manure is used, nor are the plants irrigated. Each shrub yields about the twelfth of a pound of tea annually. A move of ground contains three or four hundred plants. The tax on the land per mou is 300 'cash' (720 of which make a dollar.) The cultivation and gathering are performed by families, there being no rate of laborer's wages. The curing of the leaf requiring skill, particular persons are employed at the rate of \$1 per pecul of fresh, and \$5 per pecul of dried tea.

The best tea brings on the spot \$23 per pecul (133 1/2 lbs.). The principal portion of the produce is consumed in the province, or exported in baskets to Formosa. The prevailing winds are north-west, but easterly winds only are injurious to the tea plants. Hoar-frost is common in the winter months, and snow falls occasionally, though never over three inches; and it soon disappears. The plant never suffers from the cold, but thrives from ten to twenty years. Worms sometimes attack the pith of the old plants, and destroy them. The plant is at its maximum of growth in seven years. The spots where it is grown are scattered over the country; and hills are not particularly appropriated to its culture. No ground is devoted to tea plantations that is fit for any thing else. The plant blossoms twice a year, once in the eighth month, and again in winter, but the latter is abortive. A plantation which was visited exhibited the plants about a foot in height, and so thickly grown that the hand could not be forced through them. They were likewise covered with leaves three-fourths of an inch in length. In the same bed were plants four inches high, less branchy, and with leaves two inches in length. The produce of the great and small plants was nearly equal. From one hill or group of plants to another was four feet, and these hills were about two feet in diameter. The plants were cultivated in beds, as in gardens, and each little plantation is surrounded by a low stone wall and a trench. These were generally selected between two hills. Some of them were observed 700 feet above the plain, but those lower were more productive. The best soil is but little better than sand. Each garden had a little nursery, where the plants were thickly growing about four or five inches high, and where the soil is a little moist. The tea plant will no doubt be cultivated in the United States. Already, indeed, has it been commenced.

### LAKE OF VITRIOL.

There is, in the island of Java, a volcano, called Idienne, from which the Dutch East India Company have been often supplied with sulphur for the manufacture of gun-powder. At the foot of this volcano is a vast natural manufactory of that acid commonly called oil of vitriol, although it is there largely diluted with water. It is a lake about twelve hundred feet long; the water is warm, and of a greenish white color, and charged with acid. The taste of this liquid is sour, pungent, and caustic; it kills all the fish of a river into which it flows, gives violent colics to those who drink it, and destroys all the vegetation on its banks.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

What a laxity of sentiment on this subject prevails in the community! How many go to church just when it happens to suit their convenience, and only then. They think the Sabbath is a good thing; preaching is well enough; it entertains them, and they generally like to listen to it, perhaps both in the forenoon and afternoon. But then their inclination must be consulted. Do I feel like going out to-day? 'Well, I think not, on the whole, it is so unpleasant; or 'I don't feel so well to-day as usual; or 'I have a particular book which I want to read; or perhaps if I stay at home I can meditate, and thus pass my time profitably.' In a word, there are many who do not regard attendance at church as a duty. Here is the evil. How few in our christian community consider it a duty!

And to the pagan, the atheist, and perhaps the Deist, it is not a duty. If there be one among us who conscientiously believes christianity to be wholly an imposition, he is under no obligations to give it his support or countenance. But not so with the Christian. Look at his creed. I believe in the existence of God, and the reality of a future life. I am persuaded that God sanctified Jesus Christ and sent him him among men to teach a religion which should save them from sin and secure their highest happiness and good, both in this world and after death. With such a conviction, may he consider it a mere matter of choice to uphold by his example, and otherwise aid, an institution of which the object and effect is to spread this very religion, and give it greater influence over men's minds? Unless he is satisfied such is not the effect or tendency of the Sabbath and its services, I see not how he can escape the obligation his religion imposes upon him. If he only allows that the regular church services are doing faster or slower the work they are designed to do, then it becomes not merely a pleasant thing but a solemn duty to lend all his aid in support of these services. I give but an outline of the argument—let others ponder and extend it.

One or two after considerations. He who is negligent in his attendance at church, does much to discourage his minister, and render his labors ineffectual. The latter spends days, and many night hours too, in preparation for his Sabbath exercises; and can any one suppose, that as he comes, Sunday after Sunday, and finds seats vacant which should be filled, he feels no sinking of the heart—that he is not rendered less fit by such neglect, for the proper discharge of his sacred duties? Let this too be pondered by him who absents himself from church, and let him remember that by such absence, he is rendering his minister less able to edify or entertain him when he does appear there.

No one can neglect attendance at church, without gradually leading others to do the same, since every individual has more or less influence over those about him. To this consideration due weight is seldom given. We often feel, and are more ready to acknowledge, the effect of our good habits upon others, than of our bad; whereas in this world the latter are quite as likely to be copied as the former. But in this very fruitful point of individual example as bearing upon the duty enjoined, I will not now enlarge. Let every Christian bring the inquiry to his conscience, whether his attendance at church be not a moral duty. If so, other considerations will be of comparatively slight importance.

F. A. W.

### ATHEISM.

Miserable is the blindness of the mental eye—terrible is the darkness which shrouds the soul in its mysterious gloom. Better would it be to live in all worldly pain, with a blessed futurity awaiting your approach, like sweet happiness and love, prepared for the weary wanderer over the ocean of darkness and storm, than feel the consciousness of present being, bewildered with the withering idea that that being must end. Better that we were drenched in long ages of agony, triumphing over the gloomy desolation of the heart, if it may only end at last, than to think that the joyous soul can be hurled from its blessed and beautiful career of hope and life, into that eternal lethargy—that dreamless slumber—that annihilation of thought, feeling, and affection, never again to be awakened into that delicious existence. Such an idea to an aspiring mind would come over all its young affections as blasting as the poisonous air of Arabia upon the flowers which withered at its touch. The idea is revolting to reason. To be nowhere in all the wide interminable extent of this vast creation—while the sun's bright ray yet shines as it was wont to, and the moon yet wheels in her beautiful circle, serene and undecaying midst the storms of time—while all the universe keeps on in the same regular, undeviating and silent revolution, turning and returning from year to year, and age to age; and yet to be apart from all these things, and hold no joy, nor hope, nor sympathy, in their unchanging and noiseless perfection. The sense of life eternal; the joy of virtue and innocence; the young budding hopes of future bliss; the great and absorbing love; all cut off in their dream-like being, and that most brilliant and wonderful creation of God, the soul of his creature, just as it was opening to the warmth of its faculties, to the energies of its inconceivable na-

ture, to be hurled into the deep and tremendous nothingness which wrenches down the young spirit in the blackest night forever and forever!

### INTEGRITY.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue! a man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth, not with the times—with right and not with might. His rule is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.—Penn.

### BIOGRAPHY.

#### BARON DE KALB.

Every American boy should be made familiar with all the celebrated names connected with the history of his country. But I am afraid there were many, who during the terrible period of the revolution poured forth money and blood, as freely as water, and yet are at this moment strangers to the memory of American youth. Every boy has heard of Lafayette—almost every body has seen him and shaken hands with him—but has every one heard of the brave, the generous De Kalb? Let them have not, I will instantly inform them, that he was a German, who, like Lafayette, left his country and his home to fight for our liberty. He was in the winter of life when he joined our army, but apparently as vigorous as he could have been in his earliest youth. His face and his figure were emphatically German. His frame large and athletic, his clear, mill blue eye, and his glowing, ruddy face, seemed to give the lie to his snow-white hair, bleached by the suns and storms of sixty-three winters. He used to boast of the iron constitutions, which industry and hardships gave his countrymen. 'The Christmas before I sailed for America,' said he, 'I went to see my father, who lived about three hundred miles from Paris. On arriving at the house, I found my dear old mother, who was eighty-three years of age, sitting at her wheel, while one of her great grand-daughters carded the wool, and sang a hymn for her. As soon as the first joy of meeting was over, I eagerly enquired for my father. 'Do not be uneasy, my son,' said she. 'He has gone into the woods, with his three great grand-children, to cut some fuel for the fire. They will be here presently.'

In a short time I heard them coming. My father was foremost, with his axe under his arm, and a stout billet of wood on his shoulder. The children followed him, staggering along each with his little load, and prattling with all their might. I assure you it was delightful thus to see two extremes of youth and age mingled in cordial love. Nothing but exercise, and a plenty of the healthy air of heaven, will make constitutions wear like my father's.'

The histories of battles are very much alike, and it is always painful to dwell on such scenes of bloodshed and distress; I will therefore only say, that in every combat in which he was engaged, General de Kalb evinced the utmost bravery, discretion, and military skill.

On the 15th of August, 1780, the American army were stationed near Rugely's Mills, about twelve miles from Camden, North Carolina. Ten o'clock at night orders were given to march to Camden, and surprise the British army there. Unluckily, the English, at the same time, began a march to surprise the Americans. To their mutual astonishment the advance guard of both armies met at two o'clock in the morning, and fired at each other. A council of war was immediately called. De Kalb, cautious as well as courageous, advised to fall back to Rugely's Mills, but General Gates overruled this motion.

The morning sun discovered the woods, far and near, reddened with the flame colored uniform, worn by the British army; and the rolling of their drums, and the thundering of their cannon, as they came rushing to the battle, had a most awful sound. The undisciplined militia, frightened at their numbers, scarcely gave them one distant fire, before they broke their ranks and fled in every direction. In vain De Kalb called upon them to return. He was left alone, with a handful of faithful Americans, to stand all the horrors of that fearful day. His valor increased with his danger. While he was bending forward to animate his troops, he received eleven wounds. He fell! and Americans and Britons continued furiously fighting over his body. His French aid, stretched his arms over the wounded veteran, and called out, 'Save the brave De Kalb, oh save the Baron De Kalb!'

The British immediately fell back; but it was too late to save his life. He died of his wounds and was buried near Camden, where his last battle was fought.

Some years after, when Washington visited that place, he eagerly enquired for the grave of De Kalb! It was shown to him. He looked on it thoughtfully, for a long time, and then exclaimed with a deep sigh, 'So here lies the brave De Kalb! The generous stranger who came from a foreign land, to fight our battles, and to water the tree of our liberties, and to water the tree of our liberty with his blood! Would it had pleased heaven, that he might have lived to share our prosperity as freely as he shared our dangers.'



## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 16. The Senate proceeded to consider the special order, being the expunging resolution. Messrs. Clay, Buchanan, and others addressed the Senate on the question.

Mr. Webster said he would not say a word if the constitution allowed a protest to be entered on the journal. As it did not allow this, he would now protest for himself, and his colleagues, and on the part of Massachusetts most solemnly protest, against expunging any vote which they had given. He read the protest, and supported it by some very able arguments.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing (Ill.), Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King (Ala.), Lewis, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Paige, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strang, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—24.

NAYS—Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing (Ohio), Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19.

Mr. Benton then moved that the Secretary be directed to forthwith carry the resolution of Jan. 16, 1837, into execution, by expunging from the journals of the Senate, the resolution of censure passed on Gen. Jackson in 1834. The motion was sustained, and Mr. Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the archives, and took therefrom the journal of 1834; lines were drawn around the resolution, and the word 'Expunged' was thrice written on the face of it.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17. In the Senate, several abolition memorials were presented, and ordered to be printed—yeas 34, nays 5.

In the House, Mr. Underwood offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it is not compatible with the Constitution of the United States to expunge, alter, or impair the journals of either House of Congress. Rejected—yeas 77, nays 118.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18. In the Senate, the bill for anticipating the payment of the indemnities becoming due under the French and Neapolitan treaties, underwent discussion and was rejected, 22 yeas to 19.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Hawes, providing that all memorials, etc. on the subject of the abolition of slavery, should be laid on the table, without being referred or printed, and that no further action should be had thereon, was adopted (debate having been cut off by the previous question) by the following vote: yeas 129, nays 69.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19. A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from the President of the Mexican Republic to him, dated the 4th of July last, asking his interference to restore peace between Mexico and Texas, and his answer to the same, dated the 4th of September last.

The letter of Gen. Santa Anna acknowledges his conviction that it was useless to prosecute the war any further, and suggests the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas, in view of which he had entered into a convention with Gen. Houston, and asked the cooperation of the President in carrying into execution this convention.

The letter of Gen. Jackson, advertising to his (Gen. Santa Anna's) situation as a prisoner at war, doubts whether the laws of neutrality would allow him to take any part in the controversy, etc.; but expresses his readiness to do all that propriety would admit to promote the objects the letter had in view.

## GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18th. In the Senate, the resolutions from the House, relating to the reduction of the Tariff, were amended and adopted. The surplus revenue bill, on its passage to be enacted, was determined unanimously in the affirmative.

In the House, a petition was received and referred, from Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester, that Little Rock, (so called,) may be set off from that town and annexed to Boston. A memorial of the People's Bank, Roxbury, for a repeal of the law annulling their charter, was presented and committed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19th. In the Senate, an order of notice was reported on the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, of Dorchester. A bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation, was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, the order, in concurrence, as amended, remonstrating in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth against the passage of the bill now before Congress, to reduce the revenue of the country, was adopted. A memorial of four hundred and fourteen legal voters, of Roxbury, in relation to the petition from that town, concerning the license laws, was received and referred.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20th. In the Senate, an order was submitted, authorizing the County Commissioners and the Selectmen of towns, to take land for stone and gravel for the construction or support of any road located by them respectively, or repaired by their order.

In the House, the committee reported that there were legally returned in favor of the amendment to the State Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen—against it, eleven thousand seven hundred.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21st. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of taxing railroads and real estate, in the several towns in which railroads may be located, and through which they pass. On motion of Mr. Child, of Worcester, ordered

that the Committee on Agriculture inquire into the expediency of affording legislative aid to the manufacture of sugar from beet root.

In the House, on motion of Mr. King, of Danvers, ordered that the Committee on Agriculture inquire what measures, if any, are necessary, to introduce and encourage in this Commonwealth the culture of sugar from the beet-root.

MONDAY, JAN. 23d. In the Senate, a message from the Governor in relation to the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester was received and referred. Several other petitions were considered and committed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Roxbury, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing a penalty on every keeper of any tavern or boarding house, and every master and mistress of any dwelling house, who shall upon application of the assessors of any town or parish, or any one of them, refuse to give information of the names of all persons residing in such house, liable to be assessed for any town or other taxes, or shall give false information. Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, was assigned for the choice of a Major General of the 6th Division of the Militia. A resolve providing for the further distribution of the Revised Statutes and other books, was read a second time and laid on the table.

## SELECTIONS.

## FLOUR SPECULATORS.

The present winter will long be remembered for the heartless extortions of those who have monopolized the trade in the necessities of life, and fatten upon the sufferings of the destitute. The indignation of the community has been aroused by frequent appeals against coal monopolists, and it is reasonable to suppose that the voice of public opinion has restrained them from inflicting still further oppressions upon us. The animadversions every where made upon the coal dealers were doubtless eminently called for, and every way just, but attention to them should not cause us to neglect other equally gross impositions. The flour dealers are running wild with their schemes of starving people out of their money. They too have seized upon an article among the indispensable necessities of life, have monopolized it, and are now putting people to the torture, and compelling them to pay twelve or fourteen dollars a barrel for flour, that used to be sold at five. It is well known that this springs from no scarcity of the article; we have before shown that there was an abundance of it on hand, more by a great many thousands of barrels than there was last year, but the holders have combined and monopolized the article, and when we complain that we are obliged to pay twelve dollars, they console us by impudently saying that they are going to charge fifteen before long. We have no power to help ourselves in this matter; we must either starve or submit to the exactions of these rapacious speculators. But one thing ought to be done. These practices are dishonorable, and the public should fasten a Cain-like mark upon those who are guilty of them, and refuse all communications or dealings with them hereafter.—N. Y. Sun.

## DEATH OF A MISER.

A singular and most eccentric old hermit of a miser, named Yeargain, died a few days since at Charlottesville, Virginia, aged near 70. He had come to live there from some other county of the state, about 1795, and after following saddling, kept a liquor shop, in which he vended chiefly to the negroes, and accumulated much money. From some dispute with the university students, he had, for many years, a chain on his door, and never went out except at night, and had no communication with any one except they wished to purchase. He lived in the utmost filth and seclusion, and ate only corn bread, cheese, and bacon—saying that *shops* killed people; yet he was known to give money for charity, and was polite to all he admitted into his room. He wore constantly buckskin breeches, and a coat of the same, and his room was filled with broken furniture, barrels, etc. and dirt and rubbish had been accumulating for twenty years. He slept on a miserable bed, up stairs, under deer skins. His neighbors on Saturday evening, hearing nothing from him, broke open the door and found him dead, with his head on the ashes and much burnt—having doubtless died of apoplexy. Search was soon made for his riches, and four or five pots were found buried two feet under the floor, containing near \$6,600. It is supposed there is more. He had no relations, and is supposed to have been a native of Scotland. His whiskey, from its age, had a great repute, and was called Yeargain. Franklin and Pope's works were his favorite books. He read the papers much but subscribed to none.

## A SENSIBLE SULTAN.

The present Sultan of Turkey is not less distinguished for his good sense than his firmness. On the fourth of September last he threw open the doors of the seraglio, and told his wives that they should henceforth be privileged to go and come from and to its precincts, at will, and amuse themselves by visits and excursions as often as they pleased. This forms a new era in the history of the Mussulman, and from this date we may mark the elevation of woman in Turkey, till she becomes there, as in christendom, the equal and not the slave of man. This Sultan Mahmoud is virtually half a Christian. It may not be generally known that his mother was a French lady of Martinique, who was captured by Barbary corsairs on her passage to France, and by a vagary of fortune ultimately installed in the seraglio of the sultan, as the favorite Sultana. From her Mahmoud has inherited his good sense, his chivalrous courtesy, and his liberal principles.

## SINGULAR CONDUCT.

The Fredonia, N. Y. Censor mentions the departure of the Hon. John Birdsall from that vicinity, with the expressed intention never to return, and remarks, that he is now probably wending his way south, as he was last heard of at Cincinnati, and the next that we shall hear from him will probably be, that he is in New Orleans or Texas. The course of Mr. Birdsall, says the Censor, since he became a resident of this county, has been a singular one. Endowed with talents of the first order, he seems to have lacked the strength of mind or energy of character necessary to bring them into active display, and to sustain him in that high rank in society which he was capable of attaining. He located at Mayville, shortly after became Circuit Judge, the duties of which important station he discharged with distinguished ability and satisfaction. This office he resigned, and from that moment his course has tended downward. His talents and acquired abilities, however, would not permit him to remain in obscurity. He was soon after elected a member of the Assembly, and the next year after a Senator of this state. In neither of these stations did he particularly distinguish himself, and the latter dignified office he resigned, and afterwards accepted the petty office of Treasurer of this county. He courted society but little, especially after the death of his first wife, whom he married at Mayville, and in a few years followed to the grave. But the most painful scene of his life is yet to be revealed. Some three or four months since, after a brief acquaintance, he led to the hymeneal altar a young lady, the niece and ward of the Hon. Wm. Peacock. Nothing appeared to give evidence that the union was not a happy one;—three weeks after his marriage he caused two families to remove from his house that he might commence house-keeping; but in three or four weeks thereafter, from some cause wholly unknown to his friends, he wrote to his wife's mother that she must come and take her daughter home! that he had come to the resolution of not living with her; and very soon after took his departure for the south. This extraordinary movement so wrought on his young wife, who from the manner in which she had been brought up and educated was but little acquainted with the ways of the world, as to entirely deprive her of reason; and she has at times been confined to her bed, a raving maniac!

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }  
WASHINGTON, 14th Jan. 1837. }

To the editors of the Patriot:

GENTLEMEN—I have been in the constant habit of enclosing to the editors of the newspapers published in the District which I have the honor to represent in this House, copies of all the Public Documents, printed by order of the House, for circulation among the people; and sometimes of other documents which might be interesting to my constituents, although there should not be an order of the House for printing an extra number of copies of them. With this letter I enclose several documents of both descriptions, and of which you will make such use as you think proper.

I refer you to the reports in the National Intelligencer, the Globe, and the Sun, for the part taken by me in the deliberations of the House, upon all the subjects in the interests of my constituents are concerned. But with respect to all the debates upon what are called abolition petitions—that is, petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, I deem it necessary to remind you, that all the debates are reported in a slave-holding city, and by reporters all adverse to the prayer of the abolition petitions. I charge none of them with intentional misrepresentation, but my experience has always proved that the color of all the reports of the debates in Congress is tinged with the interests or feelings of the community where they are published; or of the reporters, or of the editors of the newspapers for which the reports are made. This is especially the case with all the debates upon abolition petitions, and contributes to that perverted, or at least inverted, aspect of the public opinion upon that subject in all the non-slaveholding States, which so extensively prevails.

When I first took my seat in the House of Representatives, in December 1831, I presented fifteen petitions, with which I had been charged, from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. In presenting them, I observed, that the slave-trade in the District might be a proper subject for regulation, but that I could not support the prayer of those petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District. That, being unwilling to make it even a subject of discussion in the House, I should not assign my reasons for the opinions on this subject which I entertained, unless a necessity for it should arise. I therefore moved that the petitions should be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was done, without a word of opposition from any quarter of the House. Before the close of the session that Committee reported upon those petitions, and the report was accepted by the House without opposition or debate.

In the session of 1834, the first successful attempts were made to suppress the right of petition, with regard not only to slavery, but the slave-trade, by laying on the table all petitions for suppressing either of them; the motion to lay on the table, by the rules of the House admitting of no debate, and of course interdicting all discussion. At the last session of Congress another step was taken to crush the freedom of speech and the right of petition, first by a desperate struggle to reject without reading all such petitions, and finally by a resolution reported by a committee and adopted under the screw of the previous question, that all such petitions should, without reading or printing, or any other action of the House upon them, be laid on the table.

The manner in which this resolution was carried through is too fresh upon the memory of the country to require any comment from me. Proceedings of the

same kind, and equally destructive of the right of petition, were at the last session consummated in like manner in the Senate. At the present session several attempts have already been made to dispose in the same sweeping manner of all petitions having any reference to slavery or the slave-trade in the District, which have hitherto failed, but which will probably be accomplished next Monday, or in the course of the ensuing week. A large majority of the House were ready for it last Monday, but that some of the southern members would be satisfied with nothing short of a positive refusal to receive any such petition. They extorted from the House a decision of this question by yeas and nays, and lost it by a vote of 135 to 78. But immediately after they raised the question of reception again, and as that is debatable, they did debate it until the hour of adjournment, and then left it undecided.

On that day I presented three petitions; the first from 150 women of Dorchester, the second from 228 women of South Weymouth; all addressed to me as from the wives and daughters of my immediate constituents. I now write you chiefly for the purpose of informing them of the fate of their petitions. Short as they were, the petitioners will see that it was only under the most disorderly vociferations for 'order,' and a peremptory command from the Speaker to take my seat, that I was enabled to make known to the House the contents of a petition of five lines. I withhold all observations at present upon the jumble of the rules of the House, and the Lex Parliamentaria, and Jefferson's Manual, by which the Speaker interdicted me from reading such a petition.

The two petitions were printed papers, couched in the same identical words; and as they closed by a respectful declaration of the petitioners, that they were determined to repeat the same application to Congress from year to year, I thought it indispensably necessary that this part of the petition should be made known to the House. Whether under the treatment which their petitions have received, they will persevere in their determination, will be for their consideration. It is not for me, but for their husbands and fathers to advise them. Of this they may be assured, that however unprepared I may be to vote for granting the prayer of their petitions at this time, so long as I have the honor of representing their relatives on the floor of the House, and so long as their petitions look to objects so devoutly to be wished, and flow from purposes so benevolent and humane, no lack of exertion shall be found in me to obtain for them not only a kind reception, but a respectful hearing.

As I may have occasion to write to you again upon this subject, for the information of the petitioners, I wish them to remember, that the action of the House upon each of the three petitions which I presented last Monday, was different from that upon either of the others. The first petition was that from Dorchester. Objection was made to its being received, and by a vote of the House the objection was laid upon the table. This was an evasion of the question of reception. The second petition, that from South Weymouth, was by formal vote of the House by yeas and nays rejected. But it was immediately, by a yet larger majority, laid upon the table. The third petition was from men, citizens of Dover, in the County of Norfolk; the objection to receiving this was again made, and debated till the adjournment of the House. I expect the decision upon it next Monday will be summary. I have several other petitions from my constituents and from others, of the same or similar purport, to present. Other members have many more; notwithstanding the vote of the House to receive the petition of the women of South Weymouth, they will allow no discussion of that or any other abolition petition. Mr. Jefferson thought that error might be safely tolerated, if reason were left free to combat it. If the abolitionists are in error, as in some respects I believe they are, calm and candid reason, in discussion with them, would go farther to reclaim them, than stuffing the American ear with cotton to deafen it against the voice of abolition, or sending an African ear to Lewis Tappan, for refutation of the errors of the American Anti-slavery Society.

I am with respect, sirs, your fellow-citizen,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## THE BIBLE.

To the editors of the Patriot:

If the following lines should be deemed worthy of admission into your paper, which is issued immediately preceding the return of the Christian Sabbath, they may be followed occasionally with my thoughts upon subjects connected with the improvement of the mind and heart for the high destiny that awaits us beyond the grave.

In the present paper I shall confine my remarks to the importance of reading and understanding the sacred volume, especially the New Testament, which reveals to us the purposes of God concerning our duties and destination, and what we are to expect as the consequence of our present conduct in that eternity, to which we are approaching. All that is necessary for us to know in relation to our future well-being is clearly made known to us in the Christian revelation; and though certain passages may occur in reading the New Testament, of whose meaning different minds may form different conclusions, yet a becoming attention to the subject may remove the obscurity in which they seem to be involved. This obscurity has sometimes been magnified by the enemies of christianity into an insuperable objection to the celestial origin of the gospel. It has been pretended that a divine revelation must contain nothing but what may be immediately comprehended by those to whom it is imparted. But it is obvious that from the imperfection of language and the different qualifications of different minds in understanding what is delivered in words which may have various meanings, that no precaution can fully guard a revelation from being misunderstood by weak, and perverted by designing and wicked, men.

The talents and learning of the wisest of our race have been employed in the elucidation of scripture, and after the most diligent and faithful inquiry into the true meaning of the sacred writings, and the evidences by which their genuineness and authenticity are established, they have rested in the firm and unshaken belief that they are indeed from God; that they are worthy of all acceptance, and demand the unhesitating belief of every fair and candid mind, and the whole devotion of the soul to their spirit and requirements.

Let us then never suffer ourselves to be shaken in our christian faith by any surmises or objections that may be raised against the truth of our holy religion by

those who have either made none or very superficial inquiries into the evidences, both internal and external, by which the bible comes recommended to our reception. If in reading the scriptures we find some things 'hard to be understood,' and have not the means of removing the difficulty, let us wait with patience and with humble confidence for the elucidations of another world, resting contented with those revealed truths which have no obscurity attending them, and which are in fact all that is of any great importance for us to know in order to 'become wise unto salvation.'

Innumerable is the multitude of those who are already gone to their final account, to whom, while passing their probation on the earth, many things contained in the bible were involved in darkness; but who notwithstanding, believing it to be the word of God, and living under the influence of those great truths relating to a future life, which even the simple and unlearned may easily comprehend, are now reaping in glory and happiness the fruits of their christian faith, and their obedience of what they knew to be the will of God.

Let us hold fast our faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ and obey its plain commands, and we shall not fail of finding a rich reward in the light and consolation it will impart amidst the changes and trials of the present life, and in those never ending joys which it holds out to the faithful christian, when the few days of his earthly pilgrimage are ended. Let us read the scriptures daily, making them a light to our feet and a lamp to our path, and we shall find fresh sources of consolation, and additional confirmation to our belief in their heavenly origin. In trouble they will be our unfailing comfort, and in death will point our closing eyes to a world of light and life immortal.

'They guide us all our journey through,  
And bring a better world to view.'

## HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

SENATE CHAMBER, BOSTON. The Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature is situated in the second story of the north wing of the State House, opposite the Hall of Representatives, and it may well be said to be an elegantly furnished and finished room. A table of oval form is placed in the centre of the room, about three feet wide, consequently leaving quite an arena of hollow space in the centre, which is covered with green cloth; and around this board may be seen, seated in rather old-fashioned arm-chairs, the forty senators, that being the constitutional number. And this forty forms a check to the proceedings of the lower house, about seven hundred in number.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The pay per diem of each senator is two dollars through each session, including Sundays. The compensation of the presiding officer is double that of the other members. The President of the Senate is yet quite a young man, hardly passing thirty-five, and but a few years since was a resident of Dedham. He is a native of Franklin, and one of the most talented lawyers of the Norfolk bar. His election to the Senate soon after his removal hence, is a strong evidence that his reputation had preceded him, and that his talents were appreciated by a dominant portion of the legal voters of Boston.

Of the relative talents or political views of each senator of the present board, it is not my purpose to speak. It is due to both the whig and democratic party to say, that each has its talented and able men. The nearer any party of representatives is balanced in political sentiment, the more animating and profitable will be the results to our common country. The whig party of the Senate has the ascendancy in number, but the democratic party has, I should judge, the greatest talents. Custom alone has given the appellation of *Honorable* to the Senators; the constitution is silent on the subject. But as its effects are innocent and harmless, I see no objection to its being continued.

Spectators desirous of visiting the Senate chamber will find the doors open daily between the hours of eleven and two. All visitors are required to uncover and stand, there being no accommodations for seats. Where one wishes to spend an hour or two, this is a serious inconvenience. It would seem that the sovereign people, on visiting their servants the representatives, should be entitled to the courtesy of a proffered seat, to say the least.

## LONGEVITY.

To the editors of the Patriot:

On reading in your last paper an obituary notice of Obed Hersey, of Hingham, aged 97, and the remarks on his great age and recollections, I was led to the following reminiscences. If you think it worthy of a notice you will please insert in your next paper.

In an elliptic circle of one half mile in length, and less than one quarter in breadth, adjoining my residence, there were thirteen dwelling houses, then no other intervening; and with the exception of the birth of one male and four females, there were born, lived, and died, thirty-two persons, with whom I was well acquainted, save three. Their names and ages are as follows:—

Names.	Ages.	Names.	Ages.
James Humphreys	78	Jonathan Clapp	71
Hopetill "	82	Noah "	81
Samuel "	75	Roger "	87
Jonas "	77	John "	"
Thomas Bird	71	Nathaniel "	79
Isaac "	"	Lemuel "	84
Samuel "	84	Susanna "	73
Ezekiel "	78	Sarah "	"
John Blake	"	Deborah "	"
Richard "	84	Mindwell "	"
Mary Bird	"	Rebecca "	83
Mary "	82	Sarah "	"
Hannah Humphreys	84	Ann "	81
Susanna "	87	Submit Baker	87
Abigail "	80	Mary Vaughn	75
Elizabeth Bird	"	Elizabeth Fern	85

There are two yet living—their average age is over eighty-two years. It is believed that if the nine blanks were accurately filled, as it is well known that several of them were of a great age, the above thirty-two would average over eighty years. Thirty-one or thirty-two of them were professors of the Christian religion. There is no instance of there being any contentions, or litigations at the law, but among them all a settled peace and harmony.

Dorchester, Jan. 26th, 1837.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The share of M. announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,784,231. The population of the State the census of 1830, in round numbers, is 280,000. The share of Norfolk County, if apportioned the same census, is \$41,000, or \$29.24 individual. The share of each town in will be as follows:—

Towns.	Population.
Roxbury	5,240
Dorchester	4,064
Dedham	3,117
Weymouth	2,839
Wrentham	2,765
Randolph	2,200
Quincy	2,192
Braintree	1,752
Milton	1,565
Brookline	1,041
Needham	1,429
Medway	1,766
Bellingham	1,101
Walpole	1,442
Stoughton	1,501
Sharon	1,024
Cohasset	1,227
Franklin	1,662
Foxboro'	1,009
Canton	1,517
Medfield	817
Dover	407
Total.	58,000

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE. We learn on the Atmosphere, Winds, the Aurora, the Aurora Australis, with remarks upon Heat of our Globe, and Experiments Pump, will be given at the High School Weymouth, (fourth district,) on Monday at half past six o'clock, by the instruction in said district. The public are respectfully invited.

THE THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIFE. title of a little book recently published by Boston. It is one of a class Temperance Tales, The Rich Poor Man, Rich Man, etc.—which are exerting a powerful influence in the moral reformation of the community, and the circulation which it is confident it will aid much towards this great object. We refer to our advertisement for the many favorable notices this work has received.

THE SHOE BUSINESS. As an evidence of the state of the shoe business in Mass., alone, sent during the last year, thousands of pairs of shoes of various kinds and West, and that two young men in business a few years ago with a capital of a hundred dollars, manufactured last year, and their sales amounted to

WEALTH OF NEW YORK. Some idea of the vast wealth of the State of New York is remembered that in 1835 the amount of real estate on which taxes are assessed at the low rates assumed as the basis five hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

TEXAS. A resolution has passed the Kentucky Legislature, recommending the independence of Texas. It postponed the resolution indefinitely, but public feeling was manifested so strong the measure, that the Senate retroceded the resolution as adopted by the House.

LAUDABLE. The Kentucky editors at a Convention, at Lexington, for mutual acquaintance, and the promotion of good feeling. Will some of the Bostonians a similar convention in this State with a hearty response.

FLOUR AND BUTTER. We learn from (N. H.) Eagle, 'that there is at present more flour than there has been for several years—between three and four hundred barrels can be had for twelve dollars per barrel purchased butter in the fall and stove the expectation of its commanding a high price, now find it hard to get it off the price. The best can be had for twenty for a cent or two less. Several lots have in which could not be disposed of at any price.'

A GOOD EXAMPLE. The Salem Register subscription paper is in circulation in subscribers to which agree to use no made of the same, until the price of flour to eight dollars per barrel, and to be full weight. Let others imitate this.

FLOUR. The New York Sun says that city has again risen to fourteen dollars in Cincinnati the price is less than in corresponding states, that there is a scarcity of this article, and that the high result of a combination.

PAUPERISM. At the Alms House of New York, a few days ago, it is said that two thousand persons, men, women, and children, were crowded into the building, applied for assistance as out of door paupers was at times so dense, that it was almost impossible to enter, and the strife for precedence to enter, was any thing but peaceable.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK. There is at the Cape of Good Hope almost as much of the Mexican on our own coast. An English barque Doncaster, Capt. Price was lost on a reef of rocks, about five westward of Cape L'Agulhas, and even westward—it is supposed, from the bodies—about forty—being naked—that they had been in the night. From inquiry, it appeared that the vessel, a fortnight before, had been wrecked, and that the melancholy event took place.

MACKEREL. In Hingham during the ty-nine vessels have been engaged in fishery. The number of barrels taken 14,436. In 1835, fifty-seven vessels were engaged in the mackerel fishery, and the past year several vessels, which before engaged in the mackerel fishery, played in the cod-fishery.



those who have either made none or very superficial inquiries into the evidences, both internal and external, by which the bible comes recommended to our reception. If in reading the scriptures we find some things 'hard to be understood,' and have not the means of rectifying the difficulty, let us wait with patience and humility, with humble confidence for the elucidations of another world, resting contented with those revealed truths which have no obscurity attending them, and which are authentic in fact all that is of any great importance for us to know in order to 'become wise unto salvation.'

It is the multitude of those who are already gone to their final account, to whom, while passing their probation on the earth, many things contained in the bible were involved in darkness; but who notwithstanding, believing it to be the word of God, and living under the influence of those great truths relating to a future life, which even the simple and unlearned may easily comprehend, are now reaping in glory and happiness the fruits of their christian faith, and their obedience of what they knew to be the will of God.

Let us hold fast our faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ and obey its plain commands, and we shall not fail of finding a rich reward in the light and consolation it will impart amidst the changes and trials of the present life, and in those never ending joys which it holds out to the faithful christian, when the few days of his earthly pilgrimage are ended. Let us read the scriptures daily, making them a light to our feet and a lamp to our path, and we shall find fresh sources of consolation, and additional confirmation to our belief in their heavenly origin. In trouble they will be our unfailing comfort, and in death will point our closing eyes to a world of light and life immortal.

'They guide us all our journey through,  
And bring a better world to view.'

W.

### HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

SENATE CHAMBER, BOSTON. The Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature is situated in the second story of the north wing of the State House, opposite the Hall of Representatives, and it may well be said to be an elegantly furnished and finished room. A table of oval form is placed in the centre of the room, about three feet wide, consequently leaving quite an arena of hollow space in the centre, which is covered with green cloth; and around this board may be seen, seated in rather old-fashioned arm-chairs, the forty senators, that being the constitutional number. And this forty forms a check to the proceedings of the lower house, about seven hundred in number.

The Senate is ranked the first branch of the Legislature, and is chosen by the proportion of public taxes paid by each of the counties, the number never to exceed six, consequently this representation is virtually based on wealth, and not population, as it should be, a principle in the frame of our state government which is not in accordance with the genius of a pure republican institution.

The pay per diem of each senator is two dollars through each session, including Sundays. The compensation of the presiding officer is double that of the other members. The President of the Senate is yet quite a young man, hardly passing thirty-five, and but a few years since was a resident of Dedham. He is a native of Franklin, and one of the most talented lawyers of the Norfolk bar. His election to the Senate soon after his removal hence, is a strong evidence that his reputation had preceded him, and that his talents were appreciated by a dominant portion of the legal voters of Boston.

OF the relative talents or political views of each senator of the present board, it is not my purpose to speak. It is due to both the whig and democratic party to say, that each has its talented and able men. The nearer any party of representatives is balanced in political sentiment, the more animating and profitable will be the results to our common country. The whig party of the Senate has the ascendancy in number, but the democratic party has, I should judge, the greatest talents.

Custom alone has given the appellation of *Honorable* to the Senators; the constitution is silent on the subject. But as its effects are innocent and harmless, I see no objection to its being continued.

Spectators desirous of visiting the Senate chamber will find the doors open daily between the hours of eleven and two. All visitors are required to uncover and stand, there being no accommodations for seats. Where one wishes to spend an hour or two, this is a serious inconvenience. It would seem that the sovereign people, on visiting their *servants* the representatives, should be entitled to the courtesy of a proffered seat, to say the least.

D.

### LONGEVITY.

To the editors of the Patriot:

On reading in your last paper an obituary notice of Obed Hovey, of Hingham, aged 97, and the remarks on his great age and recollections, I was led to the following reminiscences. If you think it worthy of a notice you will please insert in your next paper.

In an elliptic circle of one half mile in length, and less than one quarter in breadth, adjoining my residence, there were thirteen dwelling houses, then no other intervening; and with the exception of the births of one male and four females, there were born, lived, and died, thirty-two persons, with whom I was well acquainted, save three. Their names and ages are as follows:—

Names.	Age.	Names.	Age.
James Humphreys	78	Jonathan Clapp	71
Hopewell	82	Noah	81
Samuel	75	Roger	87
Jonas	77	John	87
Thomas Bird	77	Nathaniel	79
Isaac	77	Lemuel	84
Samuel	84	Susanna	73
Ezekiel	78	Sarah	84
John Blake	84	Deborah	84
Richard	84	Mindwell	84
Mary Bird	84	Rebecca	83
Mary	82	Sarah	84
Hannah Humphreys	84	Ann	81
Susanna	87	Submy Baker	87
Abigail	80	Mary Vaughn	75
Elizabeth Bird	85	Elizabeth Fern	85

There are two yet living—their average age is over eighty-two years. It is believed that if the nine barrels were accurately filled, as it is well known that several of them were of a great age, about thirty-two would average over eighty years. Thirty-one or thirty-two of them were professors of the Christian religion. There is no instance of there being any contentions, or litigations at the law, but among them all a settled peace and harmony.

H.

Dorchester, Jan. 26th, 1837.

**SURPLUS REVENUE.** The share of Massachusetts, as announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be \$1,784,231. The population of the State, according to the census of 1830, in round numbers, is 610,000. The share of Norfolk County, if apportioned according to the same census, is \$41,000, or \$2,92 4-10 to each individual. The share of each town in Norfolk County will be as follows:—

Towns.	Population.	Share.
Roxbury	5,240	\$15,321 71
Dorchester	4,064	11,883 13
Dedham	3,117	9,014 10
Weymouth	2,839	8,201 23
Wrentham	2,765	8,084 26
Randolph	2,192	6,432 80
Quincy	2,200	6,409 40
Braintree	1,752	5,122 84
Milton	1,565	4,576 06
Brookline	1,041	3,043 88
Needham	1,420	4,152 08
Medway	1,706	5,163 78
Gillingham	1,101	3,219 32
Walpole	1,442	4,216 40
Stoughton	1,591	4,632 08
Sharon	1,024	2,984 17
Cohasset	1,227	3,587 74
Franklin	1,602	4,559 68
Foxboro	1,099	3,113 54
Canter	1,117	3,145 70
Medfield	817	2,388 90
Dover	497	1,443 32
Total.		\$119,416 65

**PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE.** We learn that a lecture on the Atmosphere, Winds, the Aurora Borealis, and the Aurora Australis, with remarks upon the Internal Heat of our Globe, and Experiments with the Air Pump, will be given at the High School House, in Weymouth, (fourth district,) on Monday Evening next, at half past six o'clock, by the Instructor of the School in said district. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**THE THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING.** This is the title of a little book recently published, written by a lady of Boston. It is one of a class of works—The Temperance Tales, The Rich Poor Man and The Poor Rich Man, etc.—which are exerting a powerful agency in the moral reformation of the community, and if it meets with the circulation which it deserves, we are confident it will aid much towards the consummation of this great object. We refer to our advertising columns for the many favorable notices this work has received. It is for sale at this office.

**THE SHOE BUSINESS.** As an evidence of New England industry, it is stated that the town of Topsfield, Mass., alone, sent during the last year two hundred thousand pairs of shoes of various kinds to the South and West, and that two young men who commenced business a few years ago with a capital of but a few hundred dollars, manufactured last year ninety thousand pairs, and their sales amounted to \$80,000.

**WEALTH OF NEW YORK.** Some idea may be formed of the vast wealth of the State of New York, when it is remembered that in 1835 the amount of personal and real estate on which taxes are assessed was, even at the low rates assumed as the basis of assessment, five hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

**TEXAS.** A resolution has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, recommending the recognition of the Independence of Texas. The Senate had postponed the resolution indefinitely, but it seems the public feeling was manifested so strongly in favor of the measure, that the Senate retraced its steps, and voted the resolution as adopted by the House.

**LAUDABLE.** The Kentucky editors are about to hold a Convention, at Lexington, 'for mutual advantage, personal acquaintance, and the promotion of social good feeling.' Will some of the Boston editors propose a similar convention in this State—it will meet with a hearty response.

**FLOR AND BUTTER.** We learn from the Claremont (N. H.) Eagle, 'that there is at present in that town more flour than there has been for several months past—between three and four hundred barrels. Genesee can be had for twelve dollars per barrel. Those who purchased butter in the fall and stored it away, under the expectation of its commanding a high price in mid-winter, now find it hard to get it off their hands at any price. The best can be had for twenty cents, and good for a cent or two less. Several lots have been brought in which could not be disposed of at any cash price.'

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.** The Salem Register says that a subscription paper is in circulation in Marblehead, the subscribers to which agree to use no flour, or bread made of the same, until the price of flour shall be reduced to eight dollars per barrel, and then the barrel to be full weight. Let others imitate them.

**FLOR.** The New York Sun says that flour in that city has again risen to fourteen dollars a barrel, while in Cincinnati the price is less than eight dollars. A correspondent states, that there is a full supply in the city of this article, and that the high price is but the result of a combination.

**PAUPERISM.** At the Alms House Office, in the Park, New York, a few days ago, it is said that not less than two thousand persons, men, women, and children, applied for assistance as out of door paupers. The crowd was at times so dense, that it was almost impossible to penetrate it, and the strife for precedence as to the right to enter, was any thing but peaceable.

**DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.** There has been a wreck at the Cape of Good Hope almost as distressing as that of the Mexico on our own coast. It was that of the English barque Doncaster, Capt. Pritchard; the barque was lost on a reef of rocks, about fifteen miles to the westward of Cape L'Agullus, and every soul on board perished—it is supposed, from the bodies washed ashore—about forty—being naked—that the accident happened in the night. From inquiry, it appears that the vessel was seen on the coast, a fortnight previous to the discovery of the bodies, at which period it is concluded the melancholy event took place.

**MAKEREL.** In Hingham during the past year, forty-nine vessels have been engaged in the mackerel fishery. The number of barrels taken during the year, 14,436. In 1835, fifty-seven vessels were engaged in the business. Number of barrels taken, 25,398. During the past year several vessels, which have been heretofore engaged in the mackerel fishery, have been employed in the cod-fishery.

## JOURNAL OF NEWS.

**A ROGUE CAUGHT.** It is stated in the New York Sun, that one of the police officers of the city was passing through Grand street, before day-light on Sunday last, he observed a fellow ahead of him, who had on his back a load of such peculiar form, that the officer really thought he had been predeying some grave. On nearing him, the officer discovered something projecting from the envelope of the fellow's head, which he thought looked very much like a man's thumb, and by which his first suspicions were much strengthened. He accordingly laid hold of him and his burden, and on inspection he found it to consist of the carcass of a dressed sheep, a projecting knuckle of which he had mistaken for a thumb. It was carefully enveloped, with a good saw and axe, in a horse blanket, the whole of which the rogue had secured about his shoulders with a sursling. He said he had trudged with his burden all the way from White Plains, twenty miles distant.

**DEATH BY FREEZING.** The Bathurst (U. C.) Courier states, that as Mr. and Mrs. M'Kergher, who were on their journey home from that place, in a sleigh, became drowsy, and fell into a slumber, they were discovered, by a person who was attracted to them from the circumstance of the horse having ceased to go on, he found the husband asleep, and the wife apparently stiff and lifeless, from the intensity of the cold. He conveyed them to the nearest house, and the unfortunate woman was laid by the stove, but all attempts to resuscitate her were in vain, as in a few minutes the vital spark of life departed. The husband was easily restored to warmth of body and animation, being only a little chilled.

**BRUTALITY.** A monster, at Vienna, lately stole two children, a boy and a girl of very tender ages, from their parents, shut them up in a cellar, remote from all human habitation, gave them only raw meat to eat, never spoke to them in human accents, and allowed them to hear only his own voice, when he tried to make it imitative of the sounds of wild animals. His object was to bring these unfortunate creatures up as savages, and then exhibit them in the public squares as some accident of nature. The poor prisoners were discovered, and the sordid miscreant has been delivered over to the law.

**DISTRESSING.** Catharine Ann Morrow, a fine little girl, two and a half years of age, was burned to death in New York. She had been left alone by her grand-mother who was in the garret, and her mother who was in the lower part of the house, together with a still young child, in a room where there was a fire burning; and the grand-mother, hearing a scream, hastened to the room and found the little creature enveloped in flames, her clothes nearly consumed, and her body and limbs so dreadfully burned that she shortly after expired.

**NEW ENGLAND COAL COMPANY.** This company, has now in successful operation at their mine in Cumberland, their steam engine; and their Agent states, that they are now ready to deliver it at Providence for seven dollars and fifty cents per ton. This coal is as good as that which comes from the Pennsylvania mines.

**DESCRIBED.** The eighth of January (Sunday) was duly celebrated at New Orleans by a procession, religious services in the cathedral, a military review, and a show battle in the public square. It was intended to close the day with fire-works, but this design was frustrated by torments of rain.

**WRETCHED DEATH.** The Jersey City Gazette says, a man was seen on a fragment of ice, near the middle of the Hudson river, floating with the tide, heaving his arms for assistance which it was impossible to render him, and was presently observed to disappear. It was not known where he was from, or how he became placed in his fatal situation.

**GREAT FIRE.** On the night of the 15th inst., a fire broke out at St. John, N. B., which destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings, on South Market, Water and Prince William streets. The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. A quantity of goods were burnt, including fifteen hundred barrels of flour.

**PARRICIDE.** Phoebe Howell, an aged woman, residing near Wilmington, N. C., was murdered in the most brutal manner by her own son. The deed was perpetrated by beating the deceased with a brick. After the consummation of his fiendish purpose, Howell was found standing on the breast of the mangled corpse, with a pipe in his mouth, and kicking her face with the heel of his boot. Liquor is said to have been the exciting cause. He effected his escape, and has not as yet been apprehended.

**SLEDDING.** Good sledding for boys, says the editor of the Boston Times, on the Common, just now. One of the multitude who were seen sledding down the hill this kind of sport, thought he would have a little extra fun, and run his sled against the heels of a lady—down she came, backwards, on the little rascal's head, and away they went, like lightning, to the bottom of the hill. The lady was well seated, and had a capital ride, but the poor boy, being face downwards, had his nose almost ground off.

**DEATH BY COLD.** A woman, named Teresa Yeme, sixty-two years of age, steerage passenger on board the Helen Mar from Havre for New York, died from exposure and privations, during the passage, from which cause she became partially deranged, and when land was first descried, no entreaties could prevail on her to go below, when the cold, together with her former debility, caused her death.

**A MAD HOG.** A hog was lately killed in the city of New York with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Although confined, it attempted to attack every person who approached it, raising and fawning at the same time. The property of the owner induced him to sell it for two dollars and a half to a poor man in the upper part of the city, who tied it and put it on a cart for the purpose of carrying it to his house and there to slaughter it. The respectable butchers in the neighborhood pursued the cart; compelled the fellow to stop, knocked the hog on the head, drove to the East River, and threw it off the dock. The hog had been bitten a fortnight previous by a mad dog.

### MARRIED.

In Roxbury, Mr. James Childs to Miss Julia Pearson. In Newbury, Mr. John Sargent to Miss Rebecca Pitkin. In Canton, Mr. Chas. M. Goddard to Miss Mary Kenny. In Soughton, Mr. Wm. Sprague to Miss Eliza Belcher. In Boston, Mr. James Andrews to Miss Rebecca Huff. In Plymouth, Mr. James Cornish to Miss Margaret D. Morton.

### DIED.

In Dedham, Mrs. Olive Richards, aged 79. In Newbury, Mrs. Ruth Fuller, aged 63. In Sherburne, Mrs. Anne Leland, aged 92. In Bridgton, Mrs. Elizabeth Gay, aged 25. In Boston, Mr. George B. Gay, aged 25. In Scituate, Mr. David Bailey, aged 57. In Plymouth, Mrs. Bathsheba Bradford, aged 21. In Sharon, Mr. Benjamin Gannett, aged 80. He married the celebrated Deborah Sampson, known as the American Heroine, who served as a volunteer in the continental army, during the three last years of the war of the revolution. In Yarmouth, at the almshouse, Mr. Thomas Greenough, aged 90. He was the last of the Nobscutts Tribe of Indians which, in Yarmouth, have been struggling to keep alive the ashes of their nationality, since the first withering influence of the white man was felt upon these shores. In Sebago, Me., Mr. William Nason, aged 67. He was at work in his mill, cutting the ice from the wheel, which started, carried him under and killed him in a few minutes. In Derby, Ct., Capt. James Humphrey, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 85. In early life he followed the sea, and it was under him that Com. Isaac Hull received his first lessons in seamanship.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, is as follows:—  
Ought the American Peace Society to be encouraged?

### Wood at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from forty to fifty cords of Oak and Maple WOOD, at Birch Isle, (so called,) on land owned by Hon. John Q. Adams. Also—Immediately after the above sale, from fifty to seventy-five cords of OAK, WALNUT and PINE WOOD, lying on the land directly in the rear of the Stone Meeting House.

It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Conditions made known at the place of sale, which will be on the premises.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy Jan. 28.

### Bank Stock for Sale.

TEN SHARES in the Quincy Stone Bank will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Tavern of Daniel French, Esq.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Auct.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Abraham Bartlett.

OF QUINCY.

Has been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.  
LIVING UP TO THE MEANS.  
LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121, Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pages 12. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1-2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen that the 'Three Experiments of Living' is considered an interesting and useful publication.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and discerns of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of *noval* readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.

The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great civility is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. It is a husband and father cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the 'Three Experiments.'

It describes *real life* in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in 'living within the means.'

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE, and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, 'for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with critical and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

### Quincy Granite Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Elisha Turner has this day (Jan. 11th) withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing between him, Orestes T. Rogers and others, under the firm of the Quincy Granite Company, with the consent of all parties. The remaining members of the firm continue to transact business as usual, but will no longer hold themselves responsible for any contracts or doings of the said Turner.

O. T. ROGERS, Agent.

Milton, Jan. 21.

### Wrought Ruslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Carriage Manufactory.

The store or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his sundry workmen in all the various branches of the business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

- 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
- 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
- 5 " Buggey WAGONS, " "
- 2 " SULKIES.
- 25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
- 25 " Wagon "
- 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
- 50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
- 15 " WAGONS "
- 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Wanted.

\$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business with the above firm, and desiring to respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to ALEXANDER M. COPLEY, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

### To Road Makers.

PROPOSALS for constructing a New Road from Fore River to Back River, in Weymouth, being about two miles in length, and lately located by the County Commissioners, will be received by the subscribers, a committee duly authorized by the Town of Weymouth for that purpose, until the thirtieth day of February next. The said road will be contracted to be built in three several sections, viz:—

First Section—beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called



## POETRY.

### WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,  
A startling voice, and a sudden rush;  
It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,  
And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees.  
Over the hill and over the lea,  
The dreary forests and billowy sea,  
It hurries on; its effects are seen  
On the desolate earth and waters green.  
The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,  
Trotter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,  
And the ocean heaves its waters high,  
In mountain surges against the sky.

The snow, the snow, it comes through the air  
In glistering streams, like a comet's hair;  
Unspotted and pure, from its home on high  
It wings its way through a cheerless sky.  
And descends upon earth, so stainless and cold,  
To mingle here with the lovely mould.  
Before the breeze, behold how it whirls  
Along the meadows, in graceful curls,  
And over the glens and hills tops proud,  
Wreathes itself brightly in a sable shroud.

'Tis a lonely hour, for the world is drear,  
And earth lies dead in her winter's bier;  
The silver streams have forgotten to flow,  
Save as they ripple 'neath ice and snow.  
Nature is child'd, and man feels the stroke,  
For he hugs more closely his faithful cloak,  
And hurries along in the crowded mart,  
With a quickened step and a hasty start.

'Tis desolate all, save round the hearth  
When the tale goes round, and awakens mirth.  
Then come ye within, and join the choir  
That circles in gladness the winter fire,  
And the blazing faggots that glisten there,  
Shall awaken joy, and drown old care.

It is here that man unfetters his soul,  
And his feelings rush without control;  
His better passions are brought to light,  
And shine undim'd with a delicate bright;  
Then hasten and join the social choir  
That encircles the merry winter's fire.

### WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause when at my door  
A shivering brother stands;  
To ask the cause that made him poor,  
Or, why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,  
For faults he once has known;  
'Tis not to leave him to despair,  
And say that I have none.

The voice of Charity is kind;  
She thinketh nothing wrong;  
To every fault she seemeth blind,  
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith,  
Hope smilith at her door,  
Relieve first, then softly saith,  
Go, brother—sin no more.

### STANZAS.

Doubt, when radiant smiles are shining—  
Doubt, when clashing hands are twining—  
Doubt, when honied words are flowing—  
Doubt, when blushes warm are glowing—  
But never doubt, that truth sincere  
That glisters in the starting tear.

Doubt, when mirthful tones invite thee—  
Doubt, when gayest hopes delight thee—  
Doubt, what'er is fondest, fairest—  
Doubt, what'er is brightest, rarest—  
But never doubt, that truth can live  
In hearts that suffer—and forgive.

## ANECDOTES.

DR. BEECHER. Passing by his house one morning, says the editor of a Connecticut paper, we saw him run out, without any hat, his hair standing up like porcupine quills, his coat and pantaloons apparently in consumption, crying out as he shuffled down the street in his study slippers, 'clams! clams!' We perceived that he was after a man about a quarter of a mile from him who had the article for sale. He invariably did what no other clergyman in Boston would do, went to market. On his way home he would stop to read the papers, and in the forgetfulness of the moment, frequently leave his purchase behind him. His absent-mindedness was proverbial. He would sometimes look his most intimate friends in the face, and not know them. One morning, when at Litchfield, Connecticut, he had arrived himself in a new black suit presented by his parishioners, as he was in the course of an hour to go to a neighboring town to preach an ordination sermon. He thought in the meantime he would go to the barn and give his horse some hay. In the loft he found a new laid egg, and put it in his coat pocket—then another, and another—until he had six or eight. He walked into the room, took down his fiddle, paced back and forth, and finally sat down. 'C-r-a-c-k,' went the egg—his coat was ruined. We give these instances—thousands more might be mentioned—as characteristic of the man. As a reasoner, as a rough orator, we know not his superior.

ECONOMY. 'My dear, you use too much butter on your bread,' said a lady, who had been married late in life, to her husband—they will not make butter for less than twenty-five cents a pound, now-a-days. 'I do not know what they make it for,' answered he, 'but I buy it to eat upon my bread.'

PURE ECONOMY. A person, lately seeing some liquor escaping from a rum cask, clapped his mouth to the spigot, and never took it away again until he was blind drunk. 'You are a very bad man,' says a person present, 'to make a beast of yourself, designedly.' 'I know that,' replied the toper, 'and so I thought it better for a bad man to get drunk, than to see good liquor wasted at such a rate.'

A CONSOLATION. A lady was complaining that she was near thirty. 'A person who knew she was much older,' replied, 'Madam, every day removes you further from your complaint.'

A REPLY. A man, in Ohio, well mounted, urging forward a drove of hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the 'swinish multitude,' made a very pretty courtesy. 'What my little gal,' said the man, 'do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?' 'No sir,' said she with a most provoking smile, 'only to the one on horseback.'

## VARIETY.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. The Chicago American contains the following diagram or plan of the ruins lately discovered in Wisconsin Territory. The whole work consists of an inner wall of rectangular shape, being about twelve feet thick at the base, and, although crumbled down, still left about five feet high all round, supported by buttresses every five rods, and enclosing three large buildings, and about fifty others of a smaller size. Without this wall, which may be called the citadel of the ancient city, the ruins of another, both made of well burnt brick, was discovered, but not represented in the sketch, which appeared to be about three miles square. In the three angles of the inner wall there exists remains of large mounds, one of which, in the south west angle, is now left standing five feet high. The site of the ruins is covered with forests of large growth, some of the trees being upwards of two feet in diameter. Compared to other ruins found in various parts of the western country, (New York, Ohio, and Missouri,) it is essentially unlike them in respect to the material of its construction, which in almost every other discovery has been found of earth generally thrown up in circular form. This, on the contrary, is brick masonry, and of a rectangular shape. It corresponds, however, in being affixed to the masonry of the case, with all the ruins hitherto found. The name 'Azatlan' has been applied to the ruins, from an idea prevalent in some parts of Mexico, that there was, in ancient times, a city of that name in the northern parts of North America. What a fruitful theme for speculation.

SPOUT FISH. This fish has a bivalve shell, which resembles the handle of a razor. This animal is incapable of progressive motion on the surface; but it digs a hole or well in the sand, sometimes two feet in depth, in which it can ascend and descend at pleasure. The instrument or leg by which it can perform all its movements is situated at the centre. This leg is fleshy, cylindrical, and pretty long. When necessary, the animal can make the termination of the leg assume the form of a ball. The spout fish when lying on the surface of the sand, and about to sink into it, extends its leg from the inferior end of the shell, and makes the extremity of it to take the form of a shovel, sharp on each side, and terminating in a point. With this instrument the animal cuts a hole in the sand. After the hole is made, it advances the leg still farther into the sand, makes it assume the form of a hook, and with this hook, as a fulcrum, it obliges the shell to descend into the sand. In this manner the animal operates till the shell totally disappears. When it chooses to regain the surface, it puts the termination of the leg into the shape of a ball, and makes an effort to extend the whole leg; but the ball prevents any further descent, and the muscular effort necessarily pushes the shell upward till it reaches the surface or top of the hole. It is amazing with what dexterity and quickness these seemingly awkward motions are performed.

ABSENCE OF MIND. Very remarkable instances of the absence of mind, are recorded in some of the papers. An old smoker and snuff-taker, says the *Charenton Eagle*, who pulls and snuffs at the same time, the other day drew a large pinch of snuff into his mouth and then put a cigar into one of his nostrils. The mistake was more readily felt from having applied the lighted end which burnt the interior of his proboscis. This may appear incredible to some, but it is recorded of Sir Isaac Newton, that when paying his addresses to his 'intended,' in 'deep abstraction of thought,' he gently conducted the hand of his 'fair one' to his lighted pipe, and used one of her fingers for a tobacco stopper—all the effects of tobacco.

CERIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM. The old Russian custom of the bride, on the evening of the wedding-day, taking off her husband's boots, in pledge of obedience, is still retained in some parts of the country, as also that of the husband drawing a whip over the bride's back, and in the other a small whip. If the young wife happens to hit not her husband gives two or three light cuts with the whip—hence, no doubt, has arisen the universal opinion that the Russian bride is a Russian makes know his love for his wife by the application of chastisement.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY. There is a person in the vicinity of Exeter, N. H., who is called 'crotchett' in his head, that he manages and directs the weather. He fancies that he causes the changes of the season, cold and heat, rain and snow. He says that he is employed by the government of the United States to take charge of the weather; and that the government now owes him many thousands of dollars for his services. He has, as yet received nothing for his labor, and is indignant at it. He threatens, if he is not paid, to quit the business, and 'then the people,' he boastingly says, 'will be without any weather.'

POTATO BREAD. Hard times are productive of expedients. That of making potato bread would never have been thought of, when flour was less than ten dollars per barrel. It has been used, however, with great success in some parts of the country, and we hereby request all good house-wives to make trial of it. Boil or steam the potatoes, leaving them as dry and nearly as possible; peel them; rub them through a coarse sieve; and work the product into the flour in the proportion of one third of potato to two-thirds of flour. This brings bread down to the old price, and some say improves its quality. Again, let it be tried in these hard times.

SCORPIONS. The workmen employed about the obelisk, at Paris, found between the wooden case and the stone, a considerable number of scorpions, which were probably hatched there. This exciting great curiosity, as it is well known that these reptiles live only in hot climates. A few are found in the south of France, where they are much dreaded. In Egypt they are very numerous, and their bite is frequently mortal. They have been known to bite in the north. They were, it is said, deposited at the Mayord of the Second Arrondissement, till a final disposition is made of them.

A CROCODILE RIVER. In the province of Andalusia, in Spain, there is a river called the Rio de Topaz. It possesses the most extraordinary and singular qualities. If a stone happen to fall in and rest upon another, they both become, in one year's time, perfectly united and conglutinated. All the plants on its banks are withered by its waters whenever they overflow. No kind of verdure will come up where its water reaches, nor can any fish live in its stream. This river rises in the Sierra Morena mountains, and its singular properties continue until other rivers run into it and alter its nature.

CHEAP LUXURY. The readers will find the print of a newspaper materially improved by the process of hot pressing. Now nothing is more easy than to perform this operation, as the apparatus is at hand in every family. When the paper is first opened and slightly aired before the fire, let it be placed upon a table covered with a cloth, and let a warm smoothing iron be passed gently over it, first on one side, and then on the other. By this simple process the paper is dried, the impression of the type becomes more clear on the surface of the paper, and the paper, from being a little glossed, is less liable to become soiled in the reading, and all this improvement is afforded in two or three minutes.

A WILD MAN. There is a man living in a state of the utmost barbarity, at Bouviers, near Calais. Nearly naked or covered with tattered rags and long matted locks of hair, he sleeps in the open air, eats his food raw, scats at articulated guttural sounds, and bounds like a panther when pursued. Wretch or demon, this savage is, a tender sister is said to devote her life to the few comforts her daily labour can procure him.

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH. A little sweet oil, with nutmeg grated over it, given twice a day to children with the whooping cough, is said to be a sovereign remedy, if administered in the first stages of the complaint.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITTON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

### SALE-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity. BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Clapp, and Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Colman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.
2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.
3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.
4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article, among which are— Ivory surface and Gift Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.
5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.
6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.
7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine, price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.
8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.
9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

### Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Henry Bailey,  
No. 15, Court Street, Boston,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice. GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS: Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed in good style.

gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15 Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES. Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

### Solomon's Temple.

MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humors. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAY. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Mixed Woollen Yarn.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Notice.

ELENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

### PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Woollen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—black, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marzeilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Camblets.

COATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original fiction from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Elmer, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation. WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended, Dorchester, Jan. 7.

### Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the aforementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, as natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. The subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first number of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of *tabula rasa* for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that their arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vines of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discountsenance vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.</



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 5.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Noneset Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. If Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended, Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the former branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topics of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The *Statistics*, *Natural Curiosities*, *Scenery*, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places, and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulchrum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its materials shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vues of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

## Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise more wise.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no dry facts, but is highly instructive.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It solidifies national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It tells the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tebbetts, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

## Liment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN,	Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.,	Milton.
CHARLES BRECK,	Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUE,	Lynn.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New-York City,
J. P. CALLENDER,	141, Nassau

## MISCELLANY.

### THE NOCTURNAL RESCUE.

It was on a stormy night in the month of June, that a benighted traveller was traversing one of those dark, impervious forests, so common in the western part of America. He was attended by a colored servant, who followed him closely as he slowly threaded a devious pathway, often obstructed by brambles, or perplexed by a thick undergrowth. At length the track became so narrow, that Mr. Ormsby, (for that was the gentleman's name,) began to apprehend he had lost his way. 'Sambo,' said he to his servant, 'did they not tell us at the last public house that the way was hard to find, but that we must always turn to the left?' 'I believe so, massa,' was the laconic reply. Presently the jaded horse of Mr. Ormsby, actually stood still with weariness, and his rider, after endeavoring to encourage him to proceed by gentle solicitations with the bridle, was forced, reluctantly, to apply the spur. Just at that instant, the forest echoed with piercing shrieks, plainly proceeding from a human voice, apparently in some extremity of distress.

'Hark, sambo,' said the gentleman, 'there surely is some person ill, or otherwise in danger, near us!' 'This panter, massa, panter sure as you born,' said the negro, his teeth chattering audibly with terror—'better ride on, massa!' 'This no panther, you silly fellow, but some human creature in distress. I must go and attempt to succor them.' At this proposition, the servant gave way to the violence of his alarm; 'Oh, massa! massa! you go after panter, he tear you in pieces. He cry like child, to catch poor folks and eat 'em. Oh, don't go, massa! missee charge me, she say, sambo, take care of massa!'

Daring this harangue, the shrieks continued, and Mr. Ormsby examined his fire-arms to see if they were loaded; without regarding the expostulations of his servant, he dismounted, and throwing the bridle of his horse to sambo, he dashed into the wood, in the direction of the cries.

'Sambo,' said he, 'be silent and you will be safe; but if you yell out in your usual fashion, you may chance to lose your life.' The storm was becoming violent. The wind swept through the forest, bending the flexible trees to the earth, tearing off huge boughs from those which resisted its fury. Loud bursts of thunder were reverberated from the adjacent hills, and streams of vivid lightning darted through the skies, illuminating the gloomy recesses of the forest. Mr. Ormsby paused for a moment, and yet that there was danger in his pursuit, and yet that the continuance of the shrieks still urged him forward. The wind, which had swept with awful violence at its first rising, now seemed to abate its fury, though still it sighed and moaned fearfully among the crashing branches. Mr. Ormsby resolutely pressed forward, holding a pistol ready for instant use in his right hand, and pulling aside the bending boughs and shaggy undergrowth with the other. At length he encountered a thicket so completely inaccessible to human footsteps, that he paused and bent his ear in the direction of the shrieks. The thunder had rolled a long and violent peal far away, so that the cries were distinctly audible. These appeared to increase in loudness and length, till one tremendous yell closed the paroxysm, and Mr. Ormsby listened in vain for another. Presently, a weak, low cry, resembling that of an infant, was heard distinctly. Sambo's warning now occurred to his master's mind with some perplexity. He knew that the panther was said to imitate an infant's cry, to allure his prey. Just as this thought occurred, a vivid flash of lightning revealed to him a white object on the ground, not ten steps from the spot where he stood. Mr. Ormsby darted forward and seized the object, which proved, to his astonishment, to be the very infant whose cries he had heard. He held it in his arms, and hastened back to deposit it with Sambo, being aware that he stood no chance of achieving a perilous adventure thus encumbered.

The honest negro uttered an exclamation of joy when he heard his master's well-known step returning from the wood. But it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to touch the infant, being thoroughly persuaded that it was no human creature, but a panther, or a spirit. By this time the rain began to pour down in torrents, and the darkness became so deep, that Mr. Ormsby resolved to make his way out of the wood with all possible expedition; but he determined to return in the morning, with sufficient aid to explore the forest. The task of escaping from so intricate and perplexed a spot, with no light but occasional gleams of light-

ning, was no easy one; but Mr. Ormsby courageously persevered in extricating himself from his difficulties, and after four hours' wandering, encumbered with a helpless child, and a terrified servant, he finally arrived at a farmhouse on the roadside. Here he obtained access with some little impotency, and after giving the infant in charge to the good woman of the house, he proceeded to dry and refresh himself.

The next morning Mr. Ormsby procured the assistance of several respectable yeoman of the country, and set out to explore the forest. After six hours' severe search the party returned, having penetrated as far as possible into the thicket, without making any satisfactory discovery. They saw evident marks of its being the resort of panthers, and other beasts of prey; but, except the fragment of a shawl, found on the spot where the child was discovered, there was no symptom of a human being having been near the thicket. The adventure terminated with Mr. Ormsby's taking charge of the infant, and carrying it home to his own family, where it was reared with great tenderness among his offspring.

Sixteen years after, Miss Lucy Ormsby, as the foundling was denominated, had become the belle of the village, and was the cause of many a severe heart ache, to the rustic beaux of the neighborhood. About this time the conflict of America with the mother country had reached its height. War, with all its terrors, aggravated by invasion, was sweeping its desolations over the fair and salubrious clime of the colonial territory. The Indians of the western country were becoming mutinous, and a detachment of troops, among whom was Mr. (now Colonel) Ormsby, was sent to intimidate those dangerous neighbors of the distressed colonists.

The Colonel arrived at a settlement of friendly Indians, where he was coarsely, but hospitably entertained for a night and a day, preparatory to commencing his negotiations with the hostile tribes. Among the females of the wigwam, was a white woman, whose complexion had attained a tawny hue, from long exposure to wind and sun; but who, nevertheless, retained the language and manners of her own nation. She seemed particularly desirous to enter into conversation with her countrymen, and Col. Ormsby contrived to have a secret interview with her, in which she implored him to take her back to civilized life. 'I have no kindred living, that I know of,' said she, 'but still I ardently desire to return to a state of society congenial with my taste and early habits. For sixteen years I have remained here in willing exile, but the motive which detained me no longer exists. I was attached by the strongest ties of gratitude, to an old chief, who died about a month ago, and I am now at liberty to quit this settlement whenever I please. I was born with good prospects, being the only child of a wealthy and respectable citizen of Philadelphia. But it was my misfortune to form an attachment to a specious young man, who induced me to elope from the most indulgent of fathers. When my husband found this act of disobedience had occasioned my being disinherited, he soon betrayed his motives for seeking a connexion with me. His conduct was at first unkind, and when my father died without forgiving me, and left his estate to another, the wrath of my tyrant disdained even the restraints of common decency. Nevertheless he forced me to accompany him in an expedition to one of the western states, and accordingly we set off with an infant of eight months old, on our toilsome and dangerous journey. After travelling ten days onward, we suddenly entered a trackless forest, and I began first to suspect the demeanor of my husband that he intended to destroy me. There arose a dreadful storm, and night came on us in circumstances of heart-rending distress. The fiend, for surely he was not a man, who had thus inveigled me to destruction, then announced his purpose in plain and clear terms. My terror deprived me of all presence of mind, and he tore my infant from my arms, dashed it on the earth, and dragged me after him into a horrible thicket, which seemed to be the abode of wild beasts. I shrieked, but alas! no sound replied to my agony but the terrific thunder, which seemed to shake the firm seat of earth to its centre. Just as the wretch was about to stab me to the heart, an Indian burst forward, and wrested me from his grasp. A struggle ensued, in which my tyrant received his death-stroke. During this horrible conflict, I fainted, and did not recover, until my deliverer had borne me to a place of refuge. At my desire he returned to search for my babe, but alas! the wild beasts had destroyed it, for we had heard their yells even above the uproar of the tempest.

The agony I had undergone occasioned a temporary alienation of my reason. The good old chief, into whose hands I had fallen, conducted me safely to this settlement, where I remained ten years in a state of partial, but harmless derangement. At length, a white physician happened to call here, on a tour through the western settlement. He saw, and pitied my condition. After using such remedies as his skill suggested, I recovered the use of my estranged faculties, and would gladly have returned with him to my former grade in society. But my deliverer had by this time fallen into many painful infirmities, and I could not desert him without base ingratitude. The physician who restored me to reason was also a missionary preacher, and he directed my renovated mind towards the only subject that can properly occupy the exclusive attention of an intelligent being. I became a Christian, and in

that blessed faith found a remedy for all my miseries. It was my task from this time to impart the information I had received, to others. My benefactor listened, with partial affection, to my accounts of the holy truths sent from heaven for the benefit of erring man. I had the ineffable delight of seeing him resign his breath with a full hope of gospel salvation. Since his death I have been earnestly desirous of returning to a state of civilized society. If you will undertake to be my protector, sir, I will attend you willingly.

Col. Ormsby listened to this narrative with breathless interest. When it was concluded, he asked the female on what day of the month and year she had encountered her tragical adventure in the forest. She replied without hesitation, and the Colonel found the date corresponded exactly with his own nocturnal journey through the same forest. He then felt assured that the mother of his adopted child was then before him. With some little circumspection he gave his own account of the adventure, on hearing which, she fell at his feet in a rapture of gratitude, and exclaimed, 'You have then saved my child, and there is something left me in this world worth living for.' The business of the Indians being speedily conducted, Col. Ormsby had the pleasure of carrying back to his adopted child, a mother in every way worthy of her. Lucy married well, and continued through life to honor and love her self-constituted father, while she became the comfort and solace of her unfortunate mother. Col. Ormsby used often to speak in his old age of his nocturnal adventure. 'Had I been a timid man,' he would say, 'that child would have either been devoured by the panthers, or have been brought up a savage. But stay, I am talking like a foolish old man; it was God himself who put it in my heart to follow the cry of human distress, and it is to Him alone that Lucy owes her wonderful preservation on that awful night. Let us give Him the glory of all our good achievements, while we take the blame of our evil ones upon ourselves.'

## REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

To the editors of the Patriot:

I hope soon to give you a biographical sketch of the illustrious John Hancock, thinking it may be of particular interest to the inhabitants of his native town. A certain record of his early life I have not yet obtained. The following is a history, (extracted from the life of James Otis,) of the two famous pieces of artillery, called the 'Hancock and Adams.' It is, perhaps, new to most of your readers. Yours, etc.

Cambridge, Jan. 28th, 1837.

In November, 1766, the General Court ordered four brass cannons to be purchased for the use of the artillery companies in Boston. Two of these guns, which were three pounders, were kept in a gun-house that stood opposite the Mall, at the corner of West Street. A school-house was the next building, and a yard inclosed with a high fence was common to both. Major Paddock, a decided loyalist, who then commanded the company, having been heard to express his intention of surrendering these guns to the British army, a few individuals resolved to secure for the country a property, which belonged to it, and which, in the present emergency, had an importance very disproportionate to its intrinsic value.

Having concerted their plan, the party passed through the school-house into the gun-house, and were able to open the doors, which were upon the yard, by a small crevice, through which they raised the bar that secured them. The moment for the execution of the project was that of the roll-call, when the sentinel, who was stationed at one door of the building, would be less likely to hear their operations. The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room and placed in a large box, under the master's desk, in which wood was kept. Immediately after the roll-call, a lieutenant and sergeant came into the gun-house to look at the cannon, previously to removing them. A young man,\* who had assisted in their removal, remained by the building and followed the officer in as an innocent spectator. When the carriages were found without the guns, the sergeant exclaimed, 'they're gone! I'll be d—d if these fellows won't steal the teeth out of your head, while you're keeping guard.' They then began to search the building for them and afterwards the yard; and when they came to the gate that opened into the street, the officer observed that they could not have passed that way, because a coloweb across the opening was not broken. They went next into the school-house, which they examined all over, except the box on which the master placed his foot, which was lame; and the officer, with true courtesy, on that account excused him from rising. Some boys were present, but not one lifting a word. The officers went back to the gun-room, when their volunteer attendant, in kind sympathy for their embarrassment, suggested to them that perhaps they had been carried into Mr. Greenleaf's, [since known as the Washington Garden,] opposite. On this, the sergeant took him by the collar, gave him a push, and said, 'it was very likely that he was one of the d—d rebels who helped to get them off, and that he had better make himself scarce!' This was too near a guess to make it worth while to wait for a second hint, and he left them. They soon after retired in vexation.

The guns remained in that box for a fort-

\* Samuel Gore, Esq., from whom this narration was received. The persons who aided were, Messrs. Balch, Gridley, Whiston, and two or three more. The school-master, who of course knew the whole transaction, was Master Holbrook.

night, and many of the boys were acquainted with the fact, but not one of them betrayed the secret. At the end of that time, the persons who had withdrawn them, came in the evening with a large trunk on a wheelbarrow; the guns were put into it and carried up to Whiston's blacksmith-shop, at the South End, and there deposited under the coal. After lying there for a while, they were put into a boat in the night, and safely transplanted within the American lines. Under the circumstances of almost utter destitution of all military stores, in which the American army was about to commence a long contest with a nation, which covered the sea and the land with her cannon, this acquisition was far from being insignificant.

The guns were in actual service through the whole war. After the peace, the State of Massachusetts applied to Congress for their restoration, which was granted according to the following resolve:—

Monday, May 19th, 1788—Congress assembled—Present, etc.—The Secretary at War having represented to Congress—that there are in the arsenals of the United States, two brass cannon, which constituted one moiety of the field artillery, with which the last war was commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly on service throughout the war—that the said cannon are the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the Governor thereof hath requested that they be returned; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary at War cause a suitable inscription to be placed on the said cannon; and that he deliver the same to the order of his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Gen. Knox, then Secretary at War, who had commanded the artillery of the American army during the revolution—one of the most gallant, generous, high-minded men, whom that army contained—knew well the history of these cannon, as they were his fellow townsmen from the beginning. In pursuance of the order of Congress, he caused the arms of Massachusetts and an appropriate inscription to be chiseled upon them in bold relief. These two cannon are now in charge of the 'Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,' and called the *Hancock and Adams*, after the two patriots proscribed by Gen. Gage from whose grasp they were rescued.

The other cannon referred to were concealed in the stable of the second house west from the Court House. Mr. Williams, a respectable farmer of Roxbury, drove in his own team with a load of hay, which was taken into that stable; the cannon were then put in the bottom of the cart which was loaded with manure, and in this way they were taken out of town without opposition. The British officers heard, on the same day, that the cannon were concealed in that street, and were to be removed in the evening, and in consequence many of them patrolled the street for several hours, but the guns were already safe within the American lines.

## MATRIMONY.

'Is she engaged?' 'Is he paying attention to any one?' Such are the questions which are invariably heard whenever there is a gathering together of 'grown up children' of the present day. Matrimony, love, and courtship form the standing subject of conversation. The very unfrocked urchins catch the cant words of their elders, and talk of beaux and wives, and act over their mimic courtships and marriages. Mothers talk to their daughters of their chances of matrimony, and fathers reckon up, in presence of their children, the amount of bank stock, or the acres of landed property, which are respectively held by their different visitors, neighbors, or acquaintances; and having ascertained to a mathematical certainty the wealthiest of the number, invariably recommend him or her as a prize worth seeking after. The first we had almost said the only, definite idea which a young woman just entered upon her teens can boast of, is, that she must be married—some time or other—to some body or other—married well, if she can—poorly, if she must—but at all events married she must be. The bare idea of being an old maid jars upon her sensitive nerves, and acts as a spell to call up associations of disgust and horror. To her the barren and blasted tree—blossomless and leafless—and rocking to every breeze that sweeps coldly around it, is an emblem of the state of single blessedness. She knows not, dreams not, that woman, in the exercise of the holy charities and sympathies of her nature, may live on in lonely and unappropriated loveliness, like some beautiful flower smiling apart from its clustering sisterhood.

'Fair as a star, when only one Is shining in the sky.'

And wherefore all this talk of matrimony? Why should the young and beautiful so soon learn to fix her thoughts with an all-engrossing interest upon this subject—to speculate and devise plans for what is usually termed 'marrying well'—which, being interpreted, signifies marrying a large estate, a handsome house; without much regard to the person or the intellect necessarily appended to these desirable commodities?

And what is marriage after all? A leap in the dark—a launching out upon an untried ocean. It may indeed be happy; hearts may unite in all the felicity of kindred feeling and sympathy, melting like two clouds of a summer sunset into one another. But this cannot always be. The mysterious chords of human sympathy are, each in a measure, distinct and peculiar—no definite and irreversible affinity. Marriage too often takes place before the parties have been able fully to understand each other; before the guarded reserve, the dissimulation of courtship, have passed away, and given way to the frank impulse of nature and feeling; and disappointment falls keenly and

heavily upon the votaries of wedlock, when the irrevocable vow is spoken. In the caustic language of M. de Argene, in his 'Philosopher turned Hermit':—'A man who would please carefully conceals his faults, and this is woman's peculiar talent. For six long months two persons study to cheat one another; at last they are joined in wedlock, and their dissimulation proves a mutual punishment during life.'

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### EXAMPLE OF CHRIST.

If you would discern the full excellence and loveliness of the religious life, do not rest satisfied with studying the law, or musing over the description of it. Go to the perfect pattern which has been set before the believer for his guidance and encouragement. Look unto Jesus, the author and finisher of your faith. In him are exhibited all the virtues which you are to practice, all the affections and graces which you are to cultivate. In him is that rich assemblage of beautiful and attractive excellencies, which has been the admiration of all reflecting men, the astonishment and eulogy of eloquent unbelievers, and the guide, consolation and trust, of faithful disciples. In the dignity and sweetness which characterize him, how strongly do we feel that there is much more than a display of external qualities, conformity to a prescribed rule, and graceful propriety of outward demeanor. Nothing is more striking than the evident connexion of every thing which he said and did with something internal. The sentiment and disposition which reigned within, are constantly visible through his exterior deportment; and we regard his words and deeds less as distinct outward things, than as expressions or representations of character. As in looking on certain countenances we have no thought of color, or feature, or form, but simply of the moral or intellectual qualities which they suggest; so, in contemplating the life of Jesus Christ, we find ourselves perpetually looking beyond his mere actions, and fixing our thoughts on the qualities which they indicate. His life is but the expressive countenance of his soul. We feel that, though in the midst of present things, he is led by principles, wrapped in thoughts, pervaded by sentiments, which are above earth, unearthly; that he is walking in communion with another sphere; and that the objects around him are matters of interest to him, no further than as they afford materials for the exercise of his benevolence, and opportunities for doing his Father's will.

This is the personification of religion. This is the model which you are to imitate. And it is when you shall be imbued with this sentiment, when your words, actions, and life shall be only the spontaneous expression of this state of mind—it is then that you will have attained the religious character, and become spiritually the child of God. You will have built up the kingdom of God within you; its purity, its devotion, and its peace will be shed abroad in your heart, and thence will display themselves in the manner and conduct of your life. To attain and perfect this character is to be the subject of your desire, and the business of your life. You must never lose sight of it. In all that you learn, think, feel, and do, you are to have reference to this end. Whatever tends to promote this, you are to cherish and favor. Whatever hinders this, or in any way operates injuriously upon it, you are to discountenance and shun. All that gives bias to your passions and appetites, to your inclinations and thoughts, to your opinion of yourself, to your conduct towards others, your private or public employment of your time, your business and gains, your recreation and pleasures, is to be judged of by a reference to this standard, and condemned or approved accordingly. You are to feel that nothing is of such consequence to you as the christian character; that to form this is the very work for which you were sent into the world; that if this be not done you do nothing—you had better never been born; for your life is wasted without effecting its object, and your soul enters on eternity without having secured its salvation. The provisions of God's mercy are slighted, and for you the Saviour has lived and died in vain.—Ware.

## RELIGION.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing as it were unawares upon the heart. It comes—it has no terror, no gloom in its approaches. It has to rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds, and unshadowed by the superstitions, of man. It is fresh from the hands of the Author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky; it looks out from every star; it is among the hills and valleys of earth—where the shrubless mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter—where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this that uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation; which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and which opens to imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—Sir Humphrey Davy.



## CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Walker, the bill prohibiting the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, was taken up. The question being on a motion of Mr. Clay to reconsider Mr. Morris's amendment, requiring that land which has been ten years in the market should be sold at 75 cents; less than ten, and more than five years, at \$1; and all other lands at \$1.25 per acre.

The motion to reconsider was carried in the affirmative—ayes 19, nays 14.

Mr. Morris, on the suggestion of Mr. Benton, added to his amendment the proviso, that no person should enter more than a quarter section at a reduced price.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Morris, and decided in the negative.

In the House, Mr. Connor from the committee on the post office, made a report upon the causes of the recent conflagration of the post office. It presents no new facts of importance.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21. In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of the citizens of Wirtsborough, N. Y. praying that Roman Catholics may not be admitted to naturalization unless they renounce their creed, and praying for a committee to examine the vaults of nunneries and Catholic churches, and report once in six months.

Mr. Clay stated that Congress had no power to act on parts of the petition, but as there was power to act on the naturalization laws, he moved the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, &c. The question being on so amending the bill as to require a residence by the settler of but one year, to get a title to his land, it was negatived.

Mr. Grundy then proposed to substitute a residence of two years, and after some debate this amendment was carried—yeas 27, nays 11.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Land Bill. The question being on Mr. Tipton's amendment, which proposes to graduate the price of the public land in proportion to the time it has been offered for sale, viz. such as has been offered for ten years to sell at \$1, and such as has been offered for fifteen years at 75 cents. The yeas and nays were then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Sevier offered an amendment, which granted the actual settler a pre-emption right, on showing that he had occupied a quarter section six months immediately previous to a land sale. This was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25. The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states. After some debate, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were as follows—yeas 132, nays 43.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28. Mr. Van Buren rose and took leave of the Senate in a short address. Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a president pro tempore, which was agreed to. The vote stood as follows:—W. R. King 26; S. L. Southard 7; H. Clay 1; T. Ewing 1; S. Prentiss 1. Mr. King, of Alabama, was declared duly elected, and on taking his seat addressed the Senate in a manner well suited to the occasion.

## REMONSTRANCE.

The following is the remonstrance, referred to in the letter of Mr. Adams, of the Grand Jury of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, in respect to petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The undersigned, Jurors of the United States for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, with feelings of deep mortification and unfeigned regret, are constrained to make the present remonstrance to Congress, on a subject not only affecting the pecuniary interests of a considerable number of the people of this District, but, what is of much greater importance, the peace and tranquillity of the whole federal community. They allude to the formation of certain 'self-created societies' in some of the states of the Union, and the consequent presentation to Congress of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to call the particular attention of Congress to the injustice and other great and growing evils likely to be produced by these proceedings, and to ask such interposition on the part of your honorable body as may arrest, and finally put a stop to their further progress.

Coming, as the Jurors do, from different parts of the county, it may reasonably be supposed that they possess a correct knowledge of the views and sentiments of the people thereof in regard to this all-absorbing and momentous question; and, in what follows, they feel confident that they speak the opinion of every man of practical sense, who is the true and genuine friend of the peace of society, of the federal constitution, the union of the States, and of rational liberty.

It is not to be inferred, because the people of this District have hitherto abstained from the expression of their opinion publicly, in respect to the meddlesome conduct of these petitioners, that, therefore, their proceedings had, at any time, received countenance from, much less the support and approbation of, the people of this community. Their silence on the subject has been caused, principally, by the hope (though as it now appears a delusive hope) that time and due reflection on the part of those by whom they have been assailed so long and so unjust-

ly, would correct the evil and unneighborly spirit which has dictated their iniquitous proceedings—alike destructive, as they are, of private rights and the public tranquillity.

It is believed that a similar instance cannot be found in the annals of the civilized world, where individuals, belonging to a separate and distinct community, having no common tie of interest and feeling with another, and living under different laws, have vouchsafed thus to obtrude themselves in intermeddling with the domestic affairs of the latter in any shape or form whatsoever, much less to throw fire-brands among them, destroying their peace and harmony, and even in some cases endangering their lives; and all this, too, under the garb of that holy religion which teaches 'Peace on earth and good will to men!' Against the right thus claimed and exercised by certain individuals and 'self-created societies' of the non-slaveholding states, a solemn protest is hereby entered.

Congress, when legislating on the affairs of this District, is supposed to act, exclusively, as a local legislature. It thence results that these petitioners have just the same right (and could exercise it with equal, indeed more propriety) to petition that body to abolish or repeal our laws regulating descent, our inspection laws, or any others that might not happen to suit the particular tastes and fancies of these intermeddlers, as to petition for the passage of a law depriving any portion of the people here of their property. 'Whatever the LAW makes property is property.'

It is scarce necessary to state to your honorable body that, when the present constitution was made and adopted by the states, slavery existed in each of them to a greater or less extent. Such of them as passed laws for its gradual abolition, did so, from time to time, without any officious interference whatever in the matter on the part of their sister states, or any of the inhabitants thereof. Such an interference would not, for one moment, have been tolerated or permitted. Have the people of this District become so abject and degraded, so sunk in the eyes of the whole civilized world, so completely stripped of every attribute of freemen, of every vestige of the common right of American citizens, that they must tamely submit to this monstrous encroachment upon their rights by strangers, having no common ties of interest or feeling with them? Is there, indeed, no remedy for this, to them, real grievance? Is that officious meddling spirit which invades the sanctuary of their peaceful firesides, excites their slaves to insubordination, insurrection, and even murder; destroys the happy and peaceful, and even friendly relation which hitherto subsisted between masters and servants—to receive no rebuke, no check, no discountenance whatsoever, from that body which the constitution has (for weal or for woe, time will determine) given the 'exclusive' power to legislate for them 'in all cases whatsoever.'

One of the avowed objects of the federal constitution, as expressed in the instrument itself, was 'to ensure domestic tranquillity.' Does the presentation of these petitions, year after year, with all the exciting circumstances attending them, tend 'to ensure domestic tranquillity? No one will answer this question in the affirmative. The Grand Jury feel themselves bound and called upon on this occasion to pronounce some of them, indeed most of them, libellous in the extreme; because they tend to bring the laws into contempt, excite to violence, and endanger the public peace. Much more have they a tendency to do this than the miserable anonymous pamphlets which, not long since, were circulated in the District, and for doing which, an individual was put in jail, indicted, and prosecuted for a libel.

To put a final stop to these unauthorized and disorganizing proceedings; to allay and check that spirit which seeks thus insidiously to intermeddle with our private and domestic concerns, sowing the seeds of discord and insurrection where formerly prevailed harmony, concord, and obedience to the laws; and, above all, to prevent the master-spirits who are covertly moving this great machine, from making this District the fulcrum on which to plant their lever, by which this government (the world's last hope) may be uprooted and overthrown, the undersigned do most respectfully request and beseech that, hereafter, no petition may be received or entertained by Congress from these 'self-created societies,' or other inhabitants of the non-slaveholding states, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and they, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

## GENERAL COURT.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24th. In the Senate, an order was submitted by Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the admission of evidence and witnesses in civil actions.

In the House, the petition of James Whittemore and others, on the subject of Slavery was presented and referred. The Representatives' Hall was granted for the use of the State Anti-Slavery Society to hold their annual meeting. An order to instruct the committee, to whom was referred the petitions on slavery, to consider and report what peculiar obligations, if any, the non-slaveholding states are under to those in which it exists by law, was rejected.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25th. In the Senate, bills were reported and ordered to a second reading, to incorporate the Washington Granite Company, and to increase the capital stock of the Dedham Bank. An order was submitted by Mr. Cushing, of Norfolk, to prohibit the issuing and circulation of all bank bills or notes, under the denomination of five dollars, in this state.

In the House, a petition was received and referred, from a convention of delegates from the several towns in Plymouth County, and a part of the County of Norfolk, on the subject of ele-

mentary education. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, was appointed to preach the next Election Sermon.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26th. In the Senate, a motion was submitted to amend the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, so that rateable polls shall be reckoned only between the ages of twenty and seventy years, which was sent down for concurrence.

In the House, Mr. Brooks, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that it is inexpedient for the Hall of this House to be used for public meetings by any persons, not members of the State Government, which was accepted.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27th. In the Senate, a bill was reported and read once, admitting the testimony, and establishing the competency of witnesses, in certain cases in civil actions. A motion was submitted that the committee on amending the constitution be instructed to consider the expediency of providing that no Judge shall continue to hold his office after arriving at the age of seventy years.

In the House, a motion was submitted to inquire into the expediency of authorizing parishes and religious societies to raise money for the support of public worship by a tax on the pews of their meeting-houses.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28th. In the Senate, the Committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering the prudential committee of school districts to dismiss school teachers when found to be incompetent; also, to dismiss from the school all refractory scholars. A bill was reported and ordered to a second reading, to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company.

In the House, a memorial was presented from Charles W. Greene and others, in aid of a memorial of four hundred and fourteen legal voters of Roxbury, which was referred. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill concerning the deposit of the surplus revenue, and after some time spent therein, the committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was ordered; the amendments to the bill were printed.

## EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION.

Some days since, a young lady, daughter of one of our most opulent citizens, while endeavoring to pick out a knot in a thread with a cambric needle, the needle suddenly broke in two pieces, and the pointed half was sent with great force into her eye, where it penetrated to a considerable depth. The dreadful pain in consequence can be better conceived than described. Physicians were immediately sent for, and after trying in vain, gave up the attempt to extricate the needle, which had forced its way through the external coats of the eye. Dr. Scudder, the ingenious oculist, was finally sent for, but not until fears were entertained that the needle would penetrate into the brain and cause death, which in all probability would have been the case. The Doctor was given to understand that the eye was considered as lost, and that the only hope of the lady's parents were, that the needle could be extricated, and the life of their only daughter saved. Dr. Scudder immediately proceeded to an examination, and at once pronounced that he could extricate the needle and preserve the eye. He ordered an anodyne; and when the patient was comparatively easy from its effects, made a small incision with a delicate operating knife; then by means of a powerful magnet he drew the needle so near the surface as to grasp it with a pair of 'magnetised tenaculum forceps,' and as quick as thought, the needle was in the palm of his hand. By means of a mild collyrium or eye wash, the inflammation quickly subsided, and the young lady is completely relieved, and is now as buoyant and happy as if nothing had occurred. Many of the instruments that Dr. Scudder uses are of a peculiar construction, and of his own invention.—N. Y. Star.

## A MAN BURIED ALIVE.

A laboring man, says the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, was buried alive in a well he was cleaning. While at work at the bottom of the well, which was six feet below an old curb made of plank and boards placed perpendicularly, the loose sand began to cave in around him. He called to the men at the windlass to draw him up immediately. He sprang into the bucket and had been drawn but a few feet above the bottom of the old curb when it was crushed in at the foot, until the timbers coming against the bucket were prevented closing entirely. The earth above loosened by the slide, gave way the entire depth of the curb, and pressed it in at the top, making a kind of pent house, in which the buried man had no room to turn, but space enough to breathe. There was an aperture from the cavity in which he was enclosed seven feet in length, formed by the falling timbers to the surface of the caved earth, which fortunately served for ventilation and passing down nourishment. Above the caved earth to the surface of the ground it was about twelve feet; this space was protected by a curb of timber placed in a square, horizontally.

Inside of the enclosure, operations were commenced for liberating the suffering man, who could be heard praying through the aperture. Square frames of the height of ordinary boards, were formed inside of the top curb, and placed to protect the cavity made by the workmen. Every succeeding frame having to be made smaller and dropped inside of the one above, the workmen soon became so much cramped that it was impossible to dig any farther. This plan had to be abandoned when they were about four feet from the man's head. Having become more composed in his mind, the buried man began to give directions to his friends above how to proceed in their work. He told them to begin on the surface of the ground six feet distant from the first curb, and take out all the earth from the space that enclosed it to the bot-

tom; then to sink that curb around the timbers that enclosed him, after the common fashion of digging wells; he said the caved sand and gravel could then be removed carefully, and that he might be liberated—but not until the noon of the next day. This was about ten o'clock at night. Those upon the ground did not shrink from the undertaking, impracticable as it appeared. Picks and shovels were collected in a short time, and by eleven o'clock the Herculean task of breaking up a frozen surface of thirty feet in diameter, with the little exception of the space occupied in the centre by the curb, was commenced. The ground was frozen to the depth of two and a half feet. As many men were placed upon the ground as could work, and for the first hour nothing seemed to be done. It was like working in stone. A circle of little holes, not larger than a hat, was all that the most active picking had effected.

However, cheered on by those whose well known benevolence have been proved in many similar cases, the citizens persevered in spite of difficulties. About sixty remained throughout the night, and until late in the morning, toiling unceasingly, until their labor had effected all that was required. The frozen ground was worn away, particle by particle, until the soft earth was reached below the surface, and then with wedges the space within the circle was broken up. After this, the removal of the earth round the curb was rapid, and at day break they began to work inside of the curb, and sink it gradually. About ten o'clock, the poor man put his hand through an opening and shook hands with some present; he was too much overcome with gratitude to speak. At half past eleven he was drawn out. He was much exhausted, but still capable of walking; and was conducted up the platform amid the cheers of the excited multitude.

He wished to address the crowd and thank them for their exertions, and was lifted upon a wagon, when he addressed them in a simple but feeling manner, again and again, for their goodness—alluded to his feelings while buried alive—he prayed and felt the sin of never praying except when some great affliction had befallen him. A death-like silence pervaded the vast assembly while he was speaking—they looked upon him like one from another world—the dead brought to life.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }  
WASHINGTON, 23d Jan. 1837. }

To the editors of the Patriot:

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith a remonstrance of the Grand Jury of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, against the reception or entertaining by Congress of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It was presented simultaneously to both Houses of Congress—to the House of Representatives with great solemnity by the Speaker. But as the House were in the very act of passing the resolution\* of which I likewise enclose a copy, they refused to print or refer the remonstrance, and of course interdicted all deliberation concerning it. In the Senate, however, it was ordered to be printed, and it is one of their printed copies that I now enclose. I request you to publish it for the information of the petitioners from the twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

The petitioners will of course not hold me responsible for the opinions or the feelings of the Grand Jury, but as all discussion of them was foreclosed by the House concerning it, I shall forbear all comment upon it out of the House.

I wish it to be published by you, because I deem it just that my constituents, who have petitioned Congress for laws affecting the interests of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and have announced their intention to repeat these petitions, should know the objections which the inhabitants of the District urge against any portion of the people of the states meddling with their concerns.

These objections appear to me to have weight; particularly as the remonstrance is strictly confined to the petitions for the abolition of slavery. But of this the petitioners will judge, and will take such course in relation to the remonstrance as they shall judge their own duties may require.

All the petitions for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in the District, this day presented, and of which I presented forty, were laid on the table, conformably to the within resolution. No further action of the House is to be had upon them. I shall send you a list of the petitions presented by me, and perhaps some remarks upon the proceedings of the House upon them.

I am, with respect, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,

J. Q. ADAMS.

\*The resolution alluded to is that of Mr. Hawes, published in our last paper.—That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon.

## INTELLECTUAL ADVANCEMENT.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The subject to which my thoughts will be directed in the present communication, is, the vast improvement that is now making in our common schools, and in the general state of society, by the interesting lectures from scientific gentlemen, on the most important topics that can be presented to the mind. How vastly superior are their advantages for improvement in this respect, who are coming forward into life, than fell to the lot of those who are already advanced in years! I can very well recollect when the only branches that were taught in our common schools were reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the only books used for reading were the spelling-book and the new testament. The most important sum that was then asked respecting the teacher, was, not in regard to his qualifications, but for how small a sum he would undertake the office. But now the teachers in our schools are obliged to be con-

versant with history, with natural and moral philosophy, with geography, with the grammar and parsing of the English language, and with some knowledge of almost every thing which improves and adorns the human character.

The Lyceums, which are established in almost every town, by the lectures that are given, and the various questions presented for discussion, have a most favorable influence in calling into exercise the intellectual faculties and improving the minds of all who are present, whether immediately engaged in the discussion or not. The female portion of the community, whose presence on these occasions is always gratifying, serve to encourage and animate the speakers, and are at the same time delighted and improved themselves by the specimens they behold of intelligence and ability in those who are the actors in the scenes they are called to witness. In this way the state of society among us is continually improving; and to what point it may attain in the course of one or two centuries more it is not in our power to determine. 'Our sons, even now, are as plants grown up in their youth; and our daughters are as corn stalks polished after the similitude of a palace.' From the female pen are continually issuing forth some of the most interesting and valuable productions, and we may certainly infer that if the growing improvement of the mind, shall be accompanied with the growing improvement of the heart, with the temper and spirit which appeared with so much lustre in the character of the great Author and Finisher of our faith, scenes of peace and order, of virtue and happiness, will open upon the world, which have never yet been realized on earth.

But it is not only in the several instances which have now been mentioned, that we trace the intellectual advancement of society. Every thing around us bears testimony to human improvement. We see it in the better style and greater conveniences of our dwellings; in the taste and beauty displayed in the productions of the various artists; in every thing in short that meets our eye. The world is going on in the march of improvement. Not on rational and moral calculations can any circumstances or events materially check its progress, or ever introduce the recurrence of what is called the dark ages. Man is evidently designed by his Creator for high and durable attainments in intellectual and moral excellence, even in the present life. And to what measures of greatness these attainments may reach in distant ages we cannot even conjecture. Individual existence here is indeed short; but the race to which we belong has no limits pointed out for its duration upon earth. But whether the world we inhabit is to continue for a longer or shorter period, we are assured in that holy book 'which has brought life and immortality to light,' that as we individually pass off the stage of time, other scenes of being will open upon us, in which, if we are now wise and faithful in the improvement of our advantages, we shall enter with capacities for intellectual and moral advancement surpassing all that we now experience; shall be forever rising to a nearer resemblance of the adorable Being who made us, the infinite and ever-living Source of all perfection and blessedness. W.

## HIGH PRICES.

This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous extortions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting, it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distilleries in that city alone consume annually Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels! besides many thousands used in the breweries.

A public meeting was also held in Portland, on Friday evening last, to consider this subject. The Portland Courier says it was one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever witnessed in that city. Forty-seven citizens signed an obligation not to use any flour until it shall have fallen as low as ten dollars per barrel. The chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a set of resolutions which were adopted with applause. The resolutions speak in strong terms against speculating in the necessary articles of living for the purpose of extorting from the people extravagant prices, and recommend that the citizens should avoid the use of flour as far as possible till the price is reduced to a reasonable and just sum. A subsequent resolution was offered and adopted with great acclamation, that a committee be appointed to wait on the consignees of flour in this market, and request them to communicate forthwith with the owners of said flour, and request them to allow their flour to be sold at a fair price, or provide for its re-shipment. The Mayor of the city was appointed chairman of this committee. We extract three of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of those who speculate for gain in the necessities of life, and endeavor to amass wealth by extorting money from the community by monopolizing and withholding from the market bread-stuffs and other articles of daily necessity as base, wicked and oppressive; and worthy only those who can witness unmoved the distress and suffering of poverty and hunger.

Resolved, That we will use, and that we regard it the sacred duty of the opulent and of those in easy circumstances to use, all lawful and honorable means to discountenance and discourage speculations in flour, which, though abundant in this city, and amply sufficient to supply the wants of the people, is held by its owners at a most exorbitant price; and that we will, as far as possible, abstain from its use, until its owners will sell it at its fair and just value.

Resolved, That during the time we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn meal as a substitute, any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second Shylock—and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

Such proceedings are worthy of universal imitation, and are a severe rebuke on the heartless individuals who are the cause of the evil complained of. If they were in Turkey, every mother's son of them would be bastinadoed, to say the least, for such extortion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of J. R. B. shall appear in our next number. When may we expect to hear from Nehemiah, Viator, etc.

LECTURE ON BABYLON. A Lecture illustrated with thirty-six splendid engravings, or Paintings, each nearly nine feet high, given at the Town Hall on Monday by Mr. Sanborn. The history of this city cannot fail to interest and delight all who attentively attend the accounts which are given of the Old Testament. Mr. Sanborn has been well spoken of.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. We learn that M. Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County of Norfolk, and has accordingly been qualified.

PROBATE COURT. This court will sit on Tuesday next—in this town, on Tuesday, in Roxbury, Wednesday, 15th inst. in Way, Monday 20th inst.

ROXBURY PETITIONS. The petition for an alteration in the license laws, presented a few days since, from Roxbury, to a committee. Judge Lealand appears to be opposed to any alteration, and a vote by the town, on the part of those able, to support their respective causes, hearing, the committee reported against the petition, and the petitioners had leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. Mr. A. of the Christian Witness, has accepted an invitation from the proprietors of St. J. Roxbury, to resume the rectorship of that church, to retire from the editorial charge of the Witness.

UNITED STATES BANK. The House, Missouri, has passed a bill, three members, providing that the agency of the United States Bank shall discontinue business.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The first payment—being one-fourth of the portion of the which falls to Massachusetts—has been Treasurer and Receiver General of the State, out of the Deposit Bank.

MICHIGAN. The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union, has passed the House of Representatives one hundred and thirty-two to forty-four. The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union, has passed the Senate and the Representative State, appeared, were qualified, and Twenty-six States now compose the Union.

GOVERNMENT. It appears by a statement made, by the Secretary of the Committee, to a call for information, that he had been returned to his office, since the year 1835, of the destruction of three thousand and seventy fives, fourteen wild cats within this state, for which a bounty of seven hundred and ten dollars, and for each fox, and five dollars for each.

QUICK WORK. It is stated that Mr. ton, of Hartford, Conn., made one hour, in the almost incredible short space of forty-seven minutes, including a stoppage. It was all done at one fire and with one man to blow and the other to strike.

WITNESSES. A bill has been reported, providing that no person appears in courts of justice in this State, shall be to his religious belief; and that no evidence touching the same. The bill that any person who objects to being sworn to affirm, in the manner provided by law, shall be deemed to have sworn.

THE WHITES. Harry White convicted in burning the Treasury building, 1834, has been sentenced by the Circuit court to imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the same court, Richard H. White again. It will be remembered that he was acquitted by the jury under the Statute which verdict is now set aside.

FAT CATTLE. A Rhode Island statement in relation to the full cattle recently. It says that among the fat oxen that vicinity within a month or two pastioned the following:—One, fattened at Somerset, weighed 1552 pounds—tail Two, fattened on the Poor Farm, to 2550 pounds. Two, fattened at Tiverton 1270, and having 124 pounds of fat weighing 1571, and having 200 pounds last mentioned ox weighed on the last two hundred pounds. Mr. Shide, of Somerset, an ox which weighs very near three tons which he intends to slaughter when on is already the finest and heaviest ox Massachusetts can boast of having raised.

UPHAM'S LECTURES. The Rev. Chas. of Salem, is delivering a course of lectures for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in Boston. In closing his introductory address, he invoked the Genius of History, the arena of political and legislative action, and gifted individual, John Q. Adams, distinguished by the highest honors of his country, to write a history of the life of the latter, one of the main pillars of our republic.

FIRE IN FREDHAM. On Monday morning at two o'clock in the morning, as we learn from the Patriot, a fire broke out in the Car House, at the Rail Road Depot, which was entirely destroyed, together with a quantity of wood, one engine and seven or eight thousand dollars, two and a half houses. Loss estimated at from thousand dollars. The building and contents were insured for about half their value.

IMPORTANCE OF INSURING LIVES. American, illustrates the importance of what occurred in that city in relation to a recently deceased. To secure a debt life insured to a small amount. After prosperous circumstances enabled him ten thousand dollars. The clergyman was taken to the country to attend some of his sick, caught the disease and died. He had nothing, returned to his relatives rich to the amount above said.



versant with history, with natural and moral philosophy, with geography, with the grammar and parsing of the English language, and with some knowledge of almost every thing which improves and adorns the human character.

The *Lectures*, which are established in almost every town, by the lectures that are given, and the various questions presented for discussion, have a most favorable influence in calling into exercise the intellectual faculties and improving the minds of all who are present, whether immediately engaged in the discussion or not. The female portion of the community, whose presence on these occasions is always gratifying, serve to encourage and animate the speakers, and are at the same time delighted and improved themselves by the specimens they behold of intelligence and ability in those who are the actors in the scenes they are called to witness. In this way the state of society among us is continually improving; and to what point it may attain in the course of one or two centuries more it is not in our power to determine. 'Our sons, *even now*, are as plants grown up in their youth; and our daughters, as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace.' From the female pen are continually issuing forth some of the most interesting and valuable productions, and we may certainly add that if the growing improvement of the mind, shall be accompanied with the growing improvement of the heart, with the temper and spirit which appeared with so much lustre in the character of the great Author and Finisher of our faith, scenes of peace and order, of virtue and happiness, will open upon the world, which have never yet been realized on earth.

But it is not only in the several instances which have now been mentioned, that we trace the intellectual advancement of society. Every thing around us bears testimony to human improvement. We see it in the better style and greater conveniences of our dwellings; in the taste and beauty displayed in the productions of the various artists; in every thing in short that meets our eye. The world is going on in the march of improvement. Not on rational and moral calculations can any circumstances or events naturally check its progress, nor ever into due the recurrence of what is called the dark ages. Man is evidently designed by his Creator for high and durable attainments in intellectual and moral excellence, even in the present life. And to what measures of greatness these attainments may reach in distant ages we cannot even conjecture. Individual existence here is indeed short; but the race to which we belong has no limits pointed out for its duration upon earth. Whether the world we inhabit is to continue for a longer or shorter period, we are assured in that *holy book* which has brought life and immortality to light, that as we individually pass off the stage of time, others sense of being will open upon us, in which, if we are now wise and faithful in the improvement of our advantages, we shall enter with capacities for intellectual and moral advancement surpassing all that we now experience; shall be forever rising to a nearer resemblance of the adorable Being who made us, the infinite and ever-living Source of all perfection and blessedness.

W.

**HIGH PRICES.**

This subject, so interesting at present to every individual, is beginning to receive the serious attention of the people of this country. Meetings have been called in many places, and resolutions adopted condemnatory of the iniquitous extortions which are practiced upon the community. A meeting was held in New York last week to discuss this subject. In the notice calling the meeting it was stated that bread is selling in Paris at two cents per pound, in London at 3, and in America, the greatest grain-growing country in the world, at six cents per pound. It was further stated that the quantity of native grain brought to New York the last year, exceeds that of the year previous by several hundred thousand bushels, besides the thousands of bushels that have been imported from foreign countries. It was said that the distillers in that city alone consume annually *Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels* of besides many thousands used in the breweries.

A public meeting was also held in Portland, on Friday evening last, to consider this subject. The Portland Courier says it was one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever witnessed in that city. Forty-seven citizens signed an obligation not to use any flour until it shall have fallen as low as ten dollars per barrel. The chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a set of resolutions which were adopted with applause. The resolutions speak in strong terms against speculating in the necessary articles of living for the purpose of extorting from the people extravagant prices, and recommend that the citizens should avoid the use of flour as far as possible until the price is reduced to a reasonable and just sum. A subsequent resolution was offered and adopted with great acclamation, that a committee be appointed to wait on the consignees of flour in this market, and request them to communicate forthwith with the owners of said flour, and request them to allow their flour to be sold at a *fair price, or pro rata* for its re-shipment. The Mayor of this city was appointed chairman of this committee. We extract three of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

*Resolved*, That we regard the conduct of those who speculate for gain in the necessities of life, and endeavor to amass wealth by extorting money from the community by monopolizing and withholding from the market breadstuffs and other articles of daily necessity, as base, wicked and oppressive; and worthy only those who can witness unmoved the distress and suffering of poverty and hunger.

*Resolved*, That we will use, and that we regard it the sacred duty of the obedient and of those in every circumstance to use, all lawful and honorable means to discountenance and discourage speculations in flour, which, though abundant in this city, and amply sufficient to supply the wants of the people, is held by its owners at a most exorbitant price; and that we will, as far as possible, abstain from its use, until its owners will sell it at its fair and just value.

*Resolved*, That during the time we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn, meal, or a substitute, any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second *Shylock*; and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

Such proceedings are worthy of universal imitation, and are a severe rebuke on the heartless individuals who are the cause of the evil complained of. If they were in Turkey, every mother's son of them would be bastinadoed, to say the least, for such extortion.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The poetical favor of J. R. B. shall appear in our next number. When may we expect to hear from Nehemiah, Viator, etc.

## JOURNAL OF NEWS.

**LECTURE ON BABYLON.** A Lecture on this subject, illustrated with thirty-six splendid illuminated Diagrams, or Paintings, each nearly nine feet square, is to be given at the Town Hall on Monday evening next, by Mr. Sanborn. The history of this 'first of empires' cannot fail to interest and delight all who have read attentively the accounts which are contained of it in the Old Testament. Mr. Sanborn's Lectures have been well spoken of.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.** We learn that Dr. Luther M. Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County of Norfolk, and has accordingly been qualified.

**PROBATE COURT.** This court will meet in Dedham, on Tuesday next—in this town, on Tuesday, 14th inst.—in Roxbury, Wednesday, 15th inst.—and in Medway, Monday 20th inst.

**ROBBERY PETITIONS.** The petitions for and against an alteration in the license laws, presented to the legislature a few days since, from Roxbury, were committed to a committee. Judge Leland appeared in behalf of those opposed to any alteration, and a committee, chosen by the town, on the part of those who are favorable, to support their respective causes. After a patient hearing, the committee reported against further proceedings, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

**ECCLÉSIASTICAL.** The Rev. M. A. D'Wolf, editor of the Christian Witness, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the proprietors of St. James's Church, Roxbury, to resume the rectoryship of that parish; and will retire from the editorial charge of that paper.

**UNITED STATES BANK.** The House of Delegates of Missouri, has passed a bill, three members only dissenting, providing that the agency of the Pennsylvania United States Bank shall discontinue business.

**SURPLUS REVENUE.** The first payment of \$146,000—being one-fourth of the portion of the surplus revenue which falls to Massachusetts—has been paid to the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, out of the Deposit Bank.

**MICHIGAN.** The bill for the admission of Michigan has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-two to forty-three. The signature of the President having been immediately fixed, the Senators and the Representative from the new State, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. Twenty-six States now compose the Union.

**BOUNTIES.** It appears by a statement made to the Senate, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in answer to a call for information, that certificates have been returned to his office, since the law of April 4th, 1835, of the destruction of three thousand two hundred and seventy fives, fourteen wild cats, and one bear, within this state, for which a bounty has been allowed of seventeen hundred and ten dollars, being fifty cents for each fox, and five dollars for each of the others.

**QUICK WORK.** It is stated that Mr. Rejoice Atherton, of Hartford, Conn., made one hundred horse shoes in the almost incredible short space of one hour and forty-seven minutes, including a stoppage of six minutes. It was all done at one fire and with only two helpers, one to blow and the other to strike.

**WITNESSES.** A bill has been reported to the Legislature, providing that no person appearing as a witness in courts of justice in this State, shall be questioned as to his religious belief; and that no evidence shall be received touching the same. The bill provides also that any person who objects to being sworn, shall be allowed to affirm, in the manner provided for Quakers.

**THE WHITES.** Harry White convicted of being concerned in burning the Treasury building, in March, 1834, has been sentenced by the Circuit Court to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. By a decision of the same court, Richard H. White is to be tried again. It will be remembered that he was lately acquitted by the jury under the Statute of Limitation, which verdict is now set aside.

**FAT CATTLE.** A Rhode Island paper contains a statement in relation to the fat cattle reared in that vicinity. It says that among the fat oxen slaughtered in that vicinity within a month or two past, may be mentioned the following:—One, fattened and slaughtered, at Somerset, weighed 1552 pounds—tallow 181 pounds. Two, fattened on the Poor Farm, aggregate weight 2550 pounds. Two, fattened at Tiverton, one weighing 1270, and having 124 pounds of tallow—the other, weighing 1571, and having 200 pounds tallow. The last mentioned ox weighed on the hoof nearly *twenty-two hundred pounds*. Mr. Slade, of Somerset, now has an ox which weighs very near *three thousand pounds*, which he intends to slaughter when on the notch. He is already the finest and heaviest ox but one that Massachusetts can boast of having raised.

**UPHAM'S LECTURES.** The Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, is delivering a course of lectures before the 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' in Boston. In closing his introductory lecture, he took occasion to invoke the Genius of History to call from the arena of political and legislative strife, an eminent and gifted individual, (John Q. Adams,) who has been distinguished by the highest honors of his country, to write a history of it, and the life of his illustrious father, one of the main pillars of our revolutionary contest.

**FIRE IN DEDHAM.** On Monday morning last, about two o'clock in the morning, as we learn from the Dedham Patriot, a fire broke out in the southwest corner of the Car House, at the Rail Road Depot, in that town, which was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of wood, one engine and tender, valued at seven or eight thousand dollars, two passengers cars, and car-house. Loss estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. The building and the engine, it is said, were insured for about half their value.

**IMPORTANCE OF ISSUING LIVES.** The Baltimore American, illustrates the importance of insuring life by what occurred in that city in relation to a clergyman recently deceased. To secure a debt he first had his life insured to a small amount. Afterwards his more prosperous circumstances enabled him to increase it to ten thousand dollars. The clergyman being called soon after to the country to attend some of his family, who were sick, caught the disease and died; and his children who had nothing, returned to Baltimore, finding themselves rich to the amount above stated.

## MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. John Davenport to Miss Betsey Ruggles.  
In Hingham, Mr. Henry Hersey to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins.  
In Duxbury, Mr. Samuel Waterman, Jr., of Scituate, to Miss Louisa H. Goodwin.  
In Boston, Mr. Charles P. Brooks to Miss Mary Ann Richardson.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### DIED.

In Braintree, Mr. John Bent, aged 18.  
In Milton, Mr. John Adams, aged 94; a revolutionary soldier.  
In Roxbury, Isaac, son of Mr. Guy Carleton, aged 15.  
In Dedham, Mr. Jacob Clarke, aged 62.  
In Randolph, Mr. Charles B. White, aged 24.  
In Sharon, Mr. Andrew Smith, aged 75.  
In Needham, Luther Smith, aged 60.  
In Boston, Miss Eliza May, aged 24. While adjusting her apparel for church, she fell backwards and very soon expired.  
In Provincetown, (R. I.) Mr. Charles S. Newhall, formerly of Lincoln, Mass., aged 19. He went out to walk after tea, and not returning, search was commenced next morning, by two or three hundred persons, who were out three days before they found him. He was frozen to death, on the side of a hill, about two miles from his boarding-house. He was very much respected, and of correct habits.  
On Moosehead Lake, Mr. Samuel Page, of Hallowell, aged 51. He was in company with another person, of Belgrade, and in attempting to cross the lake they both suddenly fell through the ice, and it was a long time before they succeeded in rescuing themselves from drowning, owing to the intense cold. He died immediately after getting out of the water, and the other was badly frost bitten.  
In Portsmouth, (N. H.) Mr. Thomas Harvey, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 85. When Lafayette visited that place in 1824, an interesting scene occurred in the hall of audience. Harvey was introduced to the General as an old soldier, and when he had fought. 'Do you recollect, Marquis, (said Harvey) who rode you on his back, after being wounded at the battle of Brandywine, to the surgeon's quarters?' 'He was called Tom Harvey,' said the excellent Lafayette. What afterwards took place can be easily imagined.

### QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, is as follows—  
In what manner is it best for the town to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

### Historical Lecture.

MR. SANBORN respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, that he will, on Monday evening next, give a Lecture on the HISTORY OF BABYLON, at the Town Hall. The Lecture will be illustrated with thirty-six splendid illuminated Diagrams or Paintings, each nearly nine feet square, which the whole audience can see at the same time, giving different views of the City—the Persian Army entering Babylon—Belsazzar's Impious Feast—the Artificial Lake, which was forty miles square—the Palaces, Temple, and Tower of Babel—Edylion on Fire—the Plots of the City, its Walls, Towers and Gates—Belsazzar slain by the Persian Army—the Hanging Gardens—the Arch Bridge—Entrance of Tunnel under the Euphrates, etc., etc.  
Tickets 25 cents—children half price; to be had at the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.  
Doors open at half past six o'clock—lecture to commence at seven o'clock.  
Quincy, Feb. 4.

### Interesting Exhibition.

LEZRA A. CORSON respectfully announces to the public, that having survived the dreadful catastrophe of the burning of the steamer Royal Tar, he will exhibit at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, a superb collection of Scriptural and Historical PAINTINGS.  
Among them will be found—The Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt; The Destruction of Babylon; The Death of Bonaparte; The Temple of Solomon.  
He has engaged Mr. Leonard, the celebrated singer from the Lion Amphitheatre; and Mr. Baldwin from New York, who will go through his wonderful feats of strength and agility. Good order will be preserved, and nothing will be performed that will be unbecoming to any gentleman or lady.  
First rate musicians are engaged. Performances to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely; open at 1-2 past 6; close at 9. Admission 25 cents; children under 12 half-price. Tickets for sale French's Hotel.  
Quincy, Feb. 4.

**Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.**  
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable* HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.  
Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.  
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.  
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

**Ibrahim Bartlett,**  
OF QUINCY,

HAS been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.  
Quincy, Jan. 25.

**Three Experiments of Living.**  
LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS,  
LIVING UP TO THE MEANS,  
LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121, Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pages 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1-2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen that the 'Three Experiments of Living' is considered an interesting and useful publication.  
It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is peculiarly well adapted to those times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.  
If this book should fall into the hands of *noble readers*, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great curiosity is evincing to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. It is so not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the 'Three Experiments.'

It describes *real life* in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real instruction consists in *living within the means*.

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unequalled praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE, and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 25.

### Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggy WAGONS, "  
2 " SULKIES.  
25 " CHAIR HARNESSSES.  
25 " WAGONS.  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS "  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Wanted.

\$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.**  
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.  
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.  
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to ALEXANDER M. CORSON, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.  
THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Gro. De Nap Gingham.**  
A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### To Road Makers.

PROPOSALS for constructing a New Road from the River to Back River, in Weymouth, being about two miles in length, and lately located by the County Commissioners, will be received by the subscribers, a committee duly authorized by the Town of Weymouth for that purpose, until the thirteenth day of February next. The said road will be constructed to be built in three several sections, viz:—

First Section—beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called).  
Second Section—beginning at the centre of Barbary Lane and running to the centre of Middle Street (so called).

Third Section—beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.  
The said road will be required to be completed to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of November next, and payment made when completed.

Proposals will be in writing, and state the price per rod, for one or all of the sections aforesaid. All information in relation to the building of the road will be given, and the route shewn to every applicant, by either of the subscribers.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY,  
LEWEL HAMPREY,  
CHARLES BATES,  
URBAN RICE. Committee.  
Weymouth, Jan. 21.

### Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

### For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting-house. For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

### Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.  
JOHN WHITNEY.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the support he has received for the last fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Marion's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET.  
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH

The WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGE, on and after Monday, the 1st of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Wildes' Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted.

Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, 87 1-2 cents; East Randolph, 87 1-2 cents—Weymouth Landing, Braintree, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents.  
S. LINFIELD, Proprietor.  
Weymouth, Jan. 3.

### Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that his Shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Tunnels, etc.

A keel complete, with model and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some Frames and other work in readiness.

He solicits the support of his friends and the public, and pledges to give satisfaction to all who may wish to contract for building or repairing.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### For Sale.

The new and elegant House, owned and recently occupied by Mrs. J. A. Alexander, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Street, and in the centre of the town. The house is well built—the walls filled with brick—and finished in a superior manner. It is convenient for one or two families, containing on the first floor, two parlors, two dining rooms, and a convenient kitchen, in which is a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bedrooms; on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house. If not sold previously to the 25th of March, it will then be offered at public auction.

For further particulars, apply on the premises.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### For Sale.

The house owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber, with two-thirds of an acre of Land, situated on Franklin Street. Possession given the first of April next. Price \$1600, if sold previous to the first of March ensuing; one-third to be paid on delivery of the deed, and the remainder on a liberal credit.

LEWIS BASS.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### Farms to Let.

The Farm improved by Isaac Williams, in the North Parish, and the Farm now occupied by Ebenezer Kingman, Jr., will be let upon reasonable terms, for one or more years. For information apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WHITTEMORE.  
Weymouth, Jan. 14.

### For Sale.

The large and commodious house recently built, and at present owned and occupied by the subscriber; situated on Adams street, near the mansion of Hon. John Q. Adams, and adjoining the premises of Thomas Greenleaf, Esq. The house is of the best materials, two stories high, the walls filled with brick, with a large piazza in front, and finished in the best style. Connected with the same are convenient out-houses and a spacious stable.

There are fifty acres of Land lying in the immediate vicinity of the house, under good cultivation, and planted with one hundred fruit trees, in bearing order, and of the choicest variety. A never-failing brook runs through the premises, passing within a few rods of the house.

If not sold previously to the first of March, it will then be offered at public auction. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN FOWLE.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### For Sale.

The house now occupied by Mrs. T. B. Adams, together with about three acres of Land attached to the same.

Also—The House and Land now occupied and improved by Mr. Edwards, adjoining the same. For terms, apply to E. MILLER, in Boston, or JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Quincy.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

### To be Let.

The House and Farm now occupied by Major Hollis. For terms apply to E. MILLER, in Boston, or JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Quincy.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Quincy Granite Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Eliza Turner has this day (Jan. 14th) withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing between him, Olearius T. Rogers and others, under the firm of the Quincy Granite Company, with the consent of all parties. The remaining members of the firm continue to transact business as usual, but will no longer hold themselves responsible for any contracts or debts of the said Turner.

G. T. ROGERS, Agent.  
Milton, Jan. 21.

### Mohair Coating.

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.



## POETRY.

## TO ELIZABETH.

Think not, beloved! time can break  
The spell around us cast:  
Or absence from my bosom take  
The memory of the past:  
My love is not that silvery mist,  
From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,  
Too fugitive to last—  
A fadless flower, it still retains  
The brightness of its early stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,  
In tainted breast which glows;  
All wild and thorny as the briar,  
Without its opening rose;  
A gentler, holier, love is mine,  
Unchangeable and firm, while thine  
Is pure as mountain snows;  
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe  
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,  
And sickness made thee pale;  
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,  
And leave thee to the gale?  
Oh, no!—may all those dreams depart,  
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,  
If now my bosom fail;  
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,  
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile  
Its twining tendrils flings;  
Though fled from thence be pleasure's smile  
It yet the fonder clings;  
As lonelier still becomes the place,  
The warmer is its fond embrace,  
More from its verdant rings;  
As if it lov'd its shade to rear,  
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,  
Unchanged by gliding years;  
Through Fortune's rise or her decline,  
In sunshine or in tears;  
And though between us oceans roll,  
And rocks divide us, still my soul  
Can feel no jealous fears,  
Confiding in a heart like thine  
Love's uncontaminated shrine?

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,  
The dearer far art thou:  
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,  
And can I alter now!  
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair,  
More beautiful since grief is there,  
Though somewhat pale thy brow,  
And be it mine to soothe the pain  
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call  
Shall tremble like thine own:  
If from those eyes the tear drops fall,  
They shall not fall alone.  
Our souls, like heaven's aerial bow,  
Blend every light within their glow,  
Of joy or sorrow known:  
And grief, divided by thy heart,  
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

## ANECDOTES.

**FEAR.** Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a horde of most extraordinary visage desired admission to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred pounds, in his presence. The old Gen. Konigsmark, who stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master that the peasant ought to be turned as a sinner. "Sir," said the fellow, irritated at the remark, "if you will but make that old fellow take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig." Gen. Konigsmark (who at the head of a body of Swedes had performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most indecent and preposterous expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly ran on top of the court house, thought not in self-sufficiency until he arrived at his quarters.

**TAKE A NEWSPAPER.** A young planter, lately married to a beautiful and intellectual lady, was pained to see his young bride so serious at times! He invited a number of her young companions to make her a visit; their company amused her for a while, and then she sunk into a melancholy fit. He now bought her a piano forte worth five hundred dollars. She was charmed for a moment, but still she was not satisfied. At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she was not sorry for having got married? "Oh no," she replied, "never for a moment, but sometimes." "Well, dearest, sometimes what?" "If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you do not take the newspapers; Pa, takes half a dozen."

**A SURE SIGN OF WAR.** "We're sure to have war very soon now," said a decent looking woman to a neighbor the other day; "we're sure o' war, and that plenty o' for I never see see none birth o' three and fours as has been in the newspapers this long while, an' I've noticed that birth o' this kind aye come afore war."

**ACCOMMODATING.** A certain son of Crispin recently called on a neighboring blacksmith to get the steel coaks of his horse's shoes sharpened, and being in very great haste, says he, "Can't you do it without taking his shoes off?" "I don't know," says Vulcan, "but if you will hold his feet in my forge, I'll try."

**CLEANING BRASSES.** An Irish servant girl being told by her mistress to clean the brasses in the parlor, entered the room, armed with rag, rotten stone, vitriol, etc., and when the good lady of the house followed, she was lustily rubbing the elegant gilded frame of a large portrait of Sir Walter Scott. Ah faith, ma'am, said the astonished girl to the rebuke of the lady, "an ye tauld me to clean the brasses!"

**A HINT.** A lawyer said to a bore who had sat about two hours in his office, "I would you would do as my fire is doing." "How is that?" said the other. "Why sir—it is going out," replied the lawyer.

**A SLEEPY QUESTION.** "Are you asleep, John?" said a young student to his room mate; "Why?" says the other. "Because, if you are not, I should like to borrow a half crown." "O, if that is all," said John, "I am fast asleep!"

## VARIETY.

**POLYPUS.** The body of the Polypus consists of a single tube, with long tentacles or arms, at one extremity, by which it seizes small worms, and conveys them to its mouth. It has no proper head, heart, stomach, or intestines of any kind. This simplicity of structure gives rise to an equal simplicity in the economy and functions of the animal. The Polypus, though it has not the distinction of sex, is extremely prolific. When about to multiply, a small protuberance or bud, appears on the surface of its body. This bud gradually swells and extends. It includes not a young Polypus, but is the real animal in miniature united to its mother, as a sucker to the parent tree. The food taken by the mother passes into the young by means of a communicating aperture. When the shooting Polypus has acquired a certain growth, this aperture gradually closes, and the young drops off, to multiply its species in the same manner. As every part of the Polypus is capable of sending off shoots, it often happens, that the young, before parting from the mother, begin to shoot; and the parent animal carries several generations on her own body. There is another singularity in the history of the Polypus. When placed in every direction the Polypus can suggest, it not only continues to exist, but each section soon becomes an animal of the same kind. What is still more surprising, when inverted as a man inverts the finger of a glove, the Polypus seems to have suffered no material injury; for it soon begins to take food, and to perform every other natural function. Here we have a wonderful instance of animal ductility. No division, however minute, can deprive these worms of life. Different sections of one Polypus can be ingrafted on another. Two transverse sections brought into contact quickly unite, and form one animal, though each section belongs to a different species.

**NEW LIFE PRESERVER.** Mr. McIntosh recently exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute, in New York, a new model of a life preserver. The "safety trough" consists of a bag of dimensions, with its mouth or open extremity, secured to two oblong cylinders, or one circular cylinder, inflated with air; the whole being made of silk impregnated with India rubber. An apparatus of this description, weighing but a few pounds, will safely convey a great number of persons from wreck to the shore, however boisterous the sea. In a small model exhibited on this occasion not above eight inches square, Mr. McIntosh placed more than twenty pounds weight, though not half the weight the trough would sustain, yet the little ark remained as buoyant as if nothing had been placed on it; nor could the water, however tumultuous, be made to enter it. To the tube is attached a stop-cock by which the process of inflation is performed in a few minutes. Being thus filled and thrown into the water from a ship, all that is required is to jump in it, which may be done without danger. Goods in boxes, or baggage of any kind, may be lowered into it; when by simply spreading an umbrella to the wind, if blowing on shore, the ark would be driven towards the shore, riding to the top of every wave. Covers are likewise made and securely adapted to this apparatus, of a conical shape, and with tubes running up to admit air, whilst the bag is thereby made doubly sure against the dashing spray.

**FRUIT TREES.** Monsieur de Thoon having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals infested with vermin, destroyed them, he determined to try the animal, it induced him to try the experiment on several kinds of tree lice and other insects; all of which it killed, without injuring the trees. He then mixed some oil of turpentine with fine earth, so as to make it incorporate well, and added water, stirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a considerable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped several hundred fruit trees, covered with insects, which were entirely destroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting either the branch, fruit, or the leaves.

**LEATHER IMPERVIOUS TO WATER.** A pint of boiled linseed oil, a half pound of mutton suet, six ounces of clean bees-wax, four ounces of resin, and one quart of turpentine, mixed together, and when milk warm, rub the liquid well upon the leather before the fire, first taking care that the leather be perfectly dry.

**PUTTING UP PORK.** It is well known that Irish provisions have been, and still are, generally used throughout Europe; the quality is a good recommendation, and the mode of preserving the contents in no manner inferior to their value; yet there is another point in which they differ from the salt provisions of almost every other country, simple in itself, yet extremely useful, as it saves labor in the distribution, and of course gives it the preference to those who have the power of approving or discountenancing it. They are cut in pieces of a proper size to suit a small mess, both of a navy or of an army. If American Pork, of the first quality was manufactured in the same manner, viz.: fifty pieces of four pounds each in a barrel, it would command, not only a ready sale at foreign markets, but it would also produce a better price; and as this mode of curing it can be attended with no possible injury at any market, it is earnestly recommended to all dealers in pork, that they will begin and promote a system which, if practised, must tend to their own emolument and the good of the country.

**BUCK WHEAT CAKES.** To three pints of buck wheat flour, mixed into a batter, add one tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, and one quart of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner. First apply the soda; stir the batter well, and then put in the acid. The cakes are ready for baking immediately; you have no use for yeast in the process; and your cakes are as light as a feather.

**RYE CAKES.** One egg to a pint of milk; sifted rye meal, stirred in till it is so stiff that a spoon will stand in it; baked in custard cups. In lieu of the egg, use a tea-spoonful of saleratus put in the milk.

**GREEN & OSBORNE** having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

**WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY**, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the ablest writers, and other popular and valued writers. This work is signed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS**.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

**Wrought Muslin Collars.**  
A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

**Notice.**  
ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

**SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.**  
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.  
—**BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS**, made and repaired, at short notice.  
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Samuel Coleman**  
HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.  
2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.  
3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.  
4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Pens—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.  
6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.  
8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.  
9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

AMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

**Prints.**  
A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Henry Bailey,**  
No. 15, Court Street, Boston,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, Irish linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton CLOTHES, LACE, Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please "drop in" at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

**Shirts and Sheetings.**  
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Accommodation Stable.**  
THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.  
Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.  
The patronage of the public is solicited.  
THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Solomon's Temple.**  
MAPS of Solomon's Temple, colored and plain, may be had of  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Quincy Livery Stable.**  
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.  
A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Carpets and Rugs.**  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETS and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Peruvian Pills.**  
FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humors. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Shawls.**  
HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Pulmonary Jelly.**  
FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetable growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Mixed Woolen Yarn.**  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woolen Yarn, and three thousand yards of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Notice.**  
E. BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

**HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.**  
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Woolen Goods.**  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.  
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellites and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Camblets.**  
COATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Fire Insurance Only.**  
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock

\$300,000,  
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$20,000;  
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000  
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."  
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

**Blankets.**  
ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**James M. Beckford,**  
TAILOR,  
TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Boston Crown Glass.**  
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Eye Water.**  
DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Feathers.**  
LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Bilious Pills.**  
THESE Pills are highly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**New-York Knickerbocker.**  
A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Elint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whitier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Payson's Indelible Ink.**  
Used without a Preparation.  
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest fabric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Wm. P. Blanchard**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of  
FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING,  
near Napaneset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.  
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

**Family Magazine.**  
Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of the whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will be favorably upon them, and that their arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vicars of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

**Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.**

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all tastes.
6. It excites a thirst for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It counterbalances vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful first-aid to depression.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by  
OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.  
J. H. Tebbetts, Travelling Agent.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

**Liniment Opedeloc.**  
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiffness of Joints, and most other ailments of Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Salt Rheum Ointment.**  
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum, and all External Humors. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OS  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance LARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till 1 months—and THREE DOLLARS if not close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and cost at the customary rates.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 6.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**CONDITIONS.**  
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if not paid till the close of the year.  
Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.  
Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

**AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.**  
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.  
Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN,  
JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR.,  
CHARLES BRICK,  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,  
GEORGE SOUTHER,  
HON. S. A. TURNER,  
E. T. FOGG,  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,  
FREEMAN HUNT,  
J. P. CALLENDER.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE LAST BELL.

It was a beautiful morning in the month of May, 1825; I was sitting by the side of Helen Harris, the only girl I ever loved, and I believe the only girl that ever loved me; any how she was the only one that ever told me so. We were sitting in the piazza of her father's house, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place, waiting for the bell of the steamboat, which was to warn me of the moment that was to part 'my love and me.'

It came to pass in the course of my history, that in order to accumulate a little of this world's 'gear,' that I might be the better prepared to encounter the demands of matrimony, I was destined to cross the blue Chesapeake, and seek in the metropolitan city, the where-withal so much desired. How many swains have been compelled like me, to leave the home, and the girl they loved, to wander in search of gold? And—good gracious! how many have been disappointed? Most of them perhaps—

for though they may have obtained the gold—like me they did not get as much as they wanted. But to the piazza—

Well, we were sitting in the piazza, and as may be supposed, we were talking of our love, and separation, and all the et ceteras of our situation. We were waiting for the most unwelcome sound that ever saluted our ears, namely, the steamboat bell. It is known to all who know any thing of steamboats, that their bells give two warnings to those who have engaged for a voyage—the second is the signal for starting. You may rely on it we talked fast—we thought fast, and abbreviated our words into such ragged sentences, that nobody but ourselves could understand them. The first bell rang—the sound rolled over Mr. Harris' corn-field and water-melon patch to the piazza like the knell of hope, and I sprang upon my feet, and trembled like an aspen. Oh, George, wait till the last bell rings, said Helen, as the 'big bright tears came over her eyes of blue.' 'Do no such thing,' answered the hoarse voice of Mr. Harris, as he rose like a spectre from the cellar where he had been packing away his cider. 'Do no such thing,' he repeated, 'and George,' he continued, 'carry this advice with you to the grave—and it may be of service—never wait for the last bell.' I was off like a chased deer—the last bell rung as I approached the steamboat, and I had scarcely time to get aboard before she was pushed from the wharf. On my passage I had time for reflection, and after a few flutterings at my heart, occasioned by the separation from its idol, I composed myself to cool reasoning, and the conclusion of the whole matter was, that it was dangerous to wait for the last bell. My career in search of pelf, has in a degree been successful, but I verily believe, had not the old farmer told me 'never to wait for the last bell,' that I should now be as poor as I was the morning the farewell shivered from my lips upon the heart of my beloved Helen.

I came to the big city—took lodgings at a hotel—and any persons who have lived at a hotel but for a single day, can rehearse the dangers of waiting for the last bell. I did it once—it was the day I entered—and I lost my dinner. I have always been ready for the dinner bell ever since then, and the first stroke has found me at the table. I mingled with mankind, and I saw thousands who were waiting for the last bell. In business they were slow—and bargains slipped by them. In the payment of their liabilities they were backward, and their credit suffered.

For six months I was a clerk—it was a short apprenticeship—but my never waiting for the last bell, that is to say, my doing every thing I had to do in the right time, won a place for me in the affections of my employer, which induced him to offer me a partnership; I accepted—and in every instance when the bell rang it found me ready. I have been in business and married nine years, and I have yet to be caught napping when the bell rings.

The first love letter I wrote contained an approval of the sentiment of farmer Harris, and Helen was not long in settling her opinion for our side, when I informed her that if I had waited for the last bell, she would not have received it by that boat. I had almost forgotten to tell you that Helen is my wife, and she for one will never repent the morning I took her father at his word, and run for life over the water-melon patch and corn-field to get to the boat in time.

Now I would just beg leave to say a few words to young men about this thing of waiting

for the last bell. When I arrived at Baltimore, I waited on some gentlemen, to whom I had introductory letters, and they recommended me for a situation; one was soon offered, which I was told had been refused by four young men to whom it had been offered before I came to the city—the salary was low; but said I, 'they are waiting for the last bell,' and I was not slow in accepting it—and glad am I of it, for it was the making of me.

Shortly after I became a partner in my present business, our custom having increased considerably, we advertised for an additional clerk, the salary at the beginning was the same that I had received; many called who were out of employment, but they seemed as if they had rather wait till another bell, and they refused—I know them all, and the young gentleman who accepted is worth four times as much as any of them. Haste for the first bell, accept the first offer, and keep it until you get a better; remember the common adage, 'Half a loaf is better than none'—and be assured that if you are worthy, be your first offer, what it may, if it be respectable, it will lead you onward—upward.

Once knew a young man of first rate business abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity; here he always waited for the last bell, to leave while he could spare a moment; he is now a habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition; it will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass. Life is short; hours fly with the winds rapidly, and he who habitually puts off till the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out according to farmer Harris' prediction, 'at the little end of the horn.'

Shakespeare says 'there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood leads on to fortune.' My young friend—he who waits for the last bell, can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Now, I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who read this little sketch, put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the true meaning of the injunction which has been so much service to me; whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris—*never wait for the last bell.*

### 'NOT AT HOME.'

The following amusing, as well as affecting, scene is taken from a little work, recently published, entitled the 'Three Experiments of Living.' It is so feelingly depicted, that the tear and the smile is forced into close companionship.

Jane began her preparations for dinner. Her constant change of servants, and increasing trouble with them, often made this an arduous task. She was soon in the midst of glass and china; and, assisted by her chamber-maid, began to lay the table. They had got it nearly completed, with its plates, wine-glasses and tumblers, all in a row, when she was alarmed by a loud ring at the door. The chamber-maid was despatched, with strict injunctions to let nobody in, but say she was not at home. There was evidently a parley, and the step of a person was heard approaching. With a sudden feeling of mortification at being caught, Jane rushed into the closet, and closed the door. The sound of uncle Joshua's voice struck her ear as he entered.

'Are you sure she is not at home?' said he to the girl.

'O, yes, sir, quite sure. I saw her put on her things and go out.'

'How long has she been gone?'

'Full an hour,' said the girl, who, as these kind of people often do, overacted her part.

'Then, probably, she will be back soon, and I will wait for her.'

'O, no, sir; she said she should not be back till near dinner time.'

'Why, you look as if you were going to have a company of aldermen to dine.'

The girl answered, in a simpering tone, 'No, sir; only two or three friends.'

Jane, during this conversation, felt a consternation that disabled her from acting judiciously, which would have been to have come out from her hiding-place, and tell the simple truth. But she knew her uncle's straightforward mind, and she was sure he would not make the distinction which custom and fashion warrant, of *not at home*, as meaning *engaged*. The girl, too, had so positively implicated her in a falsehood—had shown so completely that she understood no qualification, that Jane felt the utmost horror at being detected. She actually looked out of the window, to see if there was no possibility of escape. In the mean time, uncle Joshua laid down his hat and cane, seated himself by the open window, and asked for a glass of water.

Jane, at length, came to the conclusion that she had better remain perfectly quiet—that his calls were never very long, and she would send for him the next day, and should escape all unpleasant feeling. To her dismay, however, she presently heard him call for the morning's paper. She knew he was one of those inveterate newspaper readers that go through the whole; and she tried to be resigned to at least one hour's imprisonment. Alas! what a situation!

At length, however, uncle Joshua got to the end of the everlasting newspaper; and, as he folded it up, told the girl, who had entered the room every five minutes, to say to his niece,

that he was sorry not to see her, but could not wait any longer. Then turning suddenly upon the closet door, he grasped the handle.

'Sir, sir,' exclaimed the girl, 'that is the wrong door.'

It was too late. He had turned the lock, and the door came open! There stood Jane in one corner, not pale as a lily, but the color of a full-blown piony. His surprise, for a moment, was extreme. But he was not slow of comprehension; and the truth rushed upon him, greatly exaggerated—for he believed it was a contrivance to avoid seeing him. He stood silent, with his eye fixed upon her.

'Dear uncle,' said she, 'I thought it was a stranger. I did not know it was you when I ran into the closet.'

'Silence!' said he; no more falsehoods. Begone! turning to the chamber-maid. 'And you have learned that poor, ignorant girl to perill her soul by falsehoods! Jane, Jane, I have loved you like my own child; but I shall trouble you no more. You shall not be obliged to send word to your old uncle that you are not at home.' And he turned to go.

'You must not go, my dear, dear uncle,' said Jane, throwing her arms round him. 'You must hear my explanation.'

'I tell you I will not be the cause of any more falsehoods.'

'And you will give me up! Your sister's only child, who was left an orphan to your care;—whom you have carried in your arms, whom you have held upon your knee, whom you have cherished in your bosom when there was no other bosom to receive her!'

'Then,' said the old man, with a faltering voice, 'then, you were my comfort—my own true hearted Jane. Then I had nothing but you to love; and now I have nothing—nothing.' And he threw himself upon a chair, and put his handkerchief to his eyes.

'My dear uncle, only hear me. I told the girl to say that I was not at home if *any body* called.'

'And yet you were at home!' said he, indignantly.

'But every body says so—it is not any falsehood. It only means that they are not at home to company. It is understood.'

'Understood they are hid in the closet? His anger evidently began to yield, for he laughed out. 'O Jane, what a ridiculous figure you cut, when I stumbled upon the wrong door! I am glad I did it; it is a good lesson for you.'

'It is, indeed, uncle. I promise you I will never say I am not at home again when I am.' 'Cooped up,' continued he, again laughing, 'in one corner, like a mouse in a cheese; and there you had been shut up a whole hour, like a naughty child.'

'I shall blush to think of it as long as I live.'

'And so you ought, to tell a downright falsehood.'

'Dear uncle, nobody calls it a falsehood; it only means you are very busy, and cannot see company.'

'Then why not say so at once? But the girl said you were out; that you would not be home till near dinner.'

'That was entirely her own addition. She had no right to say so; she was not told to say any thing but that I was not at home.'

'You allow, then, that she told an untruth?'

'Certainly, I do.'

'Now tell me, Jane, if you think she thought it more of an untruth to say you were out, than that you were not at home. It is all the same thing.'

Jane found it was in vain to try to convince her uncle, and she only hung upon him and begged of him to love her as he used to do. The old man could not long retain his resentment, and he said, with a serious air, I willingly forgive you for your offence to me; but I am no priest. I cannot forgive your telling a falsehood. You must ask pardon of a higher power.'

### IRISH LEGEND.

There is, perhaps, no country, on the face of the earth more fruitful of legendary lore than Ireland. The inhabitants of the western part appear to have imbibed, in an eminent degree, a sort of Ossian-like superstition, which is probably occasioned by the habitual contemplation of the wild, dark, and sublime scenery by which they are surrounded. The gloomy lake of Glendalough abounds with this shadowy kind of imagery; here the mountains cast a melancholy gloom on the valleys beneath, contracting every prospect; and so awful is the scene, that it inspires the mind of the beholder with the deepest religious veneration. Here also the peasantry point out to the notice of the curious traveller the rock in which Saint Kevin had his hiding-place from the hunting footsteps of the blue-eyed Kathleen; it is a stone, which nature in one of her eccentric freaks has formed in the shape of a pillow; on which he slept, through the long and dreary night, in the narrow mouth of a rock, which hangs in an alarming manner perpendicularly over the water. It is shown with a feeling of indescribable awe by the inhabitants, who firmly believe that Kathleen's ghost is nightly to be seen gliding up and down the gloomy lake of Glendalough.

### EDUCATION.

Man educated will ever make a better citizen than one in the state of ignorance; every reasonable creature should be rendered capable of considering and reflecting on what relates to himself, and the social rights of his fellow-men.

## BIOGRAPHY.

### REV. JOHN ELLIOT.

John Elliot, commonly called the 'Apostle of the Indians,' was a remarkable instance of disinterested benevolence, founded upon a religious love of usefulness.

He was born in England, in 1604, and educated at the English University of Cambridge. He taught school for some time after leaving college. In 1631, he arrived in America; and a year after was settled as a clergyman in Roxbury. He was not satisfied with doing his duty to his own people, so long as numerous tribes of Indians around him were ignorant of the consolations of the gospel. His first object was to learn the language of the Massachusetts tribes. For this purpose, he persuaded an old Indian to live in his family, and by conversing freely with him, he soon learned to speak it very well. He afterwards published an Indian grammar, which was affixed to some editions of the Bible, that he translated into the Massachusetts dialect. In October, 1646, he preached his first missionary sermon to an assembly of Indians, at Nonantum, now called Newton. He encouraged them to ask questions, and listened to them in the spirit of kindness and patience. The ignorant creatures of course made a variety of strange inquiries. One wanted to know whether God could understand prayers offered up in the Indian tongue; and another asked how the English came to know so much more of God than they, since God was alike the father of all. Had the savages learned the spirit contained in the precepts of the blessed Jesus, they would have known that the heart, not the language, is regarded by the Almighty; and that humility and repentance need no interpretation, in whatever language they may be spoken. When they asked the second question, they did not consider that the Englishman's God and the Great Spirit of the wilderness, whom they had worshipped for centuries, was one and the same Being; and that He had watched with a Father's love over the wigwam of the Indian, as well as over the dwellings of the white man.

Some inquired why sea-water was salt, and river-water fresh; and others, if the water was larger than the earth, why it did not overflow the earth. To all these and many other questions, the venerable apostle returned such answers as he thought would most tend to impress them with a conviction of the wisdom and goodness of their Maker. He willingly resigned the comforts of civilized life, for the sake of their improvement in religion and good morals. He partook their coarse food, and slept amid the fiercest of them, on the floor of their wigwams. Sometimes the Indian priests would threaten to kill him, if he persisted in staying among them, to teach the Englishman's faith; but he had as much courage as he had fortitude, and his reply constantly was, 'I am about the work of the great God, and he will take care of me.'

He visited all the Indians in Massachusetts. The first church he established among them was at Natick, in 1660. He instructed many of the savages until they themselves were able to become preachers; and before he died, he had the satisfaction of seeing twenty-four of these fellow-laborers in the cause of religion. In 1661, he published a New Testament in the Indian language, copies of which are still to be found in the libraries of those who value antique books.

His influence over the Indians was truly astonishing; and it is a striking proof of the power of Christian humility, enduring kindness, and disinterested zeal, over the sternest hearts, and most ignorant minds. During the bloody war with King Philip, he was literally the shield of the English; for infuriated as the Indians were, they always listened to him when he pleaded the cause of his brethren. What a pity it is that the white men had not all the same spirit as the apostle Elliot. We should not then have shuddered, while reading our history, at the frequent massacres, and inextinguishable hatred of our red brethren. Yet the venerable Elliot was as courageous and persevering as the most celebrated general who ever lived; but he was bold only in the cause of truth, and persevering only where good was to be done.

Probably a man has never lived who had such a total disregard of himself. He was so lavish of his money, that his friends were obliged to keep it for him. Once, when his purse had been filled with the very moderate reward of his missionary toils and trials, a friend tied it up in a bag with numerous very hard knots as a preventative in some degree to his zeal, lest he should spend the whole sum in acts of charity. Mr. Elliot took no notice of the circumstance, until he stopped at the house of an aged woman, who lived I believe, in Watertown; but when he saw her poverty and heard her accounts of lingering illness, his purse was instantly drawn forth. For a long time he tried in vain to open it, and finding it impossible, he put it into her hand, saying, 'it is the will of Providence that you should have it all.' He wrote many books relative to the Indians, in one of which he attempted to prove that they were the tribes of Israel, scattered over the western continent.

This excellent man died May 20th, 1690, after eighty-six years of almost incredible exertion and usefulness. His character will descend to future generations, as it has to our own, with the enduring lustre which distinguished virtues—sooner or later—impart to their possessor.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### THE DEAD LIVE.

I have seen one die; she was beautiful, and beautiful were the ministries of life that were given her to fulfill. Angelic loveliness enrobed her; and a grace, as if it were caught from heaven, breathed in every tone, hallowed every affection, shone in every action, invested as a halo her whole existence, and made it a light, a blessing, a charm and a vision of gladness to all around her; but she died! Friendship, and love, and parental fondness, and infant weakness, stretched out their hands to save her; but they could not save her and she died! What! did all that loveliness die? Is there no land of the blessed and lovely ones, for such to live in? Forbid it reason, religion!—bereaved affection and undying love! forbid the thought! It cannot be that such die in God's counsel, who live, even in frail human memory, forever.

I have seen one die—in the maturity of every power, in the earthly perfection of every faculty; when many temptations had been overcome, and many hard lessons had been learned; when many experiments had made virtues easy, and had given a facility to action, and a success to endeavor; when wisdom had been learned from many mistakes, and a skill had been laboriously acquired in the use of many powers; and the being I looked upon had just compassed the most useful, most practical of all knowledge, how to live, and to act well and wisely—yet I have seen such an one die! Was all this treasure gained only to be lost? Were all these faculties trained only to be thrown into utter disuse? Was this instrument,—the intelligent soul, the noblest in the universe,—was it so laboriously fashioned, and by the most varied and expensive apparatus, that, on the very moment of being finished, it should be cast away forever? No; the dead, as we call them, do not so die. They carry our thoughts to another and a nobler existence. They teach us, and especially by all the strange and seemingly outward circumstances of their departure from this life, that they and we shall live forever.—*Decey.*

### RETALIATION.

It is not very honorable when a man offend you in one point to attack him in another. If you have a dispute with an individual, when both are equally in fault, it is hardly fair to attack his reputation, or reveal a secret with which he has entrusted you. If a person is your rival in any peculiar branch of business it is not honorable to attack his moral character. Confine your assault to his wares, and prove them bad if you can. If a man beats you in argument, do not avenge the wrong by proving his father a villain. If you have had a newspaper dispute with an individual, do not drag him up to the bar of justice and complain against him as an offender against some law, with which you have nothing to do. If you are injured by a man, and you possess no means of requiring the injury by the same means with which he injured you, some allowance must be made for the faults of human nature, if you seek a way to revenge on him. But if you have met a man in fair combat, and you have had the worst of the bargain, it is mean and unwomanly to betray his secrets by way of retaliation.—*Boston Galaxy.*

### SELFISHNESS.

Nothing atrophies the heart like selfishness; in a greater or less degree it is the besetting sin of mankind; but where, instead of an auxiliary, it is allowed to become a principle of action, all the feelings which ennoble, refine, and humanize the spirit, are levelled at once. The purely selfish see in the beautiful world around them mere objects of sensual enjoyment or individual profit; they receive suspiciously, and they give grudgingly; their lives are a scene of barter and speculation; the social virtues are in a great degree unknown to them, for they themselves erected a barrier beyond which such feelings may not intrude; the welfare of others is a subject of envy, not of gratulation. In short, the selfish man is a mere creature, where the impress of the Creator has failed to leave its sign.

### SELF-REPROACH.

Life has a thousand trials which the world pours forth from the phial of its bitterness, unrelentingly and lavishly. The cares of earth fall heavily upon the spirit, and crush it; but, save for one evil only, all have their remedy; we may recover from sickness; we may retrieve our broken fortunes; we may learn to dry our tears when death has swept away our loved ones; we may spurn the contempt of the haughty, and smile at the contumely of the proud; but there is one arrow which, when it has been driven into the heart, can never be again drawn forth; its point is poisoned, its iron corroded, its shaft unfeathered, and from this there is no escape; it is the barbed arrow of self-reproach!

### THE MINUTE CREATION.

I do not know any thing that more enlarges the mind than an inspection into the minute creation. Every plant, every drop of fluid, will furnish matter for pleasure, wonder and adoration. The great gives a flush of surprise, which probably ends with a view of the object; the small cannot fail to awaken a train of ideas which leads to the consideration of infinitude.—*Madame Cottin.*

Wm. F. Blanchard  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of TANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.  
Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.  
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Family Magazine.  
Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

Family Magazine subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany containing things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with its romantic scenery, wildernesses and forests of unexplored swiftness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct powerful people—its battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtues—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Industry will be presented to our readers in giving interesting facts on this branch of science, and will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellany will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to make it an extensive patronage. As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its contents shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in prospect a new series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every fourth coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

### Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It contains and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birthday present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It adds the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no expurgator.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every mode of reading.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It cultivates the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tibbets, Travelling Agent.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

### Liniment Opeclodoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

### Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4. In the *Senate*, Mr. Grundy, from the select committee presented a report, in which it was stated that persons in New Hampshire, North Carolina, &c., held offices when they were chosen electors; but the striking out of their votes would not change the result.

years and nays, and the motion was decided in the negative. The amendment was then adopted, yeas 162, nays 159. Mr. Whipple, of Cambridge, moved, that when the main question be put, on passing the resolve to be engrossed, it be taken by yeas and nays; but without taking any further question thereon, the House adjourned.

The spectacle was altogether one of surpassing magnificence, beauty, and grandeur, shadowing forth the perfections of the Creator, and inviting the adoration of all his creatures.

have been very few, and although I know that an immense majority of them are anti-abolitionists so far as regards the immediate action of Congress upon this District, I have been very sure that they would expect of me the same respect for the petitions of their wives and daughters, and if possible, a deeper respect for those of their mothers, than for their own. Most of the

and will not be, *read*. They have never even been presented to the Senate, the order of the House, among its other operations, depriving them of that right.

Of my conduct throughout these transactions you are the constitutional judges; and it is for you alone to determine in this world whether I have been

Yours faithful Representative,

It has been found by actual calculation, that the annual deaths on an average throughout the Kingdom of England and Wales are one in sixty of the population; in Sweden and Holland one in forty-eight; one in forty in the Atlantic and in forty-eight in the Pacific.

It has been found by actual calculation, that annual deaths on an average throughout the Kingdom of England and Wales are one in sixty of the population; in Sweden and Holland one in forty-eight; and in the United States one in forty.



yearly their application to Congress; a declaration which it appeared the majority of the House were peculiarly unwilling to hear.

What the effect of future petitions may be upon succeeding Congresses, I cannot anticipate; but the rules of the House of Representatives, as now administered, have been so shaped, and are now so settled, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon.

And upon this order of the House the Speaker has undertaken upon his arbitrary authority to decide, first, that such petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers, shall not be read—and, secondly, that he is the judge what petitions, resolutions, memorials, propositions or papers are, and what are not, embraced under this order of the House. You will perceive that by these two decisions, the Speaker has made himself the dictator for the admission or rejection, without reading, of any and every petition that can be presented to the House.

An exemplification of the extent to which he carries this exercise of authority occurred yesterday. I presented a memorial from the Young Men's Anti-slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the recognition of the Texas insurgents as an independent government. There was not a word about slavery in the United States, or its abolition. The Speaker decided that it came within the order of the House; and that it should not be read. I appealed from that decision. The Speaker then, in defiance of his own decision, permitted the petition to be read, and a member even from the South instantly saw and insisted that the decision of the Speaker had been wrong—that the memorial palpably did not come within the order of the House. Another member instantly moved to lay my appeal on the table. This measure admits no debate, and the appeal was laid on the table. The decision was of course laid on the table with the appeal; and the memorial itself with both. All discussion was stifled; and the memorial, though received in point of form, was in substance rejected without a hearing. I presented yesterday twenty-one petitions, signed by nearly six thousand persons, not one of which would the Speaker suffer to be read. I moved for permission to address the House upon the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read, but was by a large majority refused. I demanded the reading of every petition that I presented; and I read from the parliamentary Manual the following authority, to which I request your particular attention: "Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them." In the face of this rule the speaker refused to permit the reading, demanded by me, of twenty-one petitions, which I successfully presented. I appealed in every instance from his decision, and in every instance the appeal was laid on the table. The House having already refused me permission to address them on the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read.

In the report of the National Intelligencer of this day, of the proceedings of yesterday, you will see it stated that the motions to lay my appeals from the Speaker's decisions on the table, were made by Mr. Cushing. This error, no doubt unintentional, will be corrected to-morrow. In the arduous and painful duty devolving upon me, of sustaining against an inflexible majority of the House, to the last hair's breadth of their toleration, the constitutional right of my own constituents, and of thousands and thousands of petitioners from the other free states of the Union, to have their petitions received, read, and kindly and respectfully considered, I have hitherto had the satisfaction of being supported by the votes of every one of my colleagues in the House.

I have already cautioned the petitioners against too much reliance on any report published in this city, of the proceedings of the House upon abolition petitions. I request the editors of the Quincy Patriot to republish from the National Intelligencer of Jan. 25th, the report of the proceedings of the House on Monday the 23d, and with them my letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, published in their paper of yesterday, correcting the errors and noticing the omissions of the report. In the debate of that day, I first tested the exercise of constructive and inferential power by the Speaker to exclude petitions from the House. The order of the House names only petitions, &c. relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery. The petition from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in New York, did not once use the term of slavery or the slave trade. They prayed Congress to enact laws to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, the benefit of law, and the rights of the Declaration of Independence. That this was identical with the abolition of slavery, I was willing to consider as questionable, but an almost unanimous vote decided that it was identical to abolish slavery, and to secure to the people the rights of the Declaration of Independence. The reading of this petition was thus extorted from the Speaker, after his own decision that it should not be read. The same result has been obtained with regard to the memorial against the recognition of Texas.

The great effort of the Speaker and of the majority of the House is to smother all discussion or deliberation upon the subject of slavery. Under this influence they go, both in theory and in practice, far beyond the doctrines of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. The constitution of the U. S. expressly prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of Speech or of the Press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. The freedom of speech and the right of petition may be suppressed by legislative assemblies without making any law, by the administration of votes for conducting business in the House, a flexible Parliamentary Manual, and a well-drilled party majority.

The result is, that your petitions, with those of tens of thousands of your fellow-citizens, have been received by the House of Representatives, but have not been, and will not be, read. They have never even been presented to the Senate, the order of the House, among its other operations, depriving them of that right. Of my conduct throughout these transactions you are the constitutional judges; and it is for you alone to determine in this world whether I have been.

Your faithful Representative,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

## BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the following communication I propose to offer some remarks in illustration of the meaning of certain passages contained in the New Testament, beginning with the gospel of St. Matthew. It is well known that there are many passages to be found in the writings of the Evangelists, which, to common readers, are attended with some difficulty from not being acquainted with the history of the period when they were written; with the manners and customs of so remote an age and country; or the natural objects to which allusions are made and from which similitudes are formed; and from the highly figurative language which is sometimes employed by our Saviour and his Apostles agreeably to the manner of the eastern nations. Thus, in the sermon of our Saviour on the Mount, there is a passage which requires a little illustration. "I say unto you," says Christ to his hearers, "that whosoever is angry with his brother, without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment;" that is, shall be amenable to the common court instituted by the Jews for the trial of malefactors; and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, thou vain, light fellow, shall be in danger of the council; that is, shall be accountable to the Sanhedrin, or the great council of the nation, consisting of seventy-two, by whom the highest crimes were tried and punished. And whosoever shall say to his brother, thou fool, or thou art a wicked man, or villain, shall be in danger of hell fire." This expression alludes to the valley of Hinnom, where the Israelites had formerly offered their children in sacrifice to Moloch; and where in our Saviour's time the bones of sacrifices and other filth of the city were thrown, and where fire was kept continually burning. It was probably intended by our Saviour to be an emblem of the future punishment to which they would be exposed, who should cherish in their hearts an unfriendly and unforgiving temper towards their fellow-men.

In the eighth chapter of Matthew, our Saviour replies to a certain man, who had expressed his desire of following him, or becoming his disciple, but who wished first to return and wait for his father's death. "Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead." The meaning of our Saviour in this phrase, though not immediately perceived, is undoubtedly this. Let those, who are spiritually dead, who are unimpressed by my doctrine, and who refuse to follow my instructions, "let those bury their dead." Thus we read in an epistle of some, who were "dead in trespasses and sins."

In the following chapter, Christ says to the man, who was brought to him on a bed to be healed of the palsy, "take up thy bed and walk." The difficulty that may occur to the mind of any one about the ability of the man to do this is removed when it is considered that in the eastern countries the bed consisted only of a thin mattress beneath and a light coverlet above. In the same chapter, our Saviour remarks, "neither do men put new wine into old bottles, else the bottles break and the wine runneth out," etc. This remark of our Saviour is easily understood, when it is known that the ancients, before the invention of glass, used to preserve their wine in skins or leathern bags, which were not very lasting, and when old were very improper to contain wine in a state of fermentation.

When our Saviour moreover says to his followers, "I think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace but a sword;" every serious mind will be disposed to interpret this and other similar declarations as expressing the effect and not the design of his mission; as if he had said my religion will be so perverted by the ignorance or the wickedness of men as to become the occasion of discord and division, of persecution and death. This prophetic intimation of our Saviour has been fulfilled in almost every period of the church.

Again, our Saviour remarks in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, "all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come." It is evident from this declaration of Christ, that there is but one sin, which may not obtain forgiveness upon repentance, and that is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. This sin was peculiar to the early period of the church when miraculous works were performed in confirmation of the mission and doctrine of Christ. It consisted in obstinately attributing those works to the devil, or evil spirits, which there was the fullest evidence to believe could be wrought only by the power of God. That this and nothing else was the sin against the Holy Ghost, is evident from the connection in which the passage stands in Matthew, and especially from the parallel passage in Mark's gospel. We there read "all sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewithsoever they shall blaspheme. But he, that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost, hath need of forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation. Because they said he hath an unclean spirit." Here it is manifest beyond a doubt, that the unpardonable sin, as some term it, consisted in ascribing the miracles, which Jesus performed by the power of God, to the agency of the devil, or evil spirits. This is a sin therefore which it is not probable has been committed since the days of the apostles; and need not, as it often has done, disturb the peace and comfort of the most scrupulous mind.—To be continued.

## STATISTICS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

It may be interesting to many of your readers to know the average mortality of this town, compared with the State generally, and also with other towns and countries. We may therefore learn the healthiness of our location, and the chance we have (provided we do not transgress the laws of God by intemperance) of prolonged life. We shall find by the comparison, that the chance of life here is nearly double of that in the city, and perhaps equal to any of our agricultural towns. I would remark here, that one probable cause of our general freedom from disease, is, that there is no large fresh water stream running directly through the town. The want of which appears to more than counterbalance the effects of our cold easterly winds, which are easily remedied by warm clothing.

It has been found by actual calculation, that the annual deaths on an average throughout the whole of England and Wales are one in sixty of the inhabitants. In Sweden and Holland one in forty-eight. In France one in forty. In Austria one in forty-three. The least

degree of mortality observed in England occurs among persons insured at the various life offices. The annual mortality of those persons has been calculated at one in eighty-two and a half; and it has been accounted for, from the influence of easy circumstances, and freedom from anxiety in prolonging life.

The average mortality in the agricultural districts of this State is supposed to be about one in seventy-eight. The mortality of Boston the last year was one in forty-seven. The annual mortality of Quincy for the last three years about one in eighty-three. The number of deaths the last year was thirty; of these, five were over seventy, eighteen were under seven; leaving only seven deaths in this community between the ages of seven and seventy years. One man died at the age of eighty-seven. In the United States, at the last census, there were but two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine white persons of eighty-seven years of age; though there were some few thousand above that age. It is believed that the above calculations are as near accurate as the data from which they are taken will permit. By inserting them in your paper you will oblige a subscriber.

## DEATHS IN QUINCY, 1836.

January.		
Child of Mr. Josiah Hayden,	7 years.	
Miss Margaret Spear,	23 "	
February.		
Child of Mr. George Lawrence,	5 "	
March.		
Child of Mr. Lewis Hayden,	1 "	
Miss Mary Adams, (Dorchester),	20 "	
April.		
Mr. Henry Joy,	45 "	
Mr. John Brisciler,	79 "	
May.		
Miss Maria Sorrell,	56 "	
June.		
Mr. Joseph Field,	87 "	
Child of Mr. Lewis Bass,	2 "	
July.		
Child of Mr. William Belcher,	2 "	
September.		
Infant child of Mr. William Stiles,		
Mrs. Lucy Chamberlain,	34 "	
Infant child of Mr. John A. Green,		
Child of Mr. Nathaniel Hayden,	4 "	
Infant child of Capt. E. Underwood,		
Infant child of Mr. H. Hunt,		
Infant child of Mr. J. Chamberlain, jr.		
Mr. James Sylvester,	41 "	
Child of Capt. N. Cummings,	1 "	
Infant child of Mr. Jonathan H. Bass,		
Child of Mr. George W. Pray,	1 "	
Child of Mr. Jabez Sumner,	1 "	
October.		
Mr. Ebenezer Crane,	71 "	
Child of Mr. Thomas White,	1 "	
Child of Capt. Albert Horsey,	2 "	
Mrs. Mary Baxter,	62 "	
Child of Mr. William Hough,	1 "	
November.		
Mrs. Melitable Nightingale,	79 "	
December.		
Miss Hannah Bout,	55 "	
Mrs. Relief French,	85 "	
Whole number of deaths,	31.	

**DISPUTED TERRITORY.** It is said that the depredations committed upon the timber of the disputed territory, between Maine and Canada, during the autumn and winter, a year ago, amounted to more than fifteen millions of tons; and so tardy is the proceeding in the settlement of the boundary question, that it is feared, that the lands will become valueless in this respect, before the difficulties are adjusted.

**ERRATA.** A mistake occurred in the communication of "W." which appeared in our last paper. In the fourth line from the bottom of the column, "the most important sum" should read "the most important question." Our *London representatives* are apt to make sad havoc with the King's English at midnight.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.** The poetical favor of Mrs. J. Q. A. was received too late for insertion in the present number: it shall be published in our next.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.** Mr. Daniel Mann, of Dover, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Norfolk.

**PROBATE COURT.** On Tuesday next, the Probate Court, will meet in this town, at French's Hotel.

**ANGEL DEATH.** We learn that Miss Olive Ellis, a maiden lady living in the family of her brother, Hon. William Ellis, of Dedham, while alone in her room in the evening, fell into the fire-place in an apoplectic fit, and her clothes took fire from a few embers upon the hearth. When found, life was entirely extinct; one hour and a half after her death, she was discovered lying in a fatal and distressing manner. It is supposed her death must have been instantaneous, as it was a very still night, and the family being near, the slightest noise would have been heard. She was seventy years of age the day of her death.—Dedham Patriot.

**FIENDISH.** A man in Clarke county, Ky., was beating a female slave in so cruel a manner, that his son, a boy yet going to school, interfered, and begged him to desist. His enraged parent turned upon and struck him with a cowhide. The boy unfortunately happened to have an open knife in his hand, and struggling with his father to avoid the chastisement, they both fell to the ground, but the father never rose again, the knife having accidentally penetrated his heart.

**DISTRESSING CASUALTY.** Last Friday evening in the southwestern part of the city of Philadelphia, two men, supposed to have belonged to some canal boats on the Schuylkill, encountering a lime kiln, and not finding it quite full, attempted to rest themselves on the dark stone coal, several tons of which were laid over the top of the kiln. Both fell asleep, and were found next morning, dead—having been suffocated from the gas which exhaled from the kiln. It is supposed that these unfortunate men perished in the course of an hour after they laid themselves down.

## MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. James A. Thompson, of Boston, to Miss Margaret Frizzell.  
In Roxbury, Mr. Elijah Hawes, of Stoughton, to Miss Hannah A. Tucker.  
In Needham, Mr. Melzar Kingsbury, of Dedham, to Miss Mary Stone, of Berwick, Me.  
In West Bridgewater, Capt. Tilden Crocker, of Hanover, to Mrs. Dorothy M. Hilborn, of Pembroke.  
In Boston, Mr. William D. Jenks to Miss Rachel C. Leavitt, of Hingham; Mr. John Shelton to Miss Ann K. Stoddard, of Hingham.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

### DIED.

In Weymouth, Mr. Jeremiah White, aged 59.  
In Dorchester, Mr. Isaac Boyden, aged 25.  
In Roxbury, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, aged 61.  
In Newton, Mrs. Charlotte Trowbridge, aged 46.  
In Canton, Mr. Zeph Hadden, aged 82.  
In Dedham, Mr. William Chittie, aged 40; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Loring, aged 25.  
In Medfield, Mr. Otis W. Thayer, aged 38.  
In Dover, Mr. Aaron Whiting, aged 91; a revolutionary officer, and the oldest man in the town.  
In Marshfield, Mr. Joseph White, formerly of Boston, aged 69.  
In Boston, Mrs. Mary Stokes, aged 28; Miss Mary Tay Perkins, aged 27; Mr. Nathaniel Peck, aged 90; he was a soldier in the revolutionary war.  
In Hopkinton, Mrs. Rachael Herrick, aged 99. She had been a professor of religion over seventy years. The number of her descendants is two hundred, among whom are four ministers of the gospel, and another is in course of preparation.  
In Swanville, Me., Mr. John Tripp, aged 32; while cutting wood his axe glanced and made a wound on the outside of his leg, which caused his death in an hour.

### QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, is as follows:—  
In what manner is it best for the town to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

### UNION LYCEUM.

Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., has been requested to, and it is expected that he will, deliver a Lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (February 14th).  
Question for discussion before the Lyceum on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (February 15th).—Ought Capital Punishment to be abolished?

### Parish Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the First Congregational Society in Quincy, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, to see if the Parish will permit individuals belonging to the society, to place an Organ in their Meeting-house for the use of the society.  
If a full meeting is requested.  
Quincy, Feb. 11.

### Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 254, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish and make, at cheap prices, as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures, as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and for the convenience of his customers, he has on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmons; B. Hall's; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.  
Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.  
If a Lar of these different instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

By

### Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS,  
LIVING UP TO THE MEANS,  
LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121, Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pages 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1-2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen that the "Three Experiments of Living" is considered an interesting and useful publication.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons of wisdom and economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lesson, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of *noble readers*, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the "Three Experiments."

It describes *real life* in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in "living within the means."

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE, and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 23.

### Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "  
2 " SULKIES, " "  
25 " CHAIR HARNESES.  
25 " WAGON " "  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " CHAIR HARNESES, unfinished.  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Wanted.**  
On one of the best of mortgages, for \$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Quincy Stone Bank.**  
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,**  
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.  
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.  
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.  
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.  
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836, to the collector, or to ALEXANDER M. CONLIS, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.  
THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**To Road Makers.**  
PROPOSALS for constructing a New Road from Fore River to Back River, in Weymouth, being about two miles in length, and lately located by the County Commissioners, will be received by the subscribers, a committee duly authorized by the Town of Weymouth for that purpose, until the thirteenth day of February next. The said road will be contracted to be built in three several sections, viz:—  
First Section—beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called.)  
Second Section—beginning at the centre of Barbary Lane, and running to the centre of Middle Street (so called.)  
Third Section—beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.

The said road will be required to be completed to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of November next, and payment made when completed.

Proposals will be in writing, and state the price per rod, for one or all of the sections above said. All information in relation to the building of the road will be given, and the route shown to every applicant, by either of the subscribers.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY,  
LEWEL HUMPHREY,  
CHARLES BATES,  
URBAN RICE. } Committee.  
Weymouth, Jan. 21.

**Harvey Field,**  
AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Painting, Glazing, &c.**  
THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING;  
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.  
Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock, in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.  
JOHN HAYWARD.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,  
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.  
JOHN WHITNEY.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Abraham Bartlett,**  
OF QUINCY,  
Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.  
Quincy, Jan. 23.

**For Sale.**  
PEW, No. 27, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

### Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Executive attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETTE,  
Driver and Proprietor.

### Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH.



The WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGE, will leave Quincy, on Monday, the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaving South Weymouth Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted. Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, 87 1-2 cents—East Randolph, 87 1-2 cents—Weymouth Landing, Braintree, and Little Pond, each place 75 cents.

S. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

### Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Trunnels, etc.  
A Keel complete, with model and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some Frames and other work in readiness.

He solicits the support of his friends and the public, and pledges to give satisfaction to all who may wish to contract for building or repairing.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.

### For Sale.

The new and elegant House, owned and recently occupied by Mrs. J. Thayer, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Lot, and in the centre of the town. The house is well built—the walls filled with brick—and finished in a superior manner. It is convenient for one or two families, containing on the first floor, two parlors, two dining rooms, and a convenient kitchen, in which is a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bed-rooms—on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house. If not sold previously to the 25th of March, it will then be offered at public auction.  
For further particulars, apply on the premises.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

### For Sale.

The house owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber, with two-thirds of an acre of Land, situated on Franklin Street. Possession given the first of April next. Price \$1600, if sold previous to the first of March ensuing; one-third to be paid on delivery of the deed; and the remainder on a liberal credit.







# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 7.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, occurrent, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Future* will be presented to our readers in a going interesting facts on this branch of science, not well cultivated of flunners be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention. *Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellany* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From the brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulchrum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its contents shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may secure the choicest selection of knowledge, which is to be found wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that their aid of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vistas of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

## Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It disseminates vice and immorality.
11. It contains and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It places the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. It is an agreeable companion to the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to amuse the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable life-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is an epicurean.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not of date.
32. It is never out of fashion.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no any fiction.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Bookellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tabbets, Travelling Agent.

Boston, Jan. 7.

## Liniment Opedidoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN,	Quincy Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Milton.
CHARLES BRICK,	Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	East Randolph.
GEORGE SOUTHER,	South Scituate.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,	Lynn.
E. T. FOGG,	New-York City.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	141, Nassau
FREEMAN HUNT,	
J. P. CALLENDER,	

## MISCELLANY.

### MONTGOMERYSHIRE GHOST.

To a town near Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, a supervisor of excise, named Thomas was ordered, to occupy the district of another supervisor, who had been shifted to another station, as is usual with the servants of the excise department; and having a wife and children, he proceeded first to select a suitable house for his family. He had never been in Wales before, and, consequently, he met with many inconveniences. The only house vacant, was a large old mansion, which stood in decay at the foot of the mountain; and to this, the supervisor was directed as the only habitable place that was not occupied. On the first view of so large a house, all notion of becoming a tenant was abandoned; but as the place had a mysterious curiosity about it, the mansion being large, the garden being choked with weeds, the steps leading to the doors moss-grown, several of the windows being broken, and the whole having an air of grandeur in neglect, he was prompted to make inquiries; and an old man, to whom he was referred as being the only owner as long as any neighbor could remember, instantly offered to let him the mansion at the small rent of five pounds a year. The supervisor did not want so large a house; but as he wished to send for his family, and being obliged to put up with lodgings in a trifling alley-house, he thought it was worth while to go over the whole, and ascertain whether a few rooms could be fitted up comfortably for his accommodation, while in the discharge of his duty there.

The lowliness of the rent of course operated as an additional inducement; and having fixed upon four or five rooms up stairs, he struck the bargain, got in a few little things until his wife should arrive with all the domestic equipments of a family, and forthwith wrote off for her. The first night of his sojournment he lighted a large fire to dispel the dampness, and having taken his cup of grog, he laid down and enjoyed an excellent night's rest. On his rising in the morning, his first visit was to a barber's shop in the town, in order to get shaved, and there several persons inquired most earnestly how he had slept; and when he declared that he had never enjoyed a better night's rest in his life, every one seemed amazed. The mystery was soon dispelled, and his eyes were opened by being informed that 'Tee Gwyn,' or 'White House,' as the mansion was called, had been haunted for fifty years back. The supervisor laughed at this notion, and avowed his utter disbelief in ghosts. If ever he had experienced a little ticklishness in his nerves, the professional shrewdness usually characteristic of his calling, raised a surmise, that this same lonely house might be a very snug spot for working an illicit still; and accordingly he determined not to be driven out of his new habitation until he ascertained the fact. He spent the greater part of the day in rumaging the vaults and every hiding-place; but without discovering anything to confirm his suspicions. As night advanced, he threw an extra log on the fire, and having borrowed a chair in the town, he sat himself down before it, ate his bread and cheese, and supped his cup amidst various ruminations. At one time he thought his prospect rather dangerous in the event of his suspicions being true, there being no assistance at hand. He might have his throat cut from ear to ear, and his body thrown into a tub, while his wife and family would be none the wiser. Fears of the living, more than the dead, flitted in sudden flashes across his brain. At length he resolved, in case he heard any thing going on, to remain as quiet as possible, and send all the information he could to the heads of his department. He could see by his watch that it was nearly twelve o'clock; but 'nature's fond nurse' had forsaken him, and he felt no inclination to sleep.

On a sudden he heard footsteps on the staircase, and he felt his hair lift his hat involuntarily at least an inch off his forehead. His heart fluttered, his legs did not seem to blaze so bright; he listened anxiously, but he heard nothing. After chiding his fancy for frightening him, he mustered courage enough to open the door, which he left in that state, and then he took himself to his couch, after a paralytic sort of a poke at the fire. Scarce had the first doze relaxed his limbs, when he was awakened by a strange clattering on the staircase, as if ten thousand imps were ascending! In the panic of the moment he jumped up, rushed to the landing place, where he distinctly heard the said imps clatter down the broad staircase

again, making faint shrieking cries, which died away with the sounds of their footsteps, as they seemed to gain the vaults beneath the house. It was now manifest that there were other living tenants in his tenement beside himself; and the remainder of that sleepless night was spent in gloomy conjectures. With painful anxiety did he watch the grey morning breaking in the east; and when the day burst forth, he commenced a most scrutinizing search every where. Nothing, however, was to be discovered, not even a footprint on the staircase; and he could have sworn that he really did hear his disturbers ascend towards the room and then depart. On his visit to town that morning, the previous day's inquiries were repeated; but he strenuously denied having been disturbed, for fear he should be thought a coward. Towards the next evening he determined to ascertain whether any thing really did ascend the staircase, or whether it was mere fancy; and for this purpose, he spread a thick coat of sand on every step, imagining, shrewdly enough, that, if his tormentors were really substantial, they must leave some tracks behind them. The next night was accompanied by the same extraordinary noises; but the supervisor had provided himself with pistols, and being doubly armed with a lamp also, he proceeded down stairs as hard as he could. The imps, however, were too nimble for him, and he could not even get a glimpse of them. Again did he search in every hole and corner, disturbing the poor spiders with the blaze of his lamp; and finding his scrutiny in vain, he was retracing his steps, when he recollected the sand, which, in his terrified descent, he had forgotten; when lo! and behold, he perceived a great number of tracks! They were too small for old devils and much too large for rats, and therefore he concluded they must be supernatural beings of some sort. The matter assumed rather a serious aspect, and he determined to write to his wife, forbidding her arrival until she heard further from him. All the day long his brain was racked by conjectures as to the species of the creatures that could have disturbed his quiet. Fifty times did he conclude that it was perhaps a trick, and as often did he abandon that notion as improbable; but then he could not account for his not being able to see the authors of the tracks; and forthwith he resolved on another project. He had given up every idea that rats could have made such a noise, or tracks so large; but he determined to try if a few rat-traps could solve the mystery. Accordingly he procured six, which were all he could get; and on the fourth night carefully set them in a row, on one of the steps of the stair-case; so that if the devils ascended in a column he was sure of catching one of them as a curiosity. Still he could not abandon his pistols or his lamp, but he determined to be on guard all night. About the mystic hour of twelve, he again heard the devils jumping, or hopping, as it seemed, up the stairs, and while he cocked one of his pistols he heard one of his traps go off, then another, then another, succeeded by appalling shrieks, and the same clattering noise down stairs again. He proceeded to the spot, and there to his infinite astonishment he found, not a devil, not an imp, not any thing supernatural, but three fine rabbits, caught by their legs in the traps. The simple fact was, that the inhabitants of an adjoining rabbit-warren used to make their way up through the sewers into the deserted mansion; and their gambols thro' the empty rooms first gave rise to the story of the 'Tee Gwyn' being haunted. It is needless to add that Mr. Thomas forthwith sent for his family, and they now enjoy a house and as many rabbits as they can eat, for five pounds a year.

THE ROBBER'S DAUGHTER.

Sharbuto, who derived his name from his beardless chin, was an Englishman, of the name of Elstane. He became the chief of a most daring banditti, that often menaced Rome, and laid the Holy See under contributions, not of course paid as tribute, but 'as arms for the needy and protection for the weak.' Elstane, though known at Rome as the Prince of Monte Leone, lived among the brigands with Antonia, the daughter of a robber chief, who was much attached to him, but jealous of his frequent absence, with which she reproached him. Having one day, in the most solemn manner, protested his attachment, she thus addressed him:—'With one fond word I would be content for months, Giulio, if I thought your mind was bent on enterprise. But it is not so. You are changed. The vigor of your fierce soul is gone, and that contempt of all for which I first loved you, and which then was an active, fierce, overboiling passion, is now worn away to mere passing fits of spleen, and intervening hours of careless languor. You are weaned from this active life of daring, that you vowed to follow ever, and have become again the mean being of towns, and revelry, and gaiety, which you once despised, and which I do still, Giulio.' 'Antonio, you were a robber's daughter.' 'He was as noble as myself, Giulio, and chose a free life.' 'I upbraid not the choice, since it has been mine. Put cutting throats and purses think you, girl, it is a following large and noble enough to content a spirit such as you have known mine.' 'It should more content such, I think, than chattering in saloons, and grinning, night after night, to painted faces.' 'Yes; but if in these saloons, among those worthless crowds, ambition is best to be pursued, friends made, plans matured, and foundations laid for some noble enterprise, the life must be submitted to.' 'But

what plan, Giulio, what enterprise? 'A worthy one, to free an enslaved people.' 'And to live to rob them after.' 'Oh, no! to live amongst them, then, were they not so despicable.' Antonia shook her head. 'What say you then, to become a queen, Antonia? 'Am I not one on these hills? 'Yes, a rude one.' 'And a less rude one I would not be: to be in silks and gold, and to be mocked and worshipped, whispered a hundred distracting things to, have no friend, not even thee, Giulio, and to be surrounded by cold, civil, smiling faces, like the strange clouds we see in dreams—no, Giulio, I am happier here.' 'Did you not swear to follow me through all fate, through all reverses? 'I did and will.' 'Suppose a throne then to ascend a terrible misfortune, and be contented to ascend it for my sake.'

In the course of his adventures, Sharbuto seized Lady Adelaide Devenish, to whom he had formerly been much attached. Antonia, jealous, liberated her, and remained in the apartment. Sharbuto entered, and, thinking that Adelaide had been murdered by Antonia, convinced the latter that she did not possess his heart:—'Thou hast not murdered her?' asked Elstane. 'Have I not, *Trudione*?' exclaimed Antonia, seeming to allow the truth of the accusation, and pointing to her stiletto. 'A robber's mistress to fear, or know not how to take vengeance.' 'Then, by all thine accursed saints,' said he, every vein swelling with desperate anger, 'thou shalt follow thy victim. What wert thou to me but the plaything of an hour, thou sanguinary —, thou with a heart to feel—compare thyself to her—be jealous of Adelaide de Renzi. I never loved, nor cared for thee an atom, and will now never see thee more.' 'Kill me, kill me,' cried Antonia, 'twere better mercy. You threatened it. Fulfill your threat—you have spoken bitterer than the blow can be.' 'I may have threatened,' replied Elstane, his fury, but not his agitation subsiding, as he trembled in every limb, 'but I am no executioner, no assassin. Go thy way woman. Death will find thee soon enough.' 'It will, thou hast truly spoken, thou stabber with the tongue, this is a nobler weapon;' and as she spoke, Antonia buried the stiletto in her neck. She had learned too truly where the fatal blow should be dealt. In an instant she was a corpse at the feet of Elstane.

A number of the banditti rushed in at the instant into the apartment, with the tidings that the prisoner had escaped—that Lady Devenish had been seen riding from the village of Monte Leone. 'What! she was here, alive! escaped? then I have murdered my Antonia for a lie.' 'You, Sharbuto,' cried a robber, 'murder the daughter of our ancient chief? 'Tis true, my friend.' The words that passed were few. The robbers were indignant at what they thought the bloody and ungrateful crime of their chief—a crime this was, even to them. Elstane protected them; and ere the life-blood of Antonia ceased to flow, that of the unfortunate Prince of Monte Leone mingled with hers. They died by the swords of the band which he had so often led to peril and to gain.

## THE PRAIRIES.

The most remarkable feature of the western world is the prairies. There are districts both in South America and in Asia, the pampas and the steppes, to which they have been compared, but perhaps without sufficient reason. In Europe I am not aware that any part of the surface assumes the form and exhibits the same phenomena.

Some hold, that the whole of the vast region over which they extend, was once submerged, and there is much to be said in support of this theory. They appear, however, under various forms, and from observation I should divide them into three great divisions: the 'oak-openings,' the rich level or rolling prairie, interspersed with belts and points of timber, and the vast sterile prairies of the far west.

And first, the 'oak-openings,' so termed from their distinctive feature of the varieties of oak which are seen scattered over them, interspersed at times with pine, black-walnut, and other forest-trees, which spring from a rich vegetable soil, generally adapted to the purpose of agriculture. The surface is ordinarily dry and rolling. The trees are of medium growth, and rise from a grassy turf seldom encumbered with brushwood, but not unfrequently broken by jungles of rich and gaudy flowering plants and of dwarf sumach. Among the 'oak-openings,' you find some of the most lovely landscape of the west, and travel for miles and miles through varied park scenery of natural growth, with all the diversity of gently swelling hill and dale—here, trees grouped, or standing single—and there, arranged in long avenues, as though by human hands, with slips of open meadow between. Sometimes, the openings are interspersed with numerous clear lakes, and with this addition become enchantingly beautiful. But few of these reservoirs have any apparent inlet. They are fed by subterranean springs or the rains, and lose their surplus waters by evaporation. Many lie in singularly-formed hollows, reflecting in their clear bosoms the varied scenery of the swelling banks, and the alternation of wood and meadow. Michigan and Illinois abound with these 'oak-openings.' Beyond the Mississippi they also occur; but there they hardly form a distinct feature, while on this side they would appear to form a transition from the dense American forests to the wider 'rolling prairie,' which further west ordinarily bounds the thick forests without any such character of country intervening.

The rich 'rolling prairie,' which would form the second division, presents other features, and in a great degree another vegetation. These prairies abound with the thickest and most luxuriant belts of forest, or as they are called, 'timbers,' appearing interspersed over the open face of the country, in bands or patches, of every possible form and size; sometimes checking the landscape at short intervals, and at other times miles and miles apart. They present wide and slightly undulating tracts of the rankest herbage and flowers—many ridges and hollows filled with purple thistles—ponds covered with aquatic plants; and in Missouri, I always observed that these 'rolling prairies,' occupied the higher portions of the country, the descent to the forested bottoms, being invariably over steep and stony declivities. The depth and richness of the soil on these lands are almost incredible, and the edges of the bands of forest are consequently a favorite haunt of the emigrant settler and backwoodsman. The game is usually abundant. Over this class of prairie the fire commonly passes in the autumn, and to this cause alone the open state of the country is ascribed by many; as, whenever a few years elapse without the conflagration touching a district, the thick-sown seeds of the slumbering forest, with which the rich vegetable mould seems to be laden, spring up from the green sod of the country. The surface is first covered with brushwood composed of sumach, hazel, wild-cherry, and oak; and if the fire be still kept out, other forest-trees follow.

From those we pass to the vast boundless prairies of the far west—such as we skirted beyond Fort Gibson, unbroken, save by the forest rising on the alluvium of some river shore below their level, or by the skirts of knotted and harsh oak-wood of stunted growth—thick without luxuriance, such as the cross timbers of disagreeable memory. These prairies seem to occupy the highest parts of the table-land toward the courses of the great rivers and their tributaries. Here the soil is poor in the extreme, and charged with iron and salt; the water is scarce and bad, and the grass is luxuriant. They abound with abrupt and peculiarly-shaped flinty hills, swelling up from the general level—great salt plains—rock salt—and occasionally with isolated rocks rising from the surface, with steep perpendicular sides, as though cut by the hand of man, standing alone in the midst of the desert, a wonder to the Indian and the trapper.

The outline of these prairies is grand and majestic in the extreme. They are rarely perfectly level. As you advance, one immense sea of grass swells to the horizon after another, unbroken for leagues by rock or tree. They are the home of the bison, and the hunting-ground of the unfettered Indian of the north and west.

## DEVOTEDNESS.

Wrxall, in his 'Memoirs of his own Times,' relates the following instance of devotion and affection on the part of a Polish nobleman's servant:—During the first winter that I past at Vienna, in 1778, I became acquainted with the Count and Countess Podotski. She was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of high rank, whom I have seen on the continent. Her husband, a great Polish nobleman, hereditary peer, or 'grand echevion' of the crown, had become in some measure an Austrian subject, in consequence of the first partition of Poland, which took place in 1772. His paternal estates lying principally in that southern portion of the kingdom which fell to the share of Maria Theresa, he of course repaired frequently to Vienna; between which capital and Warsaw he divided his time. During the winter of 1776, as the Count and Countess of Podotski were on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves which abound in the Carpathian mountains, rendered more than ordinarily bold and ferocious, in consequence of the severity of the season; descending in great numbers, began to follow the carriage between the two little towns of Oswiez and Zator; the latter of which places is only a few leagues distant from Cracow. One of his servant, a *Heyduc*, to whom he was much attached on account of his fidelity, finding the wolves gaining ground on them, exhorted the Count to permit him to abandon to these animals his horse; as such a prey would naturally arrest their impetuosity, and allow time for the Count and Countess to reach Zator. Podotski immediately agreed to the proposal, and the *Heyduc*, mounting behind the carriage, left his horse, who was soon overtaken, and torn in a thousand pieces.

They continued their journey meanwhile with all possible speed, in the hope of getting to the town, from which they were at an inconsiderable distance. But their horses were bad; and the wolves, became more ravenous as well as eager, by having tasted blood, already were nearly up with them. In this extremity, the *Heyduc* said to his master, 'there is only one way left to save us. I am ready to sacrifice myself, by going to meet the wolves, if you will swear to be a father to my wife and children. I shall be destroyed; but while they are occupied in destroying me, you may escape.' Podotski reluctantly accepted the offer, pressed nevertheless by the prospect of destruction to all; and assured him, that if he were capable of devoting himself to their common preservation, his family should find in him a constant protector. The *Heyduc* instantly descending advanced to meet the wolves, who surrounded and soon despatched him.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### DEATH AND SLEEP.

The Angel of Death and the Angel of Sleep were journeying arm in arm on the earth. Evening drew on. They seated themselves on a hill not far from the habitations of man. A solemn silence reigned around, and the evening bell in the distant village ceased to be heard.

Tranquil and silent, as it is their nature to be, these two benefactors of mortals sat in fraternal embrace, and night already approached.

The Angel of Sleep then rose from his mossy seat, and strewed with delicate hand the invisible germs of slumber. The evening breezes wafted them to the peaceful habitations of the weary husbandmen. Sweet slumbers now fell upon the inmates of the rustic dwellings, from the aged whose tottering steps were supported by a staff, to the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot their pains, the afflicted their sorrows, and poverty its cares. All eyes were closed.

Having performed his task, the kindly Angel of Sleep resumed his seat beside his greater brother. When the morning dawn awakes, cried he with joyous innocence, then will men praise me as their friend and benefactor! Oh, how delightful to do good secretly and unseen! How happy are the invisible ministers of the Most High! How pleasing the silent duty which we are charged to perform!

Thus spake the benevolent Angel of Sleep. The Angel of Death surveyed him with silent melancholy, and tears, such as immortals weep, started into his large dark eyes. Ah! said he, why am I not destined like thee to receive the tribute of joyful gratitude! Mortals regard me as their enemy, and the destroyer of their pleasures.

O my brother, replied the Angel of Sleep, will not the good, when they awake, acknowledge and thankfully bless thee as their friend and benefactor? Are we not brothers, and servants of one Father?

He spoke, and the eyes of the Angel of Death glistened, and the spirits clasped each other in a tender embrace.

### CHRISTIANITY.

There is another evidence of Christianity still more internal than any on which I have yet dwelt, an evidence to be felt rather than described, but not less real, because founded on feeling. I refer to that conviction of the divine Original of our religion, which springs up and continually gains strength in those who apply it habitually to their tempers and lives, and who imbibe its spirit and hopes. In such men there is a consciousness of the adaptation of Christianity to their noblest faculties; a consciousness of its exalting and consoling influences, of its power to confer the true happiness of human nature, to give that peace which the world cannot give; which assures them that it is not of earthly origin, but a ray from the Everlasting Light, a stream from the fountain of Heavenly Wisdom and Love. This is the evidence which sustains the faith of thousands who never read, and cannot understand, the learned books of christian apologists—who want, perhaps, words to explain the ground of their belief, but whose faith is of adamantine firmness, who hold the gospel with a conviction more intimate and unwavering than mere argument ever produced.—Channing.

### STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Our state in the vale of tears is a mixed one. Life may be likened to the winds, ever shifting and never alike. Sometimes it appears as calm as summer evenings, and again storms and tempests chequer its even surface, darkening every prospect, and rendering scenes once bright and joyous, gloomy and bleak as caverns of death. But even over all these scenes there is one Star seen to brighten. In the absence of all that renders life tolerable, in weal or woe, in joy or sorrow, it still beams out alone, unchanged and undimmed, as though it had found its way from the galaxy of the third heaven. It stands out in peerless beauty, dispensing its blessed light at all times and all seasons, flinging its hallowed, though not brilliant, rays across the path of the wildered ones; and even in our sunniest moments, when it is forgotten, and we steer wide of its heavenly direction, still it seems to twinkle near the blazing orb that burns when prosperity rules the destiny of the hour. This is the Star of Bethlehem.

### DEATH.

It is good for us sometimes to look on death, for the world is prone to drive such memories from our minds. We live amid scenes of business and pleasure, wholly absorbed by each in turn; and if we at times give a thought to the future, it is too often engendered by the mere force of habit and association. The sight of death recalls us at once to a sense of our mortality; we feel the nothingness of the gilded baubles which we are toiling to grasp; the conviction is forced upon us that we are exhausting our energies upon ephemera unworthy of a moment's consideration, and our spirit recoils upon itself, and is humbled to the centre.

### A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

A good conscience is to the soul what the health is to the body. It preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, that more than counterbalance all the calamities and afflictions that can befall us. I know of nothing so hard for a generous mind to get over, as calumny and reproach, and nothing palliates the offence more than our consciousness that we do not deserve them.







ture one hour, at their master's intercession, and their own humble request, with the promise of amendment, they were released by the Governor."

As a general rule, we have refrained from noticing the accounts of self-destruction which are recorded in the public journals, deeming their publicity, if not objectionable, certainly as rendering no service to the cause of morality. "There is a morbid curiosity existing in the minds of many in regard to this subject. Records of deeds which present human nature in its darkest possible coloring, are eagerly sought for, and devoured with avidity. The following scrap, headed 'An interesting Newspaper,' which we find in an old paper, will illustrate our meaning—

"Well," soliloquized Miss Angelina Evergreen, "this is the most interesting newspaper I have received this morn'g. I declare it is enough to do one's heart good only to look at it. Let me see—there is almost half a column of 'Deaths,' one article headed, 'Astronomy,' one 'Murder,' one 'Truly Distressing,' two 'Robberies,' three 'Suicides,' besides a whole column of 'Accidents and Crimes'; and I declare if there is not on the outside a long and detailed 'Execution.' Such a paper ought to be patronized. It furnishes abundance of amusement, mingled with instruction."

It is in the power of the public press to check this diseased state of feeling, and it is the duty of those who have the control of it to refrain from publishing 'long and detailed' accounts of suicides, executions, &c. We have little faith in the plea that they operate as a salutary warning. There seems, at times, to be a mania for suicide, and we believe that one act of self-murder has not unattended had an agency in the commission of another; and that as much caution should be exercised to keep the familiar face of vice from the mind, as from the sight.

Since the preceding was in type, the New York Courier and Enquirer has furnished us with the particulars of another almost tragical performance. On Monday last an encounter took place between Wm. Cos Johnson, Esq. late a representative in Congress from Maryland, and Wm. Schley, Esq. a member of the Senate of Maryland. The conflict was occasioned by some remarks of a personal character, made by the former in reference to the latter. After shouting a hail into each other, which occasioned no serious damage, a reconciliation, of course, was effected.

#### BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the same chapter our Saviour remarks, 'I say unto you that every idle word which men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.' Idle words do not express the full force of the original. It is not merely idle words, but wicked and injurious words which answer to the original Greek, and which seem to be required by the context. It is hardly to be supposed that every harmless or unprofitable word will be the subject of inquiry at the last day; but for false and injurious speeches we may expect to be called to a strict account.

In one of his parables Christ observes to his hearers, "the kingdom of heaven, or the gospel dispensation, is like a grain of mustard-seed, which a man took and sowed in his field, which is indeed the least of all seeds; but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." Now it is not readily perceived by common readers, that the mustard seed should produce a plant of the size described by our Saviour in the parable. But we are informed that in Eastern countries this plant attains to a size fully answering to the description given of it by our Saviour in the passage before us.

In the answer of Christ to the woman of Canaan, who earnestly besought his interposition in restoring her daughter to health, there is a little obscurity, which renders its meaning, perhaps, not easily understood by every reader. "He answered and said to her it is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs." In order to have the true import of Christ, it is to be considered that the glad tidings of salvation had not as yet been proclaimed to any but the Jews; that the woman was a Gentile by birth; and that the Jews were called the "children of the kingdom"; and that they included under the term dogs, all who were not of their own nation. In his reply to this Gentile woman, our Lord conforms to the language in common use among the Jews. His answer, when stripped of its local references, is to this effect. It is not proper to extend to the Gentiles those privileges and blessings which are designed for the Jews, the peculiar people of God.

In the 10th chapter of Matthew we have the following declaration of Christ, on which the Roman Church has founded the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope. "I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and on this rock, which the name of Peter implies in Greek, I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."

The true meaning of this passage, without giving any countenance to the doctrine of the supremacy and infallibility of the Roman pontiff, may, when divested of its figurative dress, be thus clearly expressed. This great truth—referring to the confession which Peter had just made, that he was the "Christ, the Son of the living God"—this great truth is the rock on which I mean to establish my Church in the world. And to you, my disciples, I give the power of unlocking, as it were, and opening the mysteries or truths of the gospel; and inspired, as you shall be, by the Spirit of God, whatsoever you shall declare to be his will on earth shall be confirmed in heaven.

In the same chapter also we have an account of the discourse of our Saviour to his disciples, relating to the sufferings that awaited him from the chief priests and elders of the Jewish nation, and likewise of his death and resurrection. Peter, with the zeal that always characterized him, immediately began, as the history informs us, "to rebuke his master, saying unto him, be it far from thee Lord, this shall not be unto thee." In the reply of Christ to his apostle, there is a harshness which does not seem to accord with the meekness and gentleness of his character; "But he turned and said unto him, get thee behind me Satan for thou art an offense unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." A milder translation, and which fully expresses the import of the original, is this; Depart from me thou adversary, for thou art a stumbling-block in my way to impede me in the accomplishment of the great design of my coming into the world.

In the concluding verses of this chapter our Saviour remarks in a discourse which he held with his disciples, "for the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels, and then shall he reward every man according to his works. Verily I say unto you there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom." Expositors have differed in opinion with regard to the true import of these words. Some suppose that they relate to the second coming of Christ to judge the world. But others, with much greater probability, to his coming to execute judgment upon the Jews, in the utter ruin of their city Jerusalem, and the destruction of their nation and polity, for their obstinate unbelief and rejection of him as their long expected Messiah. To this event, intimation seems clearly to be given in this declaration of Christ; "Verily I say unto you there be some standing here who shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom." The destruction of the city and Jewish economy, and the final dispersion of those Jews who survived the unexampled slaughter made by the Roman armies in this enterprise, occurred in about forty years after, when some of those who were present with our Saviour at the delivery of this prediction, were no doubt living.—To be continued.

#### HOME SKETCHES.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The Representatives' Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature, is situated in the centre of the second story of the State House, is very spacious, lofty and plain in appearance. It has galleries on two sides of its walls, in which a few of the members may be found seated. The lower seats are arranged in amphitheatre form, on an inclined plane, with some considerable space in the middle, filled with settees. The seats of every member of the house are numbered; an obvious convenience to the Speaker, who can recognize the name of each member at sight by a reference to the list before him. These seats must be any thing but comfortable and convenient to the members, who are obliged to sit bent up and contracted for hours like school boys in the long forms and benches of our old fashioned school-rooms. There is even no convenience for writing or taking notes, except by converting the lap into a temporary desk. Every representative is justly entitled to a distinct desk, with a suitable supply of stationery, at all times. The spectators are necessitated to stand in triangular spaces of about six feet, in two corners of the room, often wedged together without the least waste of spare room; and those who are foremost or on whom nature has bestowed the greatest dimensions of height, monopolize all that is worth seeing; except that striking and imposing emblem of a cod fish, which hangs suspended (at a height of some fifteen feet) over the Speaker's chair. An insignia, probably, of the important part Massachusetts takes in one of the great enterprises of the nation—the fisheries. The number of the present house is about six hundred and fifty, of whom four hundred and twenty-five may be said to be whigs and two hundred and twenty-five democrats. Their compensation, like the Senators, is two per diem—the Speaker receives four dollars, and the Clerk of the House ten dollars, per day. The practice of the members sitting covered while in session, is, I think, a bad one, and should be done away with. Surely, every respect should be manifested to the proceedings of that court which is the supreme tribunal of the land. The desk of the Speaker is a little elevated, and fronts the assembly. The present Speaker is a very young man, a lawyer by profession, and I believe is from Pittsfield, Berkshire county. His talents are respectable, but he does not fill the place of his predecessor, Hon. William B. Calhoun. The present house has many able and fluent debaters of both parties; if any one is distinguished from all others, it is Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester.

#### JUPITER AND MARS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The planets, Mars and Jupiter, now so conspicuous in the eastern part of the heavens, will come in conjunction, on Saturday, Feb. 18th; and Mars (if not Jupiter) will be obscured by the Moon. This occultation will take place in the sign Leo and constellation Cancer: Mars bearing about three degrees north of Jupiter. The declination of Jupiter at the time eighteen degrees and twenty-four minutes north. Mars twenty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes north. The latter making an oblique angle with *Perseus* and *Gramma*, a star of the fourth magnitude. The moon rises at thirty-seven minutes past three in the afternoon, and the occultation will take place a short time before sunset.

Weymouth, Feb. 14th.

To SUBSCRIBERS. In consequence of the neglect of our Carrier many of our subscribers have not received their paper till a late hour. We are in hopes, however, that this complaint will be remedied soon. Those who do not receive the Patriot regularly will confer a favor by giving us the information.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The article on 'Common Schools' is necessarily deferred till our next.

We extend the right hand of fellowship to our East Bridgewater friend. We are pleased with his introduction—it has all the self-complacency of genius. He shall have space to indulge his 'cacothic scribbles' to his heart's content.

BANKS. The whole number of banks and branches in the United States, the last year, as appears from tabular statements, eight hundred and twenty-three, having authorized capital stock amounting to the enormous sum of three hundred and seventy-eight millions, four hundred and twenty-one thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars. In 1830, there were three hundred and thirty banks; in 1834, five hundred and six; and in 1835, five hundred and fifty-eight.

SALT. The quantity of domestic salt inspected at Salina, New York, last year, and the neighboring towns of Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes, was 1,912,558 bushels, which is less by 297,000 bushels than the amount the previous year, supposed to be owing to the severe cold of last winter.

LECTURE IN WEYMOUTH. John H. Foster, Esq., by request, will repeat his Lecture on the Atmosphere, Aurora Borealis, &c., with experiments of the Air Pump, at A. B. Wales' Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at half past six of the clock.

THE ARMY. The regular army of the United States consists of six hundred and forty-eight commissioned officers, and seven thousand, three hundred and ten non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, making an aggregate of seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight. The present actual force of the regular army is a little over six thousand. The expenses of the War Department during the last year, are estimated at \$20,322,080. This enormous expenditure has been produced by the Indian War. A pretty considerable sum to pay for hostilities excited by the rascality of a few Indian agents, Indian traders, and land speculators.

#### QUINCY LYCEUM.

The Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham, will deliver a Lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING, (Feb. 21st.) on the Prussian System of Education. As the Lecture will be free, the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum—In what manner will it be best for towns to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

#### MARRIED.

In Roxbury, Mr. Anni C. Lombard to Miss Harriet H. Jones.  
In Canton, Mr. A. M. King, of Bloomfield, N. J., to Miss Emily Gardner.  
In Scituate, Mr. Chandler Clapp to Miss Hannah C. Foster.  
In Salem, Mr. Daniel Barr to Miss Lucy L. Andrews, both of Hingham.  
In Boston, Mr. Wm. Sutton to Miss Huldah Newell.

#### DIED.

In Braintree, Mr. Ebenezer Wood, a soldier of the revolution, aged 91.  
In Dedham, Calvin, son of Mr. Joshua Fairbanks, aged 12.  
In Sharon, Mr. Andrew Smith, aged 74.  
In Randolph, Mrs. Harriet T., wife of the Rev. Co. Thayer, aged 30.  
In Roxbury, Miss Mary Hammett, aged 58.  
In Brighton, Sarah W., daughter of Mr. Samuel Dudley, aged 11.  
In Plymouth, Capt. Elkanah Finney, aged 69.  
In Boston, Mr. James Elwood, aged 55; Mr. William Onis Smith, aged 33; Mr. John G. Brigham, aged 20; Mr. Samuel Joy, aged 45.

#### Wood at Auction.

FROM ninety to one hundred cords of Oak, Walnut and Pine WOOD, will be sold on MONDAY NEXT, (Feb. 20th,) at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the rear of the Stone Meeting-house, and near to French's Hotel.

HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

#### Town Meeting.

A TOWN MEETING will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 20th inst., at three o'clock, in the afternoon, to take into consideration an order of notice served on the town, relative to the petition of Edward Glover and others, for a Bridge over Neponset River, and a Road connecting with the same, as more particularly described in said petition.

LEWIS BASS, Constable of Quincy.

#### Lecture.

MR. CALEB WRIGHT will lecture on the Religious Customs of the Hindoos, on Friday Evening, (Feb. 24th,) at half past six o'clock, in the evening, in the Second Congregational Meeting-house.

A contribution will be taken at the close of the Lecture to compensate Mr. Wright.

#### Social Ball.

THERE will be a Ball, at A. B. Wales' Hall, in Weymouth, on the evening of March 3d. First rate Music from Boston is engaged, and every thing necessary will be done to make the entertainment agreeable. Tickets may be had at Little & May's, of Hingham, George French, Quincy, and of HIRAM CUSHING, WATSON MATTHEWS, } Managers.  
Weymouth, Feb. 18.

#### Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at French's Hotel, in Quincy, four first rate HORSES, for carriages or teams; one carriage Horse, warranted to trot one mile in less than three minutes, and can travel fourteen miles in an hour, is kind in any harness, and stands perfectly safe with or without a rider.  
One CHAISE—one new covered, one open, and one new buggy, WAGONS—two Ox WAGONS, suitable for carrying stone or for farming; one new SLED; one PUNG; one first rate Saddle, Bridle and Martingales; nine HARNESES, suitable for chaises, wagons and teams.

A large assortment of CHAINS, made for teaming and the stone business; one good double JACK; HAND HAMMERS; IRON BARS; and other tools used at the stone quarries, &c., &c.  
Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Carrier's Wanted.

ONE or TWO BOYS are wanted at this office, to distribute the paper in this town, every Saturday.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal, FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices, and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

THOMAS DRAKE.

#### To Road Makers.

THE new Road lately located in Weymouth, extending from Fore River to Back River, will be contracted to be built in three sections, and offered at auction to the lowest bidder, by the road, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Asa B. Wales, in Weymouth.

First Section—being two hundred and forty-three rods in length, and beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite to the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called).

Second Section—being one hundred and ninety-three rods, and beginning at the centre of Barbary Lane and running to the centre of Middle Street (so called).

Third Section—being one hundred and sixty-seven rods, and beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.

The said road will be required to be completed to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of November next, and payment made as follows:—one quarter part thereof to be paid when the contracts shall be one-third completed; one quarter part thereof when the said contracts shall be two-thirds completed; and the remainder when the road shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners.

All information in relation to the building of the road will be given, and the route shown to every applicant, by either of the subscribers.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY,  
LEAMIEL HUMPHREY,  
CHARLES BATES,  
URBAN RICE.

Weymouth, Feb. 18.

#### No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscribers for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

GREEN & OSBORNE.

John Bass' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN BASS, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JOHN FOWLE, Executor.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

EBENEZER CRANE'S Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

EBENEZER CRANE, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE, Administrator.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1837.—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHMOND, Jr., administrator of the estate of

SARAH COLSON, late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is insolvent and insufficient to pay all his just debts and charges of administration; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash, of said Weymouth, be and they hereby are appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the period of six months is allotted said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; it is, also,

Ordered, That said Commissioners, within three months, cause written or printed notifications of the times and places of their meetings for the purpose aforesaid, to be transmitted or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said service they make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 18.

For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting-house, for further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS, LIVING UP TO THE MEANS, LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121, Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pages 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1/2 cents, neatly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen that the 'Three Experiments of Living' is considered an interesting and useful publication.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its teachings, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

It is this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.

A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author of this little volume, written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. It is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the 'Three Experiments.'

It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches, most impressively that real independence consists in 'living within the means.'

From the author of the Young Man's Guide.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE, and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

#### Furniture, Chairs & Feather.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—a complete assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Feb. 4.

#### Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

#### HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD AND STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

#### Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Tirell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business with the above firm, and would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Wanted.

ON one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay their Taxes for 1837, to the subscriber, or to ALEXANDER M. CORLI, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.



## POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN GIRL.  
BALLAD—OLD STYLE.

By Mrs. J. Q. Adams.  
O see the little orphan crave  
The crumbs that from your table fall;  
My father was a soldier brave  
The scion of a noble hall!  
He served his country at her need,  
In battle's proud but dread array;  
And oft to victory would lead  
The troops that rushed to the melee.

O see the little orphan weep!  
No mother's care shall wipe her eye;  
On the cold mat, O see her sleep,  
Alas! no mother's hand is nigh—  
'Twas on the battle plain he fell,  
In battle's proud but dread array;  
And oft to victory would lead  
The troops that rushed to the melee.

And oft 'twas said, he glorious died!  
Can glory dry the orphan's tear?  
My mother e'er that fact denied,  
When death had laid him on the bier.  
When fearful tyrants struck the blow,  
He was her only hope, her shield;  
Her fond protector here below,  
She shrieked! expiring on the field.

No happy home receives us now,  
No kiss awakes us with delight;  
To the Almighty's throne we bow,  
He saves his blossoms from the blight—  
Then turn not, nor refuse thy aid,  
The little shivering orphan see;  
Heaven supplies your every need,  
Then let your charity be free.

## THE CRUSADER'S FAREWELL.

The freshest breeze of a glorious spring,  
And its brightest vernal flowers—  
The purple clouds, which lightly wreathed,  
Hung round my native towers—  
The chapel shrine, and greensward plot,  
The ancient oaks, and clear lake's swell:  
In dear and dreamy solitude,  
Breathed back a deep farewell.

My mother's gentlest whispering  
Stole through those castled halls,  
As soft and soothing, as the light  
Which round night's curtain falls—  
And gentler still, her lady hand  
She pressed upon my brow,  
That smile is beaming on me yet—  
Her influence guides me now.

A voice of stern and mighty power,  
Hark come o'er land and sea;  
And speaks of dark oppression's chain,  
The thralldom of the free;  
Its clouds are thickly gathering round  
Thy kingdom—Palestine!  
To thee his princely father's hope—  
My noblest—I resign.

And when around the household hearth,  
In solitude we pray—  
Or, by the morning's earliest dawn,  
And in the evening's ray;  
Thine ever-present image blent,  
With each unuttered thought,  
Shall light the sweetest, purest hope,  
Unchanging love hath wrought.

## ANECDOTES.

**TOLERABLE GOOD.** A lawyer once wrote "rascal" in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

**A NEW BELIEF.** An Irishman, nearly three sheets in the wind, was asked of what belief he was. He replied, "Go to the widow Miliken. I love her twelve shillings. It is her belief that I will never pay her, and faith that's my belief too."

**ECONOMY.** Messrs Bowden and Masters, two English riders, meeting one night in their travels, the conversation over the bottle turned on the extensive business carried on by their respective houses. Bowden, zealous to prove the superiority of his own, enumerated many extraordinary instances, and finally wound up his climax with saying, "that the business of his house was so extensive, that in their correspondence only, it cost them one hundred and fifty pounds yearly for the article of ink." Masters replied, "Why Bowden, do you advance that as a proof of your superiority to our house?" "I do," said Bowden. "Poo, poo, man!" says Masters, "why we save that sum yearly in our house, by omitting dots to the 'I's and strokes to the 'T's."

**SOFT HEADS.** A Quaker travelling with a flippant young infidel, the latter took an opportunity of turning into ridicule certain portions of scripture. "Do you think," said he, "that the stone from David's sling could have entered the forehead of Goliath?" The Quaker tired with his impertinent levity, coolly replied, "Why truly, I think it could, if his pate was as soft as thine."

**A GOOD ONE.** A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, whilst your hand's in."

**AN UNPLEASANT BED-FELLOW.** A boy once complained to his brother for taking half of the bed. "And why not?" said the mother; "he's entitled to half, and he's 'yes, ma'am,' said the boy; 'but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half out of the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him!'"

**IRISH MOTTO.** A gentleman was once passing through a crowd of Irishmen assembled on the sidewalk, when he discovered near him, on a kind of sign-board, in elegant gold letters, the words—*Sempar Pa-ratus*. He turned to an Irish gentleman, and inquired the meaning. "Plaze your honor," says Pat, "is an Irish motto, sure it is; and it means *always Paraters*, or as your honor would say—*Potatoes forever*."

**TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.** In a fashionable novel, the author says, "Lady Emma trembled, grew pale, and immediately fainted." The printer putting *p* instead of *f*, rendered, "the lady grew pale, and immediately painted."

## VARIETY.

**INDIAN SKELETON.** In New Brunswick, N. J., between South Amboy and Chesham, immediately along the shore of the Raritan bay, are several beds of pottery called stoneware, although some of the pieces of it are used in the manufacture of porcelain and delft ware; from its being so beautifully variegated with red, green, and other colors, it is called peach-blossom clay. Immediately upon the upper surface of the clay there is a layer of sand, ranging from five inches to twenty feet in thickness. In removing this sand, there have been found at different times vegetable relics, such as wood completely carbonized, and in a state of lignite, and some nearly pure charcoal. Another is found here, which the workmen call *rosom*. It is also found washed up on the beach after an easterly storm.

A few years since, while the workmen were engaged in removing a portion of this sand, they discovered, several feet below the surface, the bones of the feet of a man, and upon examination they found a whole skeleton of an Indian chief. He had been buried in a sitting posture, with his face toward the east, and by his side were found, in a perfect state of preservation, a war-club, three pipes, several heads of arrows made of hornstone, some stone hatchets, and other articles—plainly showing that at one time he was a powerful chief of the Delawares, a tribe of Indians that once owned New Jersey. The articles found with him have carefully been preserved. The war-club is about one inch in thickness, three inches wide at the top, two inches at the handle, and cut out in the middle to the thickness of one inch, and it is about two feet long. On both sides from the top, until about one third the way down, it is regularly carved; no doubt the record of his chieftain authority. The pipes found with him, are cut out of solid stone (soapstone) and have also a rude engraving on its surface. The skeleton itself was again decently interred in a wild and secluded spot, by Col. Morgan, there to remain until the last trump shall "wake it with its warning."

But a handful (less than forty) of that once powerful tribe now remain. Like the leaves of autumn they have fallen and been scattered. A few short years, and the name of *Lenni Lenape* will be forgotten forever.

Four years since, a chief whose head had numbered seventy winters, was sent by his tribe, from the shores of Lake Michigan, to claim from the state of New Jersey an extinguishment of their last reservation, the fisheries on the Delaware river. His demand was heard, the claim of his tribe admitted, and paid from the state treasury. "The last link was broken," which bound him to his native soil, and he left us forever—*Juvenile Lyceum*.

**WINTERING DAHLIAS.** The following method to preserve Dahlias through the winter is sometimes adopted in Denmark. When the foliage and flowers of the plant have been destroyed, in October, the stalks are cut down about a foot from the ground, and the earth drawn up around them with a hoe. They stand thus until the beginning of November, (unless the cold should be so severe as to endanger the roots) that the tubers may become as ripe as possible; they are then dug up and placed in a trench in the garden, with earth between them and a layer of earth over them. A covering of sea-weed, horse-manure or leaves is thrown over, sufficient to exclude the frost. Here they remain until the time of planting in the spring. Dahlias thus wintered grow much stronger than those kept in the common manner. It is necessary that a dry spot be selected for their winter habitation.

**TAIL OF A GIANT LIZARD.** The tail of a gigantic lizard, or crocodile, completely converted into stone of the hardest texture, has been found about 20 yards below the surface of the earth, in the shaft of a coalpit which has been recently opened near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. In about three years time, when other shafts shall have been formed, it is probable there will be discovered the rest of some extraordinary animal of large dimensions, in solid stone, equal to the present fragment, which is so singularly perfect that it shows every wrinkle and indent of the external muscles and texture of the skin. The head of an immense animal was found, a few days since, in a bed of chalk, at the back of Kempton. It measures three feet one and a half inches in length, and one foot nine inches thick.

**OPULENCE.** It has been beautifully and truly said, that among us, opulence is a gilded pyramid, that stands upon a pedestal of ice, and its foundations are perpetually melting in the sun. The stream that flows from them may fertilize the lane, and may spread bloom and beauty over barren places; but the pyramid itself falls in its appointed time, to be built again by other hands, and to adorn other sites.

## Valuable Periodicals.

**GREEN & OSBORNE** having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and interesting reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in book.

**THE LADY'S BOOK.** now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important article of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

**WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.** of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

**THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.** edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

**The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.**

**THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,** with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

## Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Enology on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the *Enology* on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

## Children's Books.

**PERSIAN FABLES,** designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

**RHYMES FOR CHILDREN,** written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

**Mohair Coating,**  
OF good quality, just received, and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

**SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,**  
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

**BID SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS,** made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Colman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads and Pen Pans—Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indefinite Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$250 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Ous Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

**SAMUEL COLMAN,**  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

## Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Henry Bailey,**  
No. 15, Court Street, Boston,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS: Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please "drop in" at the old number, (15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7.

**Shirtings & Sheetings.**  
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Accommodation Stable.**  
THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, on reasonable terms, and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Gro. De Nap Gingham.**  
A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Quincy Livery Stable.**  
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Carpeting & Rugs.**  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

**Peruvian Pills.**  
FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humors. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Shawls.**  
HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Pulmonary Jelly.**  
FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, and Influenza; also, for the Throat Dis-temper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Mixed Woollen Yarn.**  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

**HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:**  
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Camblets.

COATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Fire Insurance Only.**  
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,  
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$20,000;  
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000  
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

## Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**James M. Beckford,**  
TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Boston Crown Glass.**  
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Eye Water.**  
DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Feathers.**  
LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

**Bilious Pills.**  
THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietor will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Triton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor, J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

**New-York Knickerbocker.**  
A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paufling Bryant, Hallack, Payne, Mazerzie, Knapp, Elmi, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whitier, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc.—edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Jan. 7.

**Payson's Indelible Ink,**  
Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or fire. For sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.  
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful, entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by having interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

*Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography* will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery*, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pantheon for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is *utility*. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

**Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.**

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 8.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Nipmose Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. If Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen. THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtues—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promise and aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Education will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed. The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc. of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to render it of extensive patronage. As a sort of pantheon for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are possible, with engravings, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will be favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vices of Cities and Villages*, and a third and in the publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will be favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

## Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for instruction.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birth-day present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to mechanics.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemeris.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toll, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Telford, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

## Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Goodak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Goodak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS. TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions. Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, Quincy Railway. JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Milton. CHARLES BRECK, Weymouth. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, East Randolph. GEORGE SOUTHER, Lynn. HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate. E. T. FOGG, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City. FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau. J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau.

## MISCELLANY.

### A TRUE STORY.

A lovely morning in October, was rendered a gloomy one to the inhabitants of Martinique. Repeated injuries inflicted by the ruling powers, coupled with a burning desire among many ambitious and perhaps patriotic men to crush foreign influence upon their beautiful isle, and to govern themselves as a free and independent people, had long rendered a residence there precarious. On the morning in question, the banner of revolt was seen floating in proud defiance upon the walls of the castle of Port Royal, and in the far distance the smoke of villages showed the track of the merciless demon, insurrection. Every vessel in the harbor of Port Royal was crowded with refugees, who having hastily collected their most valuable effects, had fled before the tide of destruction which was rolling fearfully over that ill-starred island. Among them was a merchant of high repute, who, with his wife and daughter, a beautiful girl of about fifteen, took passage for France, whither on the following day the vessel sailed. Fair winds gave them a quick passage to the Cape de Verdes, and after a tarry of a day or two there, they weighed anchor for Havre. At dawn on the second morning after their departure, they espied a dark looking brig bearing down upon them, and as the sun rose above the horizon, it portrayed to them the truth that an Algerine corsair was their early visitor. So much were the high seas infested at that time with pirates, that every vessel went prepared for an encounter. Immediate preparation was made for a contest, should the corsair overtake them, and all sails spread to the breeze.

The pirate came up—the contest was fearful—the father and mother were murdered—and the beautiful orphan was made the prize of a band of ruffians. In a few days they neared the barbary coast, and she was sold to the Bey of Tunis for ten thousand sequins. The prediction of a fortune teller, years before, that she would one day wear the coronet of a queen, impressed her mind with a conviction of its truth, which spread a halo of light around her amid the darkness of the worst of slavery. Her beauty made her a favorite, and about two years afterwards Sultan Mustapha carried her in triumph to Constantinople. Her beauty, her virtues, her ample powers to please, made her the exalted favorite of the imperial seraglio, and she became the honored Sultana. Then indeed were the predictions of her destiny verified, and she wore the crown as queen of the Ottoman empire. The present Sultan of Turkey is her son, and to her influence upon his early character may be attributed his taste for European customs, and the frequent innovations which his will has made among the customs of his people. The last act of importance, and which seems like a great stride towards the elevation of Turkish women to the same station which women hold throughout Christendom, is opening of the doors of the seraglio, and permitting his women to go in and out at their pleasure, and enjoy themselves by rambles upon the lovely plains which stretch along the banks of the Bosphorus. The number who were confined in his seraglio was about six hundred.

The fate of that young girl was similar to that of Josephine, wife of Napoleon. She too, was the subject of a similar prediction, and even when confined by prison bars, and upon the eve of conveyance to the guillotine, that prediction stood up before her with all the brightness and sacredness of truth; and when the downfall of Robespierre caused her prison to be thrown open, 'There,' exclaimed she to Madame Fontenay, a fellow-prisoner, 'I told you I should yet be Queen of France.' And she was indeed Queen, not only of France, but of the heart that beat in the bosom of that proud Corsican who swayed its destinies.

## CHOICE IN MATRIMONY.

The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—explore the character. A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world; for, if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.—Rev. Leonard Withington.

## INTEMPERANCE.

The following melancholy details relative to the habits of some of the most celebrated men in the British empire, is extracted from the last number of Frazer's Magazine:—

Sir Richard Steele spent half his time in a tavern. In fact, he may be said to have measured time by the bottle; as, on being sent for by his wife, he returned for answer, that 'he would be with her in half a bottle.' The like may be said of that great genius, Savage; and Addison was as dull as an alderman till he was three parts drunk. Neither would he stop at that point. It is on record of him that he once drank till he vomited in the company of Voltaire; which called forth the cutting remark, that the only good thing that came out of his mouth in his (Voltaire's) presence, was the wine that had gone into it. It is also recorded of Pitt, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that two bottles of port wine *per diem*, was his usual allowance, and that it was to *potens Bacchus* he was indebted for the almost superhuman labor he went through during his short, but actively employed, life. His friend and colleague, Harry Dundas, (afterwards Lord Melville), a clever man also in his way, went the pace with him over the maelstrom; and the joke about the speaker in his chair, after they had dined together, cannot be forgotten. Pitt could see no speaker; but his friend, like Horace with the candle, saw two. Sheridan, latterly, without wine, was a driveller. He sacrificed to it talents such as no man I ever heard of read or possessed, for no subject appeared to be beyond his reach. I knew him when I was a boy, and thought him then something more than human. The learned Person would get drunk in a pot-house—so would Robert Burns, the poet—and Byron drank brandy and water by buckets full. Fox, was a thirsty soul, and drank far too much wine for either a politician or a playman; yet, like Nestor over the bowl, he was always great. But a contemporary of his, likewise a great playman and a clever fellow, out-heroded Herod. He estimated his losses in hog-headed claret; and it was humorously said of John Taylor, for such was his name, that, after a certain hour of the night, he could not be removed without a permit, as he had more than a dozen of claret on board. Two of the finest actors that ever graced the British stage could scarcely be kept sober long enough to perform their parts; but enough of this. Wine taken in excess is the bane of talent. Like fire upon incense, it may cause rich fumes to escape; but the dregs and refuse, when the sacrifice is ended, are of little worth. By a long continuance, indeed, in any vicious indulgence, the mind, like the body, is reduced to a state of atrophy; and knowledge, like food, passes through it without adding to its strength. But repeated vicious intoxications sooner unfit a man for either mental or bodily exertion.

## SEALS.

That valuable amphibious animal the seal, prized and therefore destroyed by man for its rich fur covering, has been seen in numbers on masses of floating ice in Long Island Sound, and lastly by Capt. Schultz, of the steamboat Independence, in the lower bay of New York. We believe this animal has almost entirely disappeared from along our coast, which was at a former date covered with them. The seal has however been so harassed by man from north to south, that they have in almost all instances left their old haunts on land, and have sought refuge in spots yet unvisited by the human family. The coasts of Patagonia—Falkland Islands—Cape Horn—Shetland Islands—the Polar and Chili coasts, and the adjacent islands, which were formerly overrun with myriads, have been deserted by them. At certain seasons it has been known for large shoals to come gambling along from the unknown regions of the South Pole, and easily fall a prey to the sealers, who during the greater part of the year are stationed at those points, and they confidently assert that those animals could never have seen the form of man, as they were utterly unconscious of the danger of his approach; whilst the seal of the coast will never allow them to come within gun shot before they take to the water. Vessels in doubling Cape Horn have encountered large islands of ice which have been covered with thousands of seals, whose rich jackets were worth a fortune, but were unapproachable from the rough seas, and dangerous situations of their icy home. It can hardly be supposed that these animals live entirely on the ice—their domestic arrangements which approximate in a measure to a large and well ordered patriarchal estate, forbid this idea—and yet their being found at sea in large numbers on masses of ice, subject to be driven in every direction by the various winds that sweep the ocean in tempestuous violence in high latitudes, substantiate the belief, or give evidence of the existence of land or a continent, to the south of the frozen circle.

## NEWSPAPERS.

I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a weekly newspaper. The cost is four cents a week. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay as much daily for drink. Miserable man, thou art poor indeed!—Dr. Franklin.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Much is said of late on the subject of education; on the condition of the common schools; of the competency of school teachers, etc. We are glad to see it. For, what subject is there of more vital importance than this! What subject is there which effects the safety and well-being of the people of the United States more than this! It is the rock upon which our institutions are based. We are glad, therefore, to see men of talent and influence—so active—so zealous—in the cause. May they not tire—till the eyes of the people are open—till they convince the people that the well educating of the rising generation is of more importance than the hoarding up of wealth or the extension of railroads. Does not the citizen of New England feel a little surprised, when he is told that there are as many as thirteen hundred thousand free white children and youth, south and west of New York, totally destitute of the means of elementary instruction. Yet this is a fact. Consider now the consequences of so much ignorance, growing up under a form of government, whose existence depends upon the knowledge and virtue of the whole people.

The schools of Massachusetts are, without doubt, as good if not the best, in the Union; yet they are far from being perfect. Great improvements might be made, both in regard to teacher and pupil. Why cannot schools be established, as in other countries, for the express purpose, to educate teachers. We then should have competent teachers at all times. We should not be obliged, as is often the case now, to make three or four experiments, before a teacher is obtained capable of managing the school. From want of a good system, in many of our schools, youth are obliged to learn much which will be of no practical utility. The philosopher, when asked what should children learn, said, 'That which will be of use when they become men.' It is not always so with us. Still, there is no country in which teachers and others, who have the care of children, ought to educate on this principle more than in ours; for there is no country in which the people have more urgent and important duties than in ours.

It has ever seemed strange to us, why the New Testament should have been expelled, as it were, from our common schools; there being very few in which it is now used, either as a reading or a text book. Every christian nation considers this book, as the book of books, the best book: why not keep it therefore in the hands of youth? Why not let them receive the rich and precious lessons it contains? Why not let them study and ponder it as a valuable legacy from their gracious Redeemer? as the best system of ethics which can be put into their hands. Time was once when this book was daily used in our schools. What was the effect? It was the forming of a wise and virtuous set of men, of whom we justly boast as the founders of one of the happiest and best of governments. It was this, which has ever distinguished the Yankee among all others. What are the marks of a Yankee? Among them are enterprise, industry, invention, sobriety, perseverance, etc. And when were these marks made? A century and a half ago; when the fear of God was a part of every day's instruction in the common schools, and when the boy was taught that the Bible is the best of books—the Sabbath the best of days—and a father's house the best of homes. Whether such a system was wise or unwise, enlightened or unenlightened—whether these were the defects and overcomings of a puritanical and superstitious age—are questions we need not decide. One thing is clear:—It prepared a generation of men, the record of whose deeds no change of time can mutilate or efface; and the influence of that very system of education is seen at this day—we had almost said in the very bodily nerve and muscle of a full-blooded, uncorrupted New Englander, whether you find him in the forest or on the prairie, in ship or on shore.

If this be true, (and we doubt it not) that the peculiar traits of character which distinguished our forefathers were owing to the early impressions they received from the study of the bible at school, we ask why it is not now used? Is the present generation so much better, that it needs not these daily admonitions from the highest source: or are children made to study it at home. Be this as it may, one thing is certain; if children were required to read no more than one verse from this book, each day, it would have a tendency to make them read it the more at home. We know this from observation. We are acquainted with a school where the new testament has been lately introduced. The scholars are only required to read a verse every morning, and to answer a few general questions which the chapter may suggest, as asked by the teacher. The time occupied in so doing is about ten minutes; and how can the first ten minutes of the morning be spent to better advantage? Now we have lately seen some of the scholars take up the sacred book of their own accord, and read to all appearance with interest, while before it was necessary that they should be reminded, and even sometimes urged to do it. If then it is good (none but the atheist and scoffer will say it is not) for the young to read and study the divine word, would it not be good policy to have it introduced into all our schools? We think it would.

M. Victor Cousin, on Prussian instruction, says, 'Christianity ought to be the basis of the instruction of the people; we must not flinch from the open profession of this maxim; it is no less polite than it is honest.'

## LICENSE LAW.

The following is the Report (which has been subsequently adopted,) of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the town of Roxbury, praying the General Court for an alteration of the License Law. It is a valuable document, and though there exists a great diversity of opinion on this important subject, in this county, we think will be interesting to all. The author is S. G. Goodrich, better known to the younger portion of the community as 'Peter Parley.'

The county commissioners for the county of Norfolk, on application being made for licenses from different parts of the county, in April last, refused to grant any either to grocers or innholders, for the retail of ardent spirits. Several individuals, however, continued to sell liquors as before, and were consequently prosecuted for violations of the law. This produced some excitement in several towns of the county, and especially in Roxbury. Though it has chiefly subsided in other places, it continues to agitate the citizens of that town, and hence the petition offered to this House.

The committee in behalf of the town of Roxbury have presented two views of the subject in urging their prayer upon the attention of the legislature. The first is, that the present law, by the mode in which it has been administered, has exerted, and is exerting, an oppressive influence upon many of the citizens of Roxbury; that it has already diminished to a serious degree the business of the place; that it has depreciated the value of real estate generally, and of particular estates to a ruinous extent; and that these evils, thus actually realized, are but the beginning of more serious misfortunes, if the course pursued by the commissioners should be sustained. The other view has a bearing upon the license law, as it affects the state at large.

The respectable individuals to whom the petition was entrusted by the town of Roxbury, appeared in person before your committee, and endeavored to substantiate by facts and arguments, the first point above mentioned. Several other citizens of Roxbury were present, who, by consent of parties, submitted various statements in opposition to these views. A number of individuals, large landholders, gave it as their opinion, that the restrictions recently imposed upon the sale of ardent spirits in Roxbury, had actually exerted a beneficial effect upon business and property in the town; and they presented such facts as to persuade your committee that, although a few individuals may transiently suffer in their business, and a few estates, occupied as taverns and groceries, and heretofore devoted to the retailing of spirits, may be depressed in market value for a time, yet the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town, is likely, on the whole, to promote its growth, and to increase rather than diminish the value of property generally. Your committee believe that no candid person, hearing the evidence before the committee, could arrive at a different conclusion.

The other view presented by your petitioners, is contained in the written memorial which has been presented to this House. They ask of the Legislature 'to so alter the license law, as to authorize the selectmen to grant such licenses in their respective towns as they may think expedient; and in case of any refusal of the selectmen to license, an appeal may be had to the commissioners of the county, who shall license such person or persons as they think proper, or the public good may require, and that all laws inconsistent with the above shall be repealed.'

The first reason assigned for this change, is thus stated by the petitioners: 'The county commissioners in some counties construe the law to require them to grant licenses to a reasonable number of suitable persons; and in other counties, the commissioners consider themselves authorized to refuse all licenses; and thus that which is lawful and esteemed worthy in some counties is, strange as it may appear, rendered unlawful and odious in other counties.' The argument then, is, that owing to the different interpretations of the law by different commissioners, the present system operates unequally upon different sections of the state. But it is apparent that the proposed substitute would operate with greater and more palpable inequality. If the selectmen of the several towns were authorized to grant or withhold licenses, they would be granted in some and withheld in others. We should, therefore, see the citizens of one town in the enjoyment of privileges denied to citizens of the adjacent towns; and thus the whole state would be chequered with the unequal and contradictory operation of the same law. If, then, there is any force in the objection against the present law, that it operates unequally, it applies with still greater force to the law proposed by the petitioners. Nor is this all. If the power of granting licenses be placed in the hands of the selectmen, the practice in the same town may change from year to year, and thus, besides the distinction made between one town and another, an inconvenient and vexatious fluctuation would be the inevitable result in many parts of the state.

The other argument offered by the petitioners, is, that the 'municipal authorities are, by their position, best qualified to determine what is required for the public convenience in their respective localities.' Your committee are unable to concur with the petitioners on this point. They believe, indeed, that the selectmen have better means of information as to the character of applicants for licenses, than the county com-

missioners, and the existing law proposes that the commissioners shall have full advantage of the opinion of the selectmen on this point. But it would seem that individuals, standing aloof from local influences, would be safer judges of what the public good may require than those who are of necessity accessible to the solicitation of friends, the threats of enemies, and all the various excitements which an agitating question may produce.

Nor can your committee fail to remark, that while the petitioners say that the municipal authorities are the best judges of what is required for the public good, they at the same time propose that the county commissioners shall have power to grant licenses in all cases where these authorities conceive them to be unnecessary; thus praying you to pass an act in plain contradiction to one of the main arguments by which their petition is urged.

It appears to your committee, therefore, that the law proposed by the petitioners is condemned by the principles upon which they press its adoption. If we look farther into the subject, other and weightier arguments are presented against the scheme. Should the prayer of the petitioners be granted, the power of dispensing licenses will be conferred on the selectmen, and their election will therefore turn upon their disposition to grant or refuse them. Thus an annual battle is to be fought in every town where the people are nearly balanced on the question. If we wished to scatter wide the seeds of dissension and discord, we could hardly devise a happier instrument to accomplish this end than the proposed law.

We may add, that should this law be carried into effect it would greatly increase the number of licenses. It would in the first place be regarded, both by the friends and enemies of the cause of temperance, as expressing a determination on the part of the legislature to recede from the stand it has taken, and for years maintained, in favor of a gradual extirpation of the custom of drinking intoxicating liquors. It would, therefore, dishearten the one, and give courage to the other. Under this influence the selectmen and county commissioners would be irresistibly pressed into the granting of more and more licenses. But suppose no such influence should be felt, still let us look to the operation of this scheme when carried into effect. For the sake of example let us take the town of Roxbury. The usual number of licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, granted in this place for several years past, has been twenty-four. On the 24th of September last, the selectmen, in obedience to a vote of the town, called upon the county commissioners, and requested them to grant licenses to twenty-three persons. Should the views of your petitioners, therefore, be realized, this number of licenses would be granted by the selectmen, and probably more.

Now, the population of Roxbury may be estimated at 7000. If we deduct three-fourths of this number for females and minors, whom we suppose not to be in the habit of drinking spirits, we have 1760. We may consider half of this number to consist of persons who never taste ardent spirits. Thus we have twenty-three licensed houses for the benefit of 875 persons, which is one to every thirty-seven supposed to be in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. Is it not obvious, even allowing that these persons are to be supplied with every convenience for the indulgence of a pernicious habit, that this number is more than is necessary? Is it not setting snares for the feet of the unwary? And placing facilities, temptations, inducements to fall into crime, before the thoughtless and the young? And if, as appears by the statistics of penitentiaries, pauper houses, and prisons, the licensed drinking-houses are the fertile parents of at least two-thirds of the crime committed against life and property, and two-thirds of the pauperism that taxes the community, to speak of no other evils flowing from the same fertile source, shall we not come to the conclusion that twenty-three licensed drinking houses in Roxbury are not only unnecessary but that they would produce extensive and irretrievable mischief in the town? If the question could come fairly before the citizens of that place, your committee doubt not that a large majority would prefer the present law, which excludes all licenses for the retail of spirits, to that proposed by the petitioners, attended, as it would be, by pernicious consequences.

It is perhaps unnecessary to pursue this subject farther; but as some of the citizens of Roxbury, and other towns in the county of Norfolk, have been persuaded that the plan proposed in the petition, should it be adopted, would prove beneficial to the state, we will endeavor to trace its consequences in other parts of the commonwealth. Let us take some of those towns where a majority of the people are opposed to licenses, and where, at present, none are granted. Yet in these places there are persons, no doubt, who would be glad to obtain them. If the selectmen refuse, these persons may appeal to the county commissioners, and they may grant their request. Thus, in opposition to the wishes of a majority, in opposition to the town authorities, the licensed tavern and the grog-shop may return to the places from which they have been exiled for years by the voice of public opinion. Will the petitioners say that this is just? Will any man say it is expedient? Yet unjust and inexpedient as it is, such would be the actual operation of the proposed law in many parts of the state.—[Remainder in our next]



on the first of January last, was while the amount of bills in circulation was eleven millions of dollars.



tended with considerable obscurity. "Then Peter answered and said, behold we have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have therefore. And Jesus said unto them, verily I say unto you, that ye which have followed me in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." The most rational explanation of this passage, which I have met with, is by Cappe. The regeneration, that is, the new state of the moral world, which would take place on the preaching of the gospel after the resurrection of Christ, is represented as a new birth of the world, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. The meaning of this figurative declaration of Christ, says Cappe, "is probably this, that he is the primary instrument in the hands of God, the appointed teacher, lawgiver, and judge of mankind; and his apostles are those who were employed under him in bringing mankind to virtue and a blessed immortality."

In the twenty-first chapter of Matthew we are told of the astonishment expressed by the disciples of Jesus at the sudden withering of the fig-tree at his command. "And when the disciples saw it they marvelled, saying, how soon is the fig-tree withered away?" The reply of Jesus to his disciples is attended with some difficulty in its meaning. "Jesus answered and said unto them, verily I say unto you if ye have faith ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig-tree, but also if ye shall say unto this mountain be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, it shall be done. And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." The meaning of our Saviour in this passage may be thus expressed. If in asking for that which is proper, ye firmly believe that God is able and will grant it, ye shall not only do what has been done to the fig-tree, but ye shall be enabled moreover to surmount the most formidable difficulties, to accomplish purposes which seem almost impossible to be effected. This is denoted by removing mountains, which was a proverbial expression among the Jews, intimating the extreme difficulty of doing any thing, to which it was applied. "And all things which ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." This promise it is evident can relate only to those petitions which are proper to be offered to God, and to those favors which he shall deem best to grant to the sincere requests of his children.

In this chapter we find another declaration of Christ in his discourse with the Jews concerning their rejection of him and his religion, which is attended with some obscurity. "And whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." The true import of this figurative language is this, that whosoever shall attempt to frustrate the design of Christ's coming into the world, shall suffer the natural consequences of his opposition; but upon whomsoever the Saviour shall execute judgment for his rejection of him, the same will be most effectually and awfully punished.

The next passage which appears to require illustration, is contained in the remarkable prophecy of our Saviour, relating to the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, in the twenty-fourth chapter of this Evangelist. After describing with great particularity that approaching event, together with all the circumstances attending it, he remarks; "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven; and then shall all the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." This passage has been considered by some commentators, and is probably considered by most readers as referring directly to the second coming of Christ to raise the dead and to judge the world. But other commentators of the highest authority view the passage as having no relation whatever to that most solemn event; but a figurative mode of describing the awful destiny that speedily awaited the Jewish nation. It is certain these grand images employed by our Saviour in the passage, such as the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, are often used by the prophets to denote the fall of nations—great commotions on earth being represented by great commotions and changes in the heavens. Thus the fall of Babylon is represented in Isaiah by the stars and constellations of heaven withdrawing their light, and the sun and moon being darkened. The destruction of Egypt is also represented in Ezekiel by the heaven being covered, the sun enveloped with a cloud, and the moon withholding her light. And this very destruction of Jerusalem is represented by the prophet Joel, "by showing wonders in heaven and in earth, darkening the sun, and turning the moon into blood." "And then," says our Saviour, "shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven." The plain meaning of this is, that the destruction of Jerusalem will be attended with a striking manifestation of divine power and glory. "And then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn." By the earth and its tribes is here intended the land of Judea and its twelve tribes, Judea being often called in scripture the earth. "And he shall send his angels," that is his messengers, his apostles and their successors in the christian ministry, "with a great sound of a trumpet," that is with the earnest and affectionate call of the gospel; "and shall gather together his elect from one end of heaven to the other," that is, he shall gather the Gentiles, who are now chosen in the place of the rebellious Jews.

This appears to me to be the most rational explanation of this dark and figurative passage. And I will now state in plain language what I conceive to be the purport of our Saviour in the three verses under consideration.

Immediately after this period of fearful expectation the civil and religious polity of the Jews shall cease, their glory shall depart, and they shall be known no more as a nation. This destruction of their city Jerusalem shall be such a clear manifestation of the divine power, that many will be led to acknowledge Christ and his religion. And then shall all the tribes of Israel be filled with fear and mourning. And he shall send his apostles and ministers after them with the

gracious invitations of the gospel to the Gentile world, who shall be called to the profession and privileges of christianity, instead of the obstinate and unbelieving Jews.

In the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew we have the account of the institution of the Supper, together with the manner and design of partaking of the bread and wine. After which our Saviour remarks to his disciples, "I say unto you I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." Now it may be reasonably inquired what our Saviour meant in the passage just quoted. Bishop Newcomb supposes his meaning to be this; "that he should not again partake of wine till after his resurrection, when his sufferings being past, it would be, as it were, of a new and superior kind."—To be continued.

#### COUNTY TREASURER.

To the editors of the Patriot:

Permit me to announce, through the medium of your columns, Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing election. Mr. Kingsbury has long been known as an ardent advocate for the supremacy of the laws, and the prevalence of correct principles. A.

**PULPIT ADVERTISING.** A practice obtains in some parts of New England of reading from the pulpit notices of the various Lectures, Exhibitions, etc. which are to be given during the week. The expression, on our part, of any doubt as to the propriety of this course, might not, perhaps, be attributed to the most disinterested motives; but where a press has been established, we do think that some of the notices which are now read from the sacred desk, would be more appropriately given to the public through the medium of its columns. We would, therefore, humbly represent, that the practice is detrimental to the interests of the press, and, in behalf of ourselves and the fraternity, would respectfully, but seriously, enter our protest against it.

**LECTURE POSTPONED.** The unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday last induced Mr. Quincy to postpone his Experimental Lecture on Electricity to this evening, when it will take place at the Town Hall. Several interesting illustrations will be given. The Lecture will commence at seven o'clock.

**ORGAN.** The Organ recently owned by the Trinity Church, Boston, has been purchased by the First Congregational Society of this town.

**TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.** The Rev. Mr. Burlington, of Hingham, will deliver a Lecture before the Quincy Temperance Society, to-morrow evening, at the Second Congregational Meeting-house.

**MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE.** Subscriptions received at this office, where a specimen number of the work may be seen. It contains numerous engraved illustrations, and is of immense value to all mechanics.

**PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.** Among the failures which have recently occurred in Salem, we notice those of two distillers, one of whom has been immortalized as "Deacon Amos Giles."

**REPORT ON THE LICENSE LAW.** The report of the committee on the License Law, (a part of which will be found on our first page,) came up on Monday last in the House, and was accepted by an overwhelming vote, not more than three persons voting in the negative. The result of the vote must be gratifying to every well-wisher to the cause of temperance and good order. It is a severe rebuke to the opponents of the report, in Roxbury, and is a conclusive proof that the Legislature is in favor of temperance, and that they will do nothing towards complying with the demands of a few interested persons.

**NAMANT BANK, LYNN.** The committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the concerns of this bank, which lately stopped payment, have made a report wherein the cause of the embarrassments of that institution is given in a very clear and satisfactory manner. It appears that Henry A. Breed, the President of the Bank, is indebted to it in more than two hundred thousand dollars, of which sum about one hundred and fifty thousand was fraudulently obtained, not in the ordinary mode of discount, but by taking out the money, and leaving memoranda checks, which were entered in the accounts of the bank as cash. Hezekiah Chase, one of the Directors, had drawn from the bank, in the same way, nearly fifty thousand dollars. Thus, it is a fact, that these two individuals were indebted to the bank, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the entire capital of the bank was only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The majority of the Directors, in surrendering the management of the whole institution into the hands of two persons, deserve the most rigid prosecution for their own gross negligence and criminal intention to defraud. The stockholders, though not morally guilty, are legally responsible for the misdoings of their agents, by which the public has suffered. The part Mr. Breed and Mr. Chase took in this unlawful and wicked affair ought to exclude them from the society of all honest men. When will the people be aroused to the ruinous and corrupting tendency of banks, and when will our legislative halls be purged from their minions.

**INDIAN WAR.** It is estimated that the campaigns against the Seminoles and Creeks, have already cost the nation the handsome sum of fifteen millions of dollars; and they are not yet subdued.

**BENEFICENCE.** Mr. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, who has long been known as one of the most active and zealous advocates of the temperance reform, has made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Temperance Society. This will undoubtedly be the means of effecting much good, and it is to be wished that other wealthy men would follow the noble example.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.** The Legislature of New Hampshire during the late session have enacted a law, which virtually, unless in very extreme cases, abolishes capital punishment. It is discretionary with the judge whether the culprit shall be hanged or imprisoned for life. When will something be done in this state in regard to this most important subject.

**SPECIE AND BILLS.** The aggregate amount of specie in the twenty-three banks in the City of New York on the first of January last, was nearly five millions while the amount of bills in circulation exceeded eleven millions of dollars.

**A VALUABLE OX.** A great ox has been sold in the City of New York, which was raised in Madison county, in that state, for one thousand dollars. It was estimated that it would weigh over two thousand pounds.

**FLOUR.** A Schenectady (N. Y.) paper says that one wealthy individual in Albany is in possession of four thousand barrels of flour, and refuses thirteen dollars per barrel for the lot.

#### QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING—In what manner will it be best for towns to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

#### UNION LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Feb. 28th.) by the Rev. Mr. Falsom, of Hingham. Question for discussion—Ought capital punishment to be abolished?

#### MARRIED.

In Roxbury, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Mary H. Smith; Mr. Ozias Field to Miss Charlotte E. Whiting in Hingham, Mr. Jerome Leavitt, jr., to Mrs. Susan Pickard. In Scituate, Mr. Charles Bates, of Colchester, to Miss Clara, daughter of Hon John B. Turner.

#### DIED.

In Weymouth, Mr. Asa French, aged 76; he was a revolutionary pensioner, and a worthy and honest man. In Colchester, Miss Mary O., daughter of Mr. Caleb Bailey, aged 19. She was endowed with an amiable disposition, which manifested itself by kindness and affection to her friends and associates, especially to her parents and other members of the family, by whom she was much beloved, and who deeply lament her loss. We trust that though her body has gone down to the silent tomb to mingle with its mother earth, her spirit has returned to God who gave it, to enjoy that mansion of bliss, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.—Communicated.

In Canton, Mr. Seymour Burr, a soldier of the revolution, aged 95. In Needham, Mr. Solomon Flagg, aged 63. In Marblehead, Hon William Reed, aged 60, formerly a Representative in Congress, and a distinguished patron of the benevolent and religious enterprises of the day. He was personally making preparation for a meeting of Sabbath School Children, at the Academy, when he expired.

In Salisbury, Md. Miss Martha A. White, aged 25; she was a dwarf, only twenty-eight inches high, and was carried through the country for exhibition; at the above named place she was taken ill of the measles, which it was said was the first and only time she was ever sick.

#### Canal Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting stands adjourned to TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at six o'clock, at French's Hall in Quincy, to hear and act upon the reports of several committees, and to make such appropriations of the funds of the corporation as shall be deemed expedient.

A model of a machine for clearing out the Canal will be exhibited at the meeting for inspection.

A full meeting is requested. JOSHUA BRIGHAM, Clerk. Quincy, Feb. 25.

#### Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living" (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a periodical, that individuals and families, in distant as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories." The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach True Independence and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price twenty-five cents a part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the *Three Experiments of Living*—Living within the means—living up to the means—living beyond the means.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of *noble readers*, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the "Three Experiments."

It describes *real life* in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in "living within the means."

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me.

SAMUEL COLMAN, Publisher. 121 Washington Street. Boston, Feb. 25.

**GREEN & OSBORNE, Agents.** are prepared to supply this town and vicinity, with the above popular, instructive and interesting periodical, at the publisher's price. Quincy, Feb. 25.

#### No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscribers for a few copies of the *Quincy Patriot*, No. 2 and 3. GREEN & OSBORNE. Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Town Meeting.

THE legally qualified Voters in the Town of Quincy are notified and warned to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY the SIXTH of MARCH next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To choose all such Town Officers for the ensuing year as the law directs.

Third—To raise such sums of money for defraying the necessary expenses of the Town, as may be thought proper.

Fourth—To determine what sum of money the Town will appropriate for the support of Schooling.

Fifth—To see what method the Town will adopt for repairing the Highways.

Sixth—To see if the Town will restrain Neat Cattle and Horses from going at large in the Highways.

Seventh—To see what compensation the Town will make the Town Clerk for his services the past year.

Eighth—To see what compensation the Town will make the Town Treasurer for his services the past year.

Ninth—To see what method the Town will adopt for improving the Town's Lanes the ensuing year.

Tenth—To give in their votes for a County Treasurer.

Eleventh—To see if the Town will apportion one-fourth part of the money raised for Schooling, equally on the School Districts, and the remaining three-fourths equally on the scholars in them.

Twelfth—To see if the Town will cause the Road leading from School Street to Mr. John Faxon's, to be laid open two rods in width, forty-eight rods from said Street towards said Faxon's house.

Thirteenth—To see if the Town will allow the Members of the Columbia and Adams Engines the amount of their Quinque, nearly opposite to the Bake-house, and Act passed March 1st, 1834.

Fourteenth—To revise the Jury Box.

Fifteenth—To see if the Town will straighten or widen any part of Granite Street.

Sixteenth—To see what method the Town will prescribe for warning Town Meetings.

Seventeenth—To choose any Committee, or hear and act on the Report of any Committee, the Town may think proper.

By virtue of a warrant from the Selectmen.

LEWIS BASS, Constable. Quincy, Feb. 25, 1837.

#### Notice.

THE Selectmen of Quincy give notice that they shall meet at French's Tavern, on FRIDAY, the third day of March ensuing, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling all accounts which remain unsettled with said Town. All persons having such accounts are requested to present them at said time and place. Per Order.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman. Quincy, Feb. 25.

#### Wheelwright's Stand.

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber, surviving partner of the late firm of C. & L. LEAVITT, is desirous of selling or letting the Wheelwright's Shop and Yard, lately occupied by them, on Lower Plain, Hingham.

He has a large quantity of seasoned PLANK, and other materials, suitable for the business, which he will dispose of on liberal terms to the person who may take the stand.

An opportunity is afforded to a young mechanic to obtain a very eligible stand for the business of a Wheelwright. Terms liberal.

LEVI LEAVITT. Hingham, Feb. 25.

#### Caleb French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

#### CALEB FRENCH.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, Administrator, with the Will annexed. Braintree, Feb. 25.

#### John Bass' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

#### JOHN BASS,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JOHN FOWLE, Executor. Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Ebenezer Crane's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

#### EBENEZER CRANE,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE, Administrator. Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1837.—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHARDS, Jr., administrator of the estate of

#### SARAH COLSON,

late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is insolvent and insufficient to pay all his just debts and charges of administration; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash, of said Weymouth, be and they hereby are appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the period of six months is allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; it is, also,

Ordered, That said Commissioners, within three months, cause written or printed notifications of the time and places of their meetings for the purpose aforesaid, to be transmitted or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said service they make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Feb. 18.

#### Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

#### ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Social Ball.

THERE will be a Ball, at A. B. Wales' Hall, in Weymouth, on the evening of March 3d. First rate Music from Boston is engaged, and every thing necessary will be done to make the entertainment agreeable. Tickets may be had at Little & Morey's, Hingham, George French, Quincy, and of

HIRSH CUSHING, } Managers. WATSON MATTHEWS, } Weymouth, Feb. 18.

#### Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at French's Hotel, in Quincy, four first rate HORSES, for carriages or teams; one carriage Horse, warranted to trot one mile in less than three minutes, and can travel fourteen miles in an hour, is kind in any harness, and stands perfectly safe without being tied.

One CHAISE—one new covered, one open, and one new buggy. WAGONS—two Ox WAGONS, suitable for carrying stone or for farming; one new SLED; one PUNG; one first rate Saddle, Bridle and Martingales; nine HARNESSSES, suitable for chaises, wagons and teams.

A large assortment of CHAINS, made for teaming and the stone business; one good double JACK; HAND HAMMERS; IRON EARS; and other tools used in the stone business, etc., etc.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquit the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4.

#### To Road Makers.

THE new road lately located in Weymouth, extending from Fore River to Back River, will be constructed to be built in three sections, and offered at Auction to the lowest bidder, by the road, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of ASA B. WALES, in Weymouth.

First Section—being two hundred and forty-three rods in length, and beginning upon the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, nearly opposite to the Bake-house, and running to the centre of Barbary Lane (so called.)

Second Section—being one hundred and ninety-three rods, and beginning at the centre of Barbary Lane and running to the centre of Middle Street (so called.)

Third Section—being one hundred and sixty-seven rods, and beginning at the centre of Middle Street and running to the point of termination, near the store of Canterbury & French, at Back River.

The said road will be required to be completed to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of November next, and payment made as follows:—one quarter part thereof to be paid when the contracts shall be one-third completed; one quarter part thereof when the said contracts shall be two-thirds completed; and the remainder when the roads shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners.

All information in relation to the building of the road will be given, and the route shewn to every applicant, by either of the subscribers.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } Town Committee. LEMUEL HUMPHREY, } CHARLES BATES, } URBAN RICE, }

Weymouth, Feb. 18.

#### Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished in advance.

JOSEPH MARSTON, Clerk. Quincy, Feb. 18.

#### Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to ALEXANDER M. CORLIS, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector. Quincy, Jan. 14.

#### Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,



## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## THE INEBRIATE'S HOME.

In a lone dwelling, open to the storm,  
Which howls around, reclines a female form,  
By feverish watching, and the weight of grief,  
Sunk to that state, when death gives sweet relief;  
Her folded hands are shadowing her brow,  
And down her cheeks the tears of anguish flow;  
Her care-worn aspect, and her deep distress,  
Denote the loss of health and happiness.

The breathing murmur of her child is heard,  
As in its sleep its little form is stirred,  
Alike unconscious of the wintry howl,  
As of the grief which wrings its mother's soul,  
And off as on it rests her tearful eye,  
Bursts wildly forth the agonizing sigh;  
But list! she seeketh in the balm of prayer,  
A transient respite from her heart's despair.

'The light of morning dawns, and he not come!  
He was not wont thus to remain from home;  
O Thou who giv'st the heavy-laden rest,  
Dispel the doubts which haunt my troubled breast;  
Be with our earthly guardian, and remove  
The cause which alienates from us his love,  
Protect him from unfeeling men, who prey  
Upon his purse, and reason steal away,  
And let thy Spirit keep, in danger's hour,  
His heart from yielding to the tempter's power;  
Chase from the horizon of our future life,  
Those threatening clouds with desolation rife,  
And once again unto our home restore  
The fire-side blessings it hath known before.'

Ye whose young heart with hope is beating fast,  
Mark well thy steps! a shadow hath been cast  
By this deep curse o'er many a prospect bright,  
Making existence one long dismal light;  
Lend thy strong aid to check its farther sway,  
For on thy side it falls most heavily.

E. B. O.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## A SISTER'S GIFT.

Written in the leaf of a Bible presented to a brother going to sea.

When o'er the boundless deep you glide,  
With courage high, from clime to clime,  
Let this *blest volume* be your guide,  
Your anchor and your hope sublime.

Your pathway is the ocean's foam,  
The starry heaven your canopy,  
Yet there is One, where'er you roam,  
Will guard you with a Parent's eye.

Go! my loved sailor boy, with hope;  
The world now greets your opening view;  
Go forth! and on its mighty scope,  
Seek glory, honor, virtue true.

## THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

O what concerns it him whose way  
Lies upward to the immortal day,  
That a few hairs are turning grey,  
Or one year more of life is fled.

Swift years! but teach me how to bear,  
To feel and act with strength and skill—  
To reason wisely, nobly dare,  
And speed your courses as you will.

When life's meridian toils are done,  
How calm, how rich the twilight's glow!  
The morning twilight of a sun,  
That shines not here on things below.

But sorrow, sickness, death, the pain  
To leave or lose wife, children, friends;  
What then? Shall we not meet again  
Where parting comes not, sorrow ends?

The fondness of a parent's care,  
The changeless trust that woman gives,  
The smile of childhood—it is there  
That all we love in them still lives.

Press onward through each varying hour,  
Let no weak fears thy course delay,  
Immortal being! feel thy power,  
Pursue thy bright and endless way.

## Painting, Glazing, &amp;c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

## HOUSE, SIGN &amp; ORNAMENTAL

## PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING,  
PAPER HANGING, &c.  
Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds,  
done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other  
Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand,  
and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable  
prices as they can be purchased at any other like  
establishment. JOHN HAYWARD.  
Quincy, Jan. 21. if

## Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies  
of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pro-  
nounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the  
Hon. John Quincy Adams.  
Quincy, Jan. 25. if

## Mohair Coating,

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side  
(body) aisle. Apply to  
JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21. if

## Abraham Bartlett,

OF QUINCY,

HAS been appointed, by the Governor and Council,  
Notary Public for the County of Norfolk.  
Quincy, Jan. 25. if

## Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed  
Agents for the following, among other valuable  
publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Bos-  
ton,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnish-  
ing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of super-  
ior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual  
cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's  
*Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work  
of the class in this country—containing original articles  
from the first female writers, and selected matter from  
the most celebrated English magazines—embellished  
with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engrav-  
ings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-  
similes, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new,  
and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, tra-  
vels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criti-  
cisms, and notices of new publications. The surpris-  
ing cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact,  
that at seven similar works undertaken since its com-  
mencement, five years ago, not one survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Profes-  
sor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and  
other popular and valued writers. This work is de-  
signed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and il-  
lustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign,  
and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous  
engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.  
The above works will be afforded on the same  
conditions as they can be procured in Boston.  
Quincy, Jan. 25. if

## Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS,  
LIVING UP TO THE MEANS,  
LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.

JUST published by SAMUEL COLMAN, No. 121,  
Washington Street, Boston. Third Edition. Pa-  
ges 142. Price 25 cents, in paper—37 1/2 cents, neat-  
ly bound in cloth.

From the following opinions of the Press, it will be seen  
that the "Three Experiments of Living" is consid-  
ered an interesting and useful publication.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons  
on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pon-  
dered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume,  
which is calculated to do good. The author is well ac-  
quainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevat-  
ing the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary  
precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but sim-  
ple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extra-  
vagance and speculation. The story is admirably told  
throughout; and persons in all the different walks of  
life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is  
practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excel-  
lent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible  
and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of novel read-  
ers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.  
The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation  
and benevolence.

A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the au-  
thor. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name,  
and whether married or single, no one knows. If she  
is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor  
on their families than by presenting them with the  
"Three Experiments."

It describes *real life* in a manner that cannot fail to  
instruct while it teaches most impressively that real  
independence consists in "living within the means."

From the author of the *Young Man's Guide*.

It is one of the best things in the English language.  
This unqualified praise is not given without a full and  
careful examination of its contents, and of their social  
and moral tendency.

The above work is for sale AT THIS OFFICE,  
and the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 25. if

## Truss Manufactory.

J. F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an  
effective remedy for the dangerous and distressing  
disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305  
Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in  
the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt  
his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All  
individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above  
place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged  
in the manufacture and making up of these instru-  
ments, and has applied six hundred to persons within  
two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or  
less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty  
years past, from different patent manufactories, he is  
now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what  
sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases  
that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and  
will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had  
elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this  
establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until  
they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. E. manufactures as many as twenty different  
kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic  
Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel  
springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and  
in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be  
worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;  
Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways;  
and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for  
Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with  
a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with per-  
fect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the  
Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where  
pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,  
and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a mat-  
ter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep  
on hand the following kinds from other manufactories,  
which they can have; if his do not suit them after a  
fair trial, they can exchange for any of the Messrs. Marsh's  
Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Sal-  
mon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent;  
French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory  
Turned Pad; Heintzelman's; and the Rubber Pad, made  
in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trus-  
ses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked  
and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for  
children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens  
of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.  
Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will  
be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of residence,  
or at the above place. 1y

## Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young,  
containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G.  
Keene, M. A. of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother,  
'for the amusement and instruction of their tender  
minds.'

Just received and for sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 25. if

## Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the  
upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Wash-  
ington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where  
he will execute all orders in the

## SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.  
BID SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON CO-  
VERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

## Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and  
stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned  
and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave  
to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore,  
under the title of Colman's Literary Rooms, compris-  
ing as follows, viz.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books,  
American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated  
Works, &c., &c.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and  
High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising  
every useful article, among which are—Vary surface  
and Gift Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter  
and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads  
—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel  
Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible  
Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S.  
Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books  
for Travellers, &c., etc., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English  
publications, comprising Subscription Books and Peri-  
odicals, of every description, owned and conducted by  
W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing  
about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing,  
by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem  
Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Sweden-  
borg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted  
by Otis Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paint-  
ings, Fine Colored Engravings, &c., etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address  
and Business Cards, in all their variety. This depart-  
ment, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned  
and will be under the special superintendence of D.  
Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the  
public generally, are respectfully invited to the above  
establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.  
Boston, Jan. 14. if

## Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints,  
warranted fast colors, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest  
fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all quali-  
ties, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store,  
and any pattern made to order in his store at  
short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received,  
drab, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLA-  
S, Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Ties; and  
Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings  
constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and  
trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT  
will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court  
Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.  
Boston, Jan. 7. if

## Shirtings &amp; Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality,  
just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's  
Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable  
prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call  
upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as  
fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.  
The patronage of the public is solicited.  
THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap  
Gingham, just received and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Quincy Livery Stable.

SUMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his  
stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store,  
Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short  
notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced  
drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establish-  
ment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Carpeting &amp; Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good  
assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the  
lowest Boston prices.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood,  
for Internal and External Humours. The above  
Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and  
cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. In-  
vented and prepared only by Dr. Gardak. Price twenty-  
five cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and  
the best quality—for sale low by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain  
in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and In-  
fluenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of  
vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to  
take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using  
are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an  
assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and  
three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for  
sale on the most reasonable terms.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Notice.

EENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his  
friends and the public that he has taken the shop,  
on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain  
Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

## HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

## PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER  
HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-  
BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and  
put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be  
purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a  
share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

## Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime  
assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—  
colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invis-  
ible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue,  
black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt,  
ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab,  
brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-  
sailles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Camblets.

GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS  
—blue, green and brown—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—  
Office, No. 20 State Street, in Boston—give notice  
that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law;  
and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon  
all descriptions of property in Boston and the imme-  
diate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a dis-  
tance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property  
in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 5th of the Charter of this Company provides  
that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth  
part of the net income, over and above six per centum,  
to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston  
Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.  
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

## Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assort-  
ment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for  
sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## James M. Beckford,

TAILOR,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public  
for the liberal encouragement given him, and re-  
spectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spar-  
ed to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-  
York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen,  
flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his  
line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the  
trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all gar-  
ments made by him warranted to fit.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,  
of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices,  
may be had of the Agents.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which  
has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe,  
and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every  
description; for sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for  
sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy op-  
eration and good effects as a mild, safe, and sover-  
eign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing ob-  
structions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging  
morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost ap-  
petite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are  
eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head,  
stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheu-  
matism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, erup-  
tions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizzi-  
ness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used,  
the proprietors will make use of one only, from an emi-  
nent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of  
Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as  
well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are  
a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I  
have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham,  
proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## New-York Knickerbocker,

A MONTHLY periodical (50 pages 8vo) of original  
articles from the first literary writers (male and  
female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant,  
Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich,  
Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould,  
Leslie, &c., &c., edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE,  
and published by Clarke & Edison. Subscriptions re-  
ceived at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.  
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and  
Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with com-  
mon ink on paper.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 9.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester. Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms. Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended. Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extensive primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtues—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected. The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellany* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no errors will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pantheon for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And, as it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may enjoy the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every fourth coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

## Fifty Reasons for Subscribing to this Magazine.

1. It is a work particularly adapted to the taste and interest of American readers.
2. It is the best and cheapest periodical published.
3. It receives the highest patronage.
4. It has the most extensive circulation.
5. It suits all classes.
6. It excites a taste for reading.
7. It creates a thirst for information.
8. It is free from sectarianism.
9. It is a slave to no party, but a friend to all.
10. It discourages vice and immorality.
11. It sanctions and encourages virtue.
12. It diffuses useful knowledge at a small expense.
13. It pleases the eye without offending the grave.
14. It interests the rich and benefits the poor.
15. Its numerous engravings gratify the eye.
16. Its familiar illustrations communicate ideas to the mind.
17. It teaches by example.
18. It is calculated to make the simple wise.
19. It seldom fails to make the wise men wiser.
20. It is a valuable birthday present.
21. It affords the most rational amusement.
22. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
23. It is peculiarly valuable to the families.
24. It helps many thousands to the means of subsistence.
25. It aids the inventive faculties.
26. It prompts to diligence and frugality.
27. It leads to habits of economy.
28. It is no ephemera.
29. Its character is established.
30. It will improve on acquaintance.
31. Its worth is not known till examined.
32. It is never out of date.
33. It is adapted to every meridian.
34. It is a cheerful fire-side companion.
35. It is a welcome guest in the parlor.
36. It helps to husband precious time.
37. It is an interesting class book for youth.
38. It contains no airy fictions.
39. It is full of interesting and solid truth.
40. It describes the wonders of the world.
41. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
42. It gives the result of the most laborious investigation.
43. It ranges the animal, vegetable, and mineral world.
44. It contains the latest discoveries in art and science.
45. It takes you the tour of Europe without toil, expense, or danger.
46. It subdues national prejudices.
47. It promotes affinity between the Old and New worlds.
48. It calls the flowers of ancient and modern history.
49. It is an inexhaustible fund of anecdote.
50. It is a rich storehouse of useful and polite literature.

The Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BRADSHAW & Co., Publishers.

J. H. Tobitts, Travelling Agent. Boston, Jan. 7.

## Liniment Opedelcoe,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, } Quincy Railway.  
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. } Milton.  
CHARLES BRECK, } Weymouth.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } East Randolph.  
GEORGE SOUTHER, } South Scituate.  
Hos. S. A. TURNER, } Lynn.  
E. T. FOGG, } New-York City.  
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, } 141, Nassau.  
FREEMAN HUNT, }  
J. P. CALLENDER, }

## LICENSE LAW.

[Concluded from our last.]

Your Committee cannot close this report, without offering a few remarks in relation to the present license law, and they are induced to this from the fact, that several petitions are before them, which evince some uneasiness in different parts of the state upon this matter.

Several modes of legislation on the difficult and delicate subject of intoxicating liquors, have been suggested. The first is, to interdict the retailing of spirituous liquors altogether; the second to permit their sale without restrictions, making drunkenness penal; and the last to regulate the sale of spirits. The two first are generally condemned, as either incompatible with public good, or public opinion; the last is the only one which seems to be expedient.

Now, the regulating of the sale of ardent spirits cannot be done without a due regard to the varying conditions, the different habits and fluctuating opinions of society, but by the use of a discretionary power. But in whose hands shall this be lodged? In those of state commissioners? This scheme would be attended with great expense and inconvenience, and the commissioners must be destitute of that minute knowledge of local circumstances and individual character, which would be indispensable to a salutary use of their authority. Shall the discretionary power be placed in the hands of the selectmen of the several towns, according to the wishes of your petitioners? The question has been already answered.

Of all the modes proposed, none has occurred to your committee so likely to promote the public good, as that adopted in the statute, which places the discretionary or regulating power in the hands of county commissioners. It appears to be admitted on all hands, that even taken moderately, the drinking of ardent spirit is injurious, and that in point of fact, it is the source of more mischief to the community than any other single cause. It is, therefore, a pernicious custom, and demands the vigilant attention of the legislature.

The existing law appears to have been framed with these views, and to be well adapted to aid the reformation of public morals on this subject. It proceeds upon the idea that the drinking of ardent spirit is not necessary, and it licenses the retailer only in condescension to public opinion. When that opinion has become so far enlightened, so far delivered from the slavery of habit, as to bear out the commissioners in refusing to grant licenses, it places that power in their hands; and, however delicate the task may be, it is doubtless their duty to use it in this manner, whenever, in their opinion, the public good demands it.

If this view is just, the spirit of the law of Massachusetts in relation to intoxicating liquors is restrictive, and both its tendency and design are to follow up the march of reformation, and secure the conquests made from time to time by civilization over a barbarous custom. And can any one condemn this? Can any one show that this is an abuse of legislative power? We have heard some popular clamor against the restraints put upon the natural rights of man, and we have witnessed the attempts of artful individuals to excite uneasiness amongst that class of persons who are ever ready to identify liberty with licentiousness. But we believe no reflecting man will deny the right of the legislature to regulate the sale of ardent spirits, in any such manner as the public good may require. Even the petition from Roxbury admits this, and the law therein proposed is based upon a full acknowledgment of this principle. Nor does the doctrine seem to be questioned by any of the petitions before your committee.

If, then, the right of regulating the sale of spirits, with a view to the public good, belongs to the legislature, can any one maintain that the law may not be framed with a view to the gradual diminution of the use of them? We think not. It is obvious that the law in its progress must often press with inconvenience upon the business of dealers in spirits, and it is to be expected that these persons, if guided by selfishness alone, will combine to oppose the law, both in its principles and its execution. And it is to be expected that they will easily rally to their aid those who have long indulged in the habit of drinking, and dread a threatened encroachment upon a long cherished indulgence. But experience has shown, that the resistance of such individuals is temporary, where a majority of the people round them entertain opposite sentiments, and it frequently happens, that, when the law has triumphed, and opposition ceased, the opposers have become the steadfast

friends and sure supporters of a reformation which at first they resisted.

If we needed illustrations of this, we could easily find them in the south-western section of this commonwealth. Here are five contiguous counties, formerly as much addicted to the use of ardent spirits as any others, which have, one after another, submitted to an entire exclusion of licenses for the retail of ardent spirits. At first, the restrictions of the county commissioners were loudly complained of, and the law openly violated. But this opposition gradually subsided, and we believe three-fourths of the people in this section of the state would esteem the restoration of the licensed tavern and grog-shop as one of the greatest calamities that could befall them. If any man or combination of men can be found, whose desire is to turn back a revolution so salutary, and destroy a law, whose effects have been at once so great and so good, we trust they will at least find no favor in this legislative hall.

To apply these views to the direct question before the House, your committee need not say, that so far as the town of Roxbury is concerned, several individuals are suffering from the restrictive operation of the law, as administered by the county commissioners. The same may be said of the inhabitants of two or three other towns in the county of Norfolk. That these individuals, among whom are many of great respectability should feel aggrieved, and that they should seek relief at the hands of the General Court, is natural. Yet your committee believe that, should the law be sustained, these individuals will submit to sacrifices which the public good demands, and that, when their interest no longer induces them to condemn and oppose the law, they will become its steadfast supporters. As to the course pursued by the commissioners in the county of Norfolk, your committee need offer no opinion; it is proper to add, however, that it appears to be approved by a majority of the county.

Believing, then, that the present license law is a salutary one, and that the change proposed by the petitioners would not promote either public good or public peace, we recommend that their prayer be not granted, and that they have leave to withdraw their petitions.

By order of the Committee,  
S. G. GOODWIN, Chairman.

## A SINGULAR CASE.

A reference to the proceedings of Congress, of which we have given a very brief sketch, presents a most singular anomaly. Wednesday, Feb. 5, was set apart to count the votes for, and declare the election of, President and Vice President. There is every reason to suppose that the Senate of the United States, on that day, elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President. The House of Representatives, except in counting the votes, was committed to discussing and deciding on the propriety of censuring a member (that member an Ex-President of the United States) for offering to present a petition from slaves!! Before the session of that day closed, this state of the case might have been presented. An Ex-President of the United States censured, in the House of Representatives, for presenting a petition from the daughter of the man just elected by the Senate, Vice President of the United States!!! Not from a mere vagabond daughter, but from one acknowledged, educated, married, and portioned as a daughter!!! Does not this state of facts present a singular anomaly, and one upon which our public men should reflect with great seriousness?—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

## CONGRESS.

Conclusion of the debate in the House of Representatives, Jan. 23d.

Mr. Adams presented a petition,\* which he thought could not be included in the resolution adopted by the House. It was a petition from fifty-four ministers and members of the Lutheran Church, in the State of New York, praying Congress to enact laws to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia the protection of the law and the rights of the declaration of independence. There was nothing about

\*The following is the petition of L. Swackhamer, John D. Lawver, John Selmer, Adolphus Rumpf, M. J. Stover, Philip Wieting, William Ottman, George Lewis, Ministers, and by forty-six members, of the Lutheran Church, in the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth of September, 1835, and addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, ministers and members of the Lutheran Church, in the State of New York, respectfully represent. That since the people of the United States have given to our representatives, by the first article of the Federal Constitution, the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia, it is the duty of every citizen to watch the character of the laws existing there. In this view, we call the attention of Congress to the condition of more than six thousand of the inhabitants of the District, for whose persons and civil and religious rights the laws of Congress have provided no protection. Instead of securing to them those rights, which our nation has solemnly declared to belong equally and inalienably to all, your laws have deprived them of all personal rights, and subjugated their will to the absolute control of others, to whom they are said to belong as property; and have also unconsciously deprived them of the power of obtaining redress for their wrongs, by prosecuting their claims in courts of justice, and of the right of trial by jury in many cases, and virtually of the right of petitioning Congress.

We, therefore, respectfully request Congress forthwith to pass such laws as justice and the character of our nation require, to secure to all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, equally and alike, the protection of the laws, and the enjoyment of all those immunities and advantages which our declaration of independence and our Constitution recognize as the inalienable right of every human being. And your petitioners, John D.

slavery or the abolition of slavery in it. He moved that it be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and that it be printed.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Massachusetts knew the contents of the petition, but the Chair did not. If the petition related to the subject of slavery, it must be laid on the table.

Mr. Huntsman thought the Speaker should read the petition, in order to ascertain whether it came within the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. Parker insisted that the only way of arriving at the nature of the petition was to read its contents.

Mr. Adams. But the order of the House declares that the petition shall not be read.

The Speaker. Then the gentleman admits that it relates to the subject of slavery.

Mr. Adams. I do not admit any such thing. I have presented the petition in the form required by the rule, by giving a brief statement of its contents.

The Speaker looked for a moment into the body of the petition, and then said, in his opinion, it fell clearly within the meaning and intent of the resolution.

Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair, and demanded the judgment of the House whether this petition should be received and read or not.

The Speaker said that the petition spoke of the absolute control held over a portion of the inhabitants of the District who were claimed as property. In his opinion, it was embraced within the order.

Mr. Pinckney demanded the previous question on the appeal.

The Speaker said he had not yet ascertained that the gentleman from Massachusetts had yielded the floor.

Mr. Adams said he had performed his duty in giving a brief statement of the contents of the petition. There was not a word about slavery or the abolition of slavery in it. It was a petition asking Congress to enact such laws as would secure to all the inhabitants of the District the benefit of the law and the rights of the declaration of independence. This was the object of the petition; nor more nor less. If the Speaker decided that this was one of the petitions included in the resolution, (Mr. A.) desired that the decision might be taken down, and that the records of the House might show what sort of petitions were rejected, even without a reading. What the paper might contain, what portion of argument was in it, the House could not know until the petition was read; and, although the Speaker had read it, and was therefore able to decide whether his (Mr. A.'s) statement was true or false, yet, in the petition itself, there was not a word about slavery. And if the House should determine that a petition simply praying that all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia should be entitled to the benefit of the law and the rights of the declaration of independence, he wished the decision and the judgment of the House to appear on the records.

The Speaker said he had no difficulty in arriving at a decision, from the statement of the gentleman himself, independent of his own observation, that the petition fell within the scope of the resolution. The petition had been endorsed by some one as a petition from these ministers to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Huntsman contended that he Speaker, as the presiding officer of the House, was to be the judge whether the petition came within the prohibition of the resolution. The petition either contravened the rule or it did not. Of this the Speaker was to be the judge, and had the right to look into the petition, otherwise the House would be left entirely in the dark.

Mr. Pinckney said that one-half the States were eternally prevented from presenting their petitions by discussions on this subject. He moved the previous question on the appeal.

Mr. Adams desired that, before the question was taken, the verbal statement he had made of the contents of the petition might be reduced to writing by the Clerk. (Mr. A. was called to order.) Mr. A. proceeded to argue that the Speaker had decided that this verbal statement should be made.

The Speaker called Mr. A. to order. The gentleman from Massachusetts had made his brief statement, and upon that brief statement made, the Chair had decided that the petition fell within the order of the House. From that decision an appeal was taken; the previous question had been demanded, and the Chair must ascertain if there was a second.

Mr. Adams. How can the previous question be taken, Mr. Speaker, without the House knowing on what it is to be taken?

The Speaker. The previous question will be on the decision of the Chair of the memorial presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams. And what is the memorial presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts?

The Speaker said the gentleman had no right to propound such questions.

Mr. Adams said he presumed he had a right to ask that the brief statement he had given might be made known to the House.

Mr. W. B. Shepard asked Mr. Pinckney to withdraw the previous question; which Mr. P. declined to do. Mr. S. then said, amidst loud cries of order, that southern men were compelled to sit and hear their constituents insulted, and the majority of the House denies them all opportunity of reply.

And the question being taken, the House se-

conded the demand for the previous question: ayes 80, noes 51. So there was a second.

Mr. Reed asked for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question; but the House refused them.

Mr. Hoar asked that the petition might be read, in order that he might understand on what he was about to vote.

The Speaker said it would not be in order. Mr. Hoar asked if it would then please the Chair to tell him on what he was about to vote.

The Speaker said, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had presented a petition, and had made a brief statement of its contents. The Speaker supposed the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. H.) had heard that statement.

Mr. Adams said he wished the Speaker would state what that brief statement was.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Massachusetts would take his seat.

Mr. Adams said he would take his seat. [And he did so.]

The Speaker said it was not the part of the Speaker to repeat the statements made by members of the House.

Mr. Adams said, if the House permitted, he was ready to repeat his brief statement for the benefit of his colleagues.

The Speaker said the demand for the previous question had been seconded, and he could not entertain a question of this character at this time.

And the question being taken, the House decided that the main question should now be taken: ayes 85, noes 35. So the main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. Parker said it was impossible for him to determine the nature of the petition until it had been read.

The Speaker (after a few moments consideration) said he doubted whether, under the circumstances, it would not be proper that the petition should be read, that the members might determine what direction should be given to it. It was very short.

The petition was accordingly read; and the Speaker said he had decided that it fell within the order of the House.

Mr. Coles called for the yeas and nays on the main question; which were ordered.

Mr. Adams inquired what the decision of the Chair was?

The Speaker said his decision was, that the petition fell within the following order of the House. [The Speaker read the resolution so often referred to.]

Mr. Adams said he then understood the decision of the Chair to be on the verbal statement made of the contents of the petition, and on the petition itself.

The Chair said he had stated the question several times.

Mr. Adams wished for information. Would the decision of the Speaker, laying this petition on the table, be entered on the journals?

The Speaker. Unquestionably. If it is not there at the reading of the journal to-morrow morning, the gentleman can require it to be put there.

Mr. Adams. Oh, yes, sir, by the vote of a majority of this House.

The Speaker. The Clerk will do his duty.

And the main question: 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?' was taken and carried: yeas 170, noes 3. So the House affirmed the decision of the Chair.

The following letter in relation to the sketch of the debate which we have copied from the National Intelligencer, was addressed by Mr. Adams to the editors of that paper:—

Messrs. Editors.—You are requested to correct the following errors in the report published in your paper of the debate in the House of Representatives, on the presentation of petitions last Monday [Jan. 23].

First, about the middle of the first column, the purport of some observation made by me is in the report ascribed to Mr. Davis. In justice to that gentleman this correction should be made.

In the second column, at the 24th line, I am made to say, 'so that on one side, that was to say, the slave side of the question, debate was absolutely smothered.' Instead of 'the slave side,' what I really said was, that the debate was smothered 'on the free side' of the question.

I am afterwards made in the report to say, 'all the arguments which had been urged against the suppression of this debate, and the resuming of the unfinished business, would be brought to bear with equal force against the reception of these petitions at all,' etc.

What I said was, that all the arguments in favor of the suppression of debate on this subject, by previous questions and motions to lay on the table, which admit of no debate, might be brought to bear with equal force against the reception of these petitions at all; since it was no better than mockery to receive petitions, and then refuse to hear them read.

Afterwards the report, stating my demand that the House should take up and decide on the objection raised to the reception of the petition of Lydia Lewis and one hundred and fifty women of Dorchester, which had been presented by me on the 9th instant, observes, 'This is the petition referred to in the preceding debate.'

There were three petitions referred to in the preceding debate. First, this petition of Lydia Lewis and one hundred and fifty women of Dorchester. When I presented it and sent it to the Clerk's table,

an objection was made to its being received. The Speaker had heretofore decided that when objection was made to the reception of a petition the motion to receive was debatable. But to get round this decision, a motion was made that the motion to receive should be laid on the table, and then there could be no debate. The Speaker had been asked, if the motion to receive was laid on the table, what became of the petition? He said it remained in suspense, and was not in possession of the House. He accordingly ordered the Clerk to return to me the petition of Lydia Lewis and one hundred and fifty women of Dorchester, which was accordingly sent to me by the Clerk, and is now in my possession. It was the motion to receive it which had been laid on the table, and which I now asked the House to take up and decide.

Secondly, the petition of Eliza G. Loud and two hundred and twenty-eight women of South Weymouth. I had presented it immediately after the motion to receive the petition from Lydia Lewis and the women of Dorchester had been laid on the table. Some of the members from the South now insisted that the question upon receiving this petition from South Weymouth should be directly taken. It was taken by yeas and nays, and by a vote of 137 to 75 was received. I had moved that it should be read; but a motion had been made that it should be laid on the table, [not debatable] and on the table it was laid.

Thirdly, the petition of Ralph Sanger, and forty inhabitants of Dover. I had presented it immediately after the petition from the women of South Weymouth had been laid on the table; but notwithstanding the decision of the House just before to receive the petition from South Weymouth, the question of reception was again raised upon this petition from Dover, which was also sent back to me from the Clerk's table. In the midst of a debate upon this question of reception, and in the midst of a speech by a gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Bynum) against its reception, the House, on the 9th inst. had adjourned. The petition from the women from South Weymouth had, therefore, on the 9th inst. been received and laid on the table.

The petitions from the women of Dorchester, and that from the men of Dover, had been declared by the Speaker not to be in possession of the House. The motion to receive the first had been laid on the table—the motion to receive the second was under debate at the adjournment of the House on the 9th inst.

These explanations are absolutely necessary to understand my remarks reported in your paper, and my exceptions to the decisions of the Speaker.

He had decided that the two petitions were not in possession of the House, and had sent them back to me. He now said that the resolution of the House intervening, had covered all the cases. I asked him if those petitions were by the intervening resolution of the House laid on the table. He said they would be laid on the table if I would send them to the Chair. This I declined.

The report proceeds: 'Mr. Adams said he took it that the Clerk was responsible for the records of the House.'

What I said was this: 'The journals of the House show that at a former sitting of the House I presented these two petitions to the House. The Speaker now decides that, by a sweeping resolution of the House, they are laid on the table. If they are on the table, I take it the Speaker and the Clerk of the House are responsible for the truth of the House's journal, and for the possession of its archives.'

With regard to the epistle from L. Swackhamer and fifty-three ministers and members of the Lutheran church in the state of New York, the report is substantially correct; but as the Speaker, after refusing to allow the petition to be read at the demand of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, permitted it to be read when the reading was called for by Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, and it was read, I ask of your candor and impartiality to publish it with this letter. The debate concerning it cannot otherwise be understood.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

I request you to publish, also, from the journal of the House, the list of the several petitions presented by me. It may be the only means I shall have of informing many of the petitioners, entire strangers to me, that I received and presented their petitions. I earnestly invited the particular attention of the House to the petition from the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends, five hundred in number, from Weare, in the state of New Hampshire, and entreated the Speaker to suffer it to be read. I called, also, the special notice of the House to the petition from Plymouth, the chief town of my own district; the landing-place of the pilgrims, and the cradle of New England; to the petitions from Scituate, Weymouth, Hanson, and Braintree, in my own congressional district; to the petitions from Franklin, named after the man whose motto was 'libi Libertas, ibi Patria'; to the petitions from nine hundred and ten male and female citizens of Westmoreland county, in Pennsylvania, of whom I was assured almost all the male signers were legal voters; to the ten petitions from Geauga county, state of Ohio, dated the 4th of July; and to the petitions from the counties of Oakland and Wayne, in the Michigan Territory. Of all this there is no notice taken in the report of the debate.

J. Q. A.

House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1837.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

## LIST OF PETITIONS,

Presented by Mr. Adams, in House of Representatives, Jan. 23d.

Petition of Nathaniel Bird, of the state of New York, a soldier of the revolution, praying for arrears of pension.  
 Petition of Anson Robbins, and 49 other inhabitants of Scituate, Mass.  
 Petition of James Curtis, and 68 other inhabitants of Scituate, Mass.  
 Petition of John Bartlett, and 131 other citizens of Plymouth, Mass.  
 Petition of Artemas Woodward, and 28 other citizens of Medfield, Mass.  
 Petition of George Goodyear, and 214 other inhabitants of Ashburnham, Mass.  
 Petition of the monthly meeting of Friends, held at Weare, New Hampshire, signed for and in behalf of the same by Joseph Hoag, clerk.  
 Petition of Z. Waldo, and 14 other males and females of the town of Windham, Conn.  
 Petition of Maria L. Basto, and 28 other males and females, of Killingly, Conn.  
 Petition of Alfred Wood, second, and 68 other inhabitants of Woodstock, Conn.  
 Petition of Eben Shepard, and 115 other males and females of Canterbury, Conn.  
 Petition of John R. Williams, and 93 other males of Brooklyn, Conn.  
 Petition of Cornell Munro, and 207 other males and females of Plainfield, Conn.  
 Petition of Sallia Clark, and 161 male citizens of the county of Oswego, New York.  
 Petition of Sophia Clark, and 266 other females of the county of Oswego, New York.  
 Petition of Thomas Harlan, and 35 other inhabitants of Pennsylvania.  
 Petition of Benoni Allen, and 515 other males, and a petition of Elizabeth W. Lewis, and 375 females, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.  
 Four petitions of Warren Swift, and 271 male inhabitants of the county of Geauga, Ohio.  
 Six petitions of D. E. Parker, and 313 other females, of the county of Geauga, Ohio.  
 Petition of Samuel T. Lee and 25 other citizens of Susquehanna county, Penn.; which said petitions severally pray for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.  
 Petition of S. W. Stewart, and 26 other male citizens, of Kirkland, in the county of Oneida, New York; also, a petition of Esther Chace, and 55 other female citizens of the same place, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; which petitions were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.  
 Petition of Rachel Newcomb, and 130 other females of Braintree, Mass.  
 Petition of Hannah Cranfield, and 207 other females, of Weymouth, Mass.  
 Petition of Mary Perry, and 82 other females of Hanson, Mass.  
 Petition of Abigail M. Emmons and 218 other females, of Franklin, Mass.  
 Petition of Phebe Watson, and 160 other females of Westminster, Mass.  
 Petition of Ann E. Hildreth, and 95 other females of Derry, New Hampshire.  
 Petition of Elvira Tower, and 16 other females, of Waterville, New York.  
 Petition of Wm. K. Harris, and 35 other inhabitants of Lorraine county, Ohio.  
 Petition of Nathan Power, and 225 other inhabitants of Oakland, Territory of Michigan.  
 Petition of Ephraim Francis, and 297 other inhabitants of Warren county, Territory of Michigan; which said memorials severally pray for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 18th inst.

## SELECTIONS.

### A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

In June, 1833, there arrived at Stevensburgh, Indiana, a laboring man, about 35 years of age, who soon after engaged himself to take charge of the farm of Samuel James, Esq. of this village. He represented himself to be from Orange county, N. Y. by the name of Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr. James until January, 1834, he purchased a farm about 9 miles distant from this place, and shortly afterwards offered his hand in marriage to a young woman, who resided in Mr. James' family, an adopted daughter of Mr. J. In fact, she went by the name of Sarah James, and no person in this vicinity knew, until recently, but she was a natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr. James objected to the match, but Jackson represented himself as a relation of the President of the United States; and being a good-looking, and withal an intelligent, person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and urged her father to consent to their marriage. In the May following, they were married, and Mr. James gave Jackson a handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sarah's portion, on which Jackson built himself a house, and they lived very happily together. Since their marriage, Mrs. J. has borne her husband two fine boys, the youngest being at present but two months old.

But let us give the history of Jackson, as now discovered by his own confession, and by the appearance of a person in this community who has turned all his domestic joys into a cup of bitterness, and rendered his poor wife heart-broken! In the first place, then, his name is not Alexander Jackson (and for the present we shall suppress his real name.) During his boyhood he became the father of a female child—the mother being of respectable parentage, and, as it now appears, a relative of Mr. James. He soon left the scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange county, N. Y. and afterwards for many years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where the individual who now exposed him knew him by his real name. His name was also well known to Mr. James as the father of

his adopted daughter. Judge then of the agony of all parties when it became known that the beautiful Sarah James was not a natural daughter of Mr. J. and that she had discovered in her husband her own father! Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, for this is but a simple narrative of facts. So attached was the daughter to her own father, that it was with much difficulty she was persuaded to return to the house of Mr. James. Jackson has sold his farm, and does not show himself in the village, though it is believed that he still visits Mr. James' family. It is said that all the parties will soon leave this part of the country, so deep is their grief and disgrace.—*Stevensburgh (Ind.) Gazette.*

### A DOUBLE SHAVE.

On Friday evening, a stranger named Ezra Mallory, from Danbury, Conn. applied at the police office for the arrest of Edward Peach, a barber who does business in Peck slip, whom he alleged had robbed him of ten five dollar bills. It appeared from his statement that on Friday afternoon he stopped at Peach's shop to get shaved. He had in an inside coat his pocket book, in which were sixty \$5 bills. The bills were of greater length than the book, and the pocket was so shallow that the ends of the bills appeared above the aperture. When he took his seat to be shaved, he did not take off his coat; but Peach, finding the collar of it in his way, asked him to take it off. For some time he objected, but finally did take it off and hang it up, and the shaving proceeded. After it was accomplished, Peach took the coat in his hand, gave it a few whisks with his broom, and the shaved gentleman took it, put it on, and went his way. Some time after leaving the shop, he discovered that ten of his bills had been abstracted from his pocket book; and attributing the act to the barber, he repaired to the police office for redress. A warrant was accordingly issued against Peach, but the officers, on proceeding to his shop, did not find him in. On Saturday morning, however, having in the mean time learned that an officer had been after him, Peach came up to the Police Office, accompanied by his counsel, George Wilson, Esq. protested that he knew nothing of the complainant's money, gave in his bail for his appearance to answer the charge, and was discharged.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### A WATER-SPOUT.

The St. Vincent Chronicle gives the following account of a disastrous occurrence which took place at Martinique, on the 15th Feb.:—About one o'clock yesterday, a most melancholy circumstance happened, by which many lives were lost, some of them respectable characters. A warm spring having lately been discovered running between two high rocks in the heights near Precheur, at the north end of the bay, whose medicinal property was found to be a specific cleanser of cutaneous disorders, has of late been much resorted to by all classes as a bathing place, who daily experienced its salutary effects. From some cause not yet ascertained, but during a heavy roll of thunder in the mountains, with rain, the bed of the rocks burst forth, bringing down sand, stones, and rocks of all sizes and descriptions, overwhelming every one within its influence. Several bodies, cut and mangled in a horrid manner, have been got out, but many more are still covered up. Madame Larosiere, wife of the Collector, was one; her two children, nearer to the edge of the stream, escaped. An interesting young lady so disfigured that she could only be recognized by the ring on her finger. An examination had taken place, by which it appears that a water-spout had burst in the mountains. Several of the sufferers being relatives of principal families, has caused a deep and mournful sensation; one poor girl was found covered up to the chin, and discovered by a person passing some time after by her groans; she was dug out, but it is doubtful whether she survives.

### A HEROINE.

An instance of female patriotism is related as having taken place during the late campaign against the Seminoles of Florida, well worthy of being handed down to posterity. A Mr. Sikes, together with his wife, their only daughter, her husband Lieut. Smiley, and infant child, and three old negro women, occupied a house which was attacked by a large body of Indians. The first alarm was given by the discharge of three muskets fired at Lieut. Smiley, who was chopping wood in the yard, the balls from which caused his immediate death. His father-in-law, who was near him, fled instantly to the house, which he entered without injury. Fortunately there were seven muskets in the dwelling, which were loaded in succession by the negro women, and discharged at the assailants by Mr. Sikes and his wife and daughter. The last mentioned lady was very active in avenging the death of her husband, and killed three of the Indians. The attack was continued until dark, when the savages retired, having lost five or six of their number.—*Phil. Eng.*

### BARBARIY.

Two negroes, runaways from Virginia, were overtaken a few days since near Johnston, Columbia county, when the persons in pursuit called out for them to stop or they would shoot them. One of the negroes turned round and said he would die before he would be taken, and at the moment received a rifle ball through his knee; the other started to run, but was brought to the ground by a ball being shot in his back. After receiving the above wounds they made battle with their pursuers, but were captured and brought into Johnston. It is said that the young men who shot them had orders to take them dead or alive. Their recovery is said to be rather doubtful. Warrants were, however, issued for the arrest of the individuals who shot them.

## EFFECTS OF RUM.

A man was tried and convicted last week, in the Court of Common Pleas held in this town, for making an assault upon his wife when he was intoxicated, and turning her out of doors on one of the cold nights this winter. It appeared in evidence, that when driven from her home, she fled for shelter and protection to the house of a neighbor. She returned with her neighbor to the house, and after much entreaty was allowed to enter; but after remaining a short time, she was again expelled with brutal violence, and obliged a second time to resort to her neighbor's house, and there take up her abode for the night. This was but one instance of a series of acts of inhuman treatment which she had experienced, in consequence of his habitually intemperate course. And we may add, that this is but one of a multitude of cases of a similar character, which are frequently witnessed in our moral community. Many a wife is suffering silently from the excesses of an intemperate husband, without obtruding upon the world the expression of her griefs. And even the spectacle may sometimes be seen here, as well as elsewhere, revolting as it is, of both husband and wife debasing themselves by the indulgence of a brutal appetite, and under its influence infinitely subjecting their innocent offspring, in a variety of ways, to the keenest sufferings both of body and mind. Ought not such cases to arouse the sympathies and indignation of the community, and lead to some efficient steps for remedying these enormous evils? And may we not hope that they will reach even the consciences and the kinder feelings of some, at least, of the retailers, and induce them to abandon a traffic, which is the prolific source of so much mischief?—*Springfield Gazette.*

### ANOTHER CASE.

An aggravated case of what men will do for money, and the dreadful miseries which flow from the use of ardent spirit, occurred in this city last week, during one of the coldest days of the season. A Mr. Carlton, an Irish laborer of good character, and, when sober, a good husband, got intoxicated to such a degree that he fell in the street in the first of the evening, where he lay until half-past eight, when he was taken up entirely senseless, his hands and ears frozen in a most dreadful manner. He will lose his right hand, if not the other, and both of his ears. This man has an excellent wife and three interesting children, and yet every cent he can get goes into the pockets of those who sell him what has brought poverty and distress upon his family, and excruciating agony upon himself. His poor wife has long supported her family by her labor, but now, with this accumulated burthen upon her hands, husband helpless, and children hungry, what can she do? Yes, she does not complain—she only says with tears in her eyes, 'If the vendors of ardent spirits would sell my poor husband no more rum, *how happy should I be!*' The man who sold Mr. Carlton the rum is Mr. Elder, who keeps a 'hell upon earth' somewhere about the city, and who took his last nipper for three glasses of rum—all of which were drank on the spot, at one time.—*Bangor Whig.*

### INDIAN EXAMPLE.

An Indian went to Pittsburgh and purchased a barrel of rum to sell to his red brethren. While on his return to his tribe he heard a Moravian missionary deliver a temperance address. His feelings were touched—he took back the barrel of rum to the trader, and declared he would neither drink nor sell any more spirituous liquors, for it was against his conscience. He earnestly begged that it might be taken back, adding that if it was not he would pour it into the Ohio. The trader, as well as the white people were amazed, and assured him that it was the first barrel of rum they had ever seen returned by an Indian. It was taken back, and probably sold to some white man whose conscience was less tender than that of the poor Indian. Would that every dealer in ardent spirit throughout the Union would give conscience a candid hearing on this subject; and if its admonition should be listened to and respected, a few months would see the United States free from all the hundreds of thousands of drunkards that are now kept so by the rum-sellers.

The signs of the times indicate a termination to the trade of ardent spirits as a drink, at no distant day. Public opinion is omnipotent in this land of liberty—and when that opinion becomes concentrated, and bent on destroying an evil, no man can long stand out against it. Many of the present race of spirit-dealers will hold out to the last gasp; but one would think no young man, or any one having the present aspect of things in view, and any regard for reputation or the commendation of the virtuous, would now commence this traffic—a traffic which is looked upon with disgust, and will soon be branded with infamy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### AN INCIDENT.

Whilst the courts were in session in the City Hall, in New York, judges, counsel, parties, witnesses, and spectators, were startled as with an electric shock, by a tremendous report, which was immediately followed by a shaking and trembling of the Hall, as though the huge columns were tumbling from their bases, and the whole structure, from dome to foundation, was about tumbling into chaos. The rumbling and thunder and the succeeding trembling of the hall soon passed away, and the nerves of the terror-stricken inmates regained a partial composure. The commotion was occasioned by the fall of the great bell of the hall, some ten or twelve feet, upon the roof. A derrick had been erected for the purpose of removing it from its hangings, and it had hardly been swung clear, when some part of the tackling gave way, and the huge instrument came thundering down upon the roof. No damage was

done; and it is to be hoped it will be followed by beneficial results of some duration to the afflicted lawyers, who appeared at the time to be most forcibly reminded by it of the judgment to come.—*New York Sun.*

## EXTRAVAGANCE.

At one of the entertainments given by Sir John Irwin to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1781, at Dublin, he displayed on the table as the principal piece in the dessert, a representation of the fortress of Gibraltar, invested by the Spanish forces, executed in confectionery. It exhibited a faithful view of that celebrated rock, together with the works, batteries, and artillery of the besiegers, which threw sugar-plums against the walls. The expense of this ostentatious piece of magnificence was about \$7000!

## GENERAL COURT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23d. In the Senate, bills were reported to establish the Manufacturers Bank, at Grafton, and to increase the capital of the Merchants Bank, in Boston.

In the House, a petition of David Blanchard and eighty-five others, in favor of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was presented and referred. A remonstrance of Samuel K. Glover and eighty-three others, of Milton, against the petition of Edward Glover and others, was received and committed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24th. In the Senate, it was moved by Mr. French, of Norfolk, and concurred in by the House, that the Committee on Railways and Canals, inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes, that no locomotive engine for the transportation of passengers shall be used on any Rail Road hereafter incorporated, until a double track of rails be laid over the same.

In the House, a petition was presented and referred, of James C. White and one hundred and fifty-two others, for exemption from military duty for conscience sake. Petitions on the license laws were received and committed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25th. In the Senate, bills were reported to incorporate and to increase the capital of several banks. The bill to aid the construction of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road passed to be engrossed.

In the House, the petition of James Tirrell and sixty others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others, was presented and referred.

MONDAY, Feb. 27th. In the Senate, the bill passed to be engrossed to incorporate the Quincy Granite Company.

In the House, a remonstrance was presented of the Quincy Granite Railway Company, against the petition of Edward Glover and others.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28th. In the Senate, not much business was transacted. The order from the House relative to pauper accounts was read and rejected.

In the House, it was ordered on motion of Mr. Field, of Quincy, that the Committee on Accounts be directed to receive and act upon all pauper accounts against the Commonwealth, which may be presented previous to the first day of March next.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

### SLAVERY OF THE PRESS.

'John Quincy Adams' Congressional District ought to be indicted as a nuisance, and denied a representation on the floor of the House, until its inhabitants came to their senses sufficiently to send a man there who will not disgrace himself, them, and the whole country.—*Eastern Argus.*

We are not favored with an exchange by the paper from which the above precious morsel is taken, and are indebted to another source for this complimentary notice of the inhabitants of this District. The spirit it breathes is so utterly destitute of all honor and magnanimity, that, for itself, it is unworthy of regard. Even though the inhabitants of this District, or their Representatives, were deserving of censure for the course they have pursued during the last session of Congress, such language is too coarse, and undignified, and malignant, to excite ought but their pity for the feelings which could prompt it. We notice it rather as a fair specimen of that servile submission to party dictation, which characterizes so large a portion of the American press. However just and patriotic the cause, even though it be, as in the present case, the holy one of freedom itself, there are multitudes who, like the editor of the Eastern Argus, are ready to buckle on their armor, and obey, even to the sacrifice of truth and justice, the mandates of this despot. It excites no surprise that such individuals manifest so little aversion to the institution of slavery, for they are themselves the most willing and devoted of slaves. They wear a yoke more galling, if anything, than any ever put on an African neck; and their very condition precludes the idea of their properly appreciating the value of the liberty for which our fathers fought and bled.

The inhabitants of this District have been visited with no little obloquy for the exertions they have made in the cause of suffering humanity. The consciousness of rectitude will, however, prove their sure and unflinching support. Within their borders the cause of freedom has ever found some of its ablest and most self-devoted supporters; and they will never be intimidated from the performance of what they conceive to be their duty, by the idle blustering of reckless political demagogues, whether found at the North or at the South. Mr. Adams needs no eulogist. He has boldly stood forth as an advocate of doctrines, the correctness of which, in this age, and especially in this land, should be unquestioned. If the present does not award him justice, the future most assuredly will. His fearless and uncompromising opposition to encroachments on constitutional rights, will be remembered and admired long after his petty traducers shall have gone, unknown, to their final account. If the principles which he has advocated, almost at the risk of martyrdom, are a disgrace to his constituents, we think we express their almost unanimous opinion, when we say, the deeper they sink in such ignominy, the better.

## LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

We have received from Mr. Adams the following letter addressed to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1837.

### FELLOW CITIZENS:

On the thirty-first of last month, I addressed to you, and particularly to those of you, who had entrusted to me petitions, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, a letter, the principal object of which was to inform them what had been, and what probably would be, the fate of their petitions.

I then considered the system of action of the House, with regard to those petitions, as settled for the remainder of the session and of the term of the present Congress, by the resolution of the eighteenth of January, which resolution was a copy of one which had been adopted at the preceding session of this Congress, on the report of a committee of which Mr. Henry Laurens Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, was chairman. It was one of three resolutions reported by that committee and forced through the House by the previous question, strangling all discussions on the part of the friends of freedom in the House. A previous question sprang upon the House, precisely at the moment, when I rose and addressed the Speaker to shew the absurdity and unconstitutionality of them all. I was not allowed to speak. The question upon each of the three resolutions was taken by yeas and nays. When my name was called upon this third resolution, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon, I rose in my place and answered: 'I hold the resolution to be in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the rules of this House, and of the rights of my constituents; and I sent this answer in writing to the Speaker. That officer, under whose direction the journal of the House is made up, did not permit this, my answer, to be entered upon it. I made no other answer. I was not excused, nor asked to be excused from voting. My name does not appear upon the journal of that day, as having been called to vote upon that resolution at all. It was only by moving the next day an amendment to the journal made up under the direction of the Speaker, an amendment reciting the answer which I had given at the call of my name for the yeas and nays on this resolution, that I was enabled to place upon that record of the proceedings of the House, the fact that I had been present at the vote, and the answer that I had given. This amendment itself was refused, by the usual process of a Speaker's decision and a previous question, but as the ingenious device of expunging has not yet been applied to the journals of the House, my answer, as recited in my proposed amendment, stands upon the record in despite of all decisions, previous questions, and rejections.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, and before any abolition petitions had been presented, Mr. John W. Davis, a member from the free state of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable him to offer this same resolution, which the Speaker considered as having expired with the preceding session of the Congress. As two-thirds of the votes of members present are required for the suspension of the Rules, Mr. Davis did not then succeed in his motion.

On the twenty-sixth of December, I presented the petition of Joseph Page and twenty-six citizens of Silver Lake, County of Susquehanna, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and I moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was however by a vote of the House laid on the table.

On the ninth of January, I presented three petitions, from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Dover; of the proceedings of the House upon which I notified the petitioners, by a letter of the fourteenth of the same month, to the editors of the Quincy Patriot, published in their paper of the twenty-eighth.

On the 15th of January, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, moved the resolution copied from that of the former session, and moved also the previous question upon its adoption. The previous question was carried, and the resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, 129 to 69. So that this resolution has been adopted at two successive sessions of Congress, without allowing one moment of discussion upon it. The freedom of debate and the right of petition have been suppressed by one and the same operation of the previous question.

When I presented the three petitions on the 9th of January, the slave-holders of the highest tone, twice in succession, made the experiment of forcing a formal refusal of the House to receive any abolition petition. To this extremity they had been approaching since the year 1834, but have not yet been able to bring their northern confederates to that extent of concession. Even some of their own associates, from a remnant of regard for the right of petition, scrupled to vote against the reception. A debate had thus arisen on the 9th which had consumed the day; and the House had adjourned, leaving a speech of Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, on that question, broken off in the middle. By the rules of the House, after the first thirty days of a session, petitions are received only on the first sitting day of every week. The usual practice of the Speaker is, every Monday, to declare petitions in order from members of the state of Maine, proceeding with the call from North to South, and finishing with the Territories. But on the 9th of January the call had been arrested at the state of Massachusetts by the debate. On the 11th, by a special vote of the House, the order of the call had been inverted; had begun with the Territories, and continued through the states from South to North, till they came to Massachusetts, when the House adjourned. Two days after, Mr. Hawes' resolution was proposed and adopted; and on Monday, the 23d of January, Mr. Bynum declined finishing his speech against the reception of the petitions; considering it superseded by the intervening resolution of the House of the 15th.

On that day, the 23d of January, I presented forty petitions, all of which were laid on the table. Among them was one from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in the state of New York, which gave rise to the first question of the Speaker's constructive power in deciding what papers did, and what did not come within the order of the 15th of January. You will observe that the order does not in terms for-

bid the reading of the petitions, but the Speaker decided that they should not be read; whence it resulted, that when a member doubted whether the order which he was requested to present did come within the order, he was obliged to read the petitions, who reserved to himself the right while he denied to the members the right to read the papers presented; and then he decided discretion whether the paper did or did not come in the order. Upon the memorial from the ministers I took an appeal from his decision, then he denied the reading of the paper at the call of Mr. Hoar, though he yielded it to the Mr. Parker, a member of his own political party.

He presented at this time a remonstrance Grand Jury of the county of Washington, District, its Circuit Court being then in session, entertaining by Congress of abolition petitions from self-created societies. This remonstrance he allowed to be read, and efforts were made by the House to obtain an order for its being printed was laid on the table as coming within the order of the 15th, and the printing was left to be ordered by the Senate.

I sent a copy of this remonstrance to the Quincy Patriot, with the request that it publish it—which they did; not that I concurred in the opinions of the Grand Jury, but because, and personally some of them as among the most intelligent inhabitants of the District, I thought to consider them as representing the feelings of the inhabitants of the District and while petitions were pouring in from all parts of the Union for legislation by Congress most deeply affected their interests, I thought respectful remonstrance or representation against such legislation, ought to be received and roughly considered. I did not indeed think the grand jury was the most appropriate assembly of Congress; but neither did I think the inhabitants of this Union the most appropriate for legislation bearing chiefly, if not exclusively upon the people of the District of Columbia. I have overlooked in considering right of petition, freedom of speech and of the House, and freedom of the press and throughout the free portion of the Union; all are at stake upon the issue of this controversy just begun, and of which I shall not live to close. But while I do live, and represent you and last earthly wish will be to represent your feelings, and as far as possible your own this and every other subject occurring in the transactions of the national councils. And as it has been, and will be, peculiarly liable to representations upon this subject, and as a fulfillment of my principles in relation to it, I am permitted to give in the House, what I shall address you concerning it again and perhaps.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

To the editors of the Patriot:—The several passages in St. Matthew's gospel seemed to require some illustration in order to render them intelligible to every reader, have now been reviewed before us. And we find the greatest attending them arises from the figurative language employed by Christ in his discourses and by the lists in relating them. No book, that has so many, so much of figurative language as the Bible, and none that requires more exercise and judgment in the interpretation of it than the Testament. This kind of language was familiar to Jews; and our Saviour and the Evangelists figurative manner of speaking and writing common with their countrymen at that period notwithstanding any obscurity that may attend the figurative and metaphorical dress, all the great principles of christian morality and all the important truths of Jesus was authorized to reveal, as are plain and as could reasonably be desired. I know relating to the regulation of our hearts, or to our lives, or to our destiny beyond which is not stated in language that the understanding may comprehend. If then the things involved in obscurity, we may rest assured they are not essential to our virtuous improvement. He, who is sincerely desirous of the will of God, has the right frame and temper for understanding the revelation of his purpose by seeking divine assistance in his pursuit will be led into the knowledge of every thing that is important for him to know, and become happy forever.

The gospel of St. Mark comes next in our consideration. But the great similarity recorded by this Evangelist and of the gene his gospel to that of St. Matthew will render it unnecessary. The same illustrations have been given of the passages taken from Mark equally apply to the parallel passages of St. Mark. The great resemblance between these two Evangelists has led some to infer that the gospel of Mark was only an abridgment of the two. But there is no evidence from history that was the case. Mark, it is well known, was an apostle; but was the companion of Peter, and was instructed in the religion of Christ, and aided Paul and Barnabas in their travels, the glad tidings of salvation. His gospel is considered as a separate and distinct attestation of the character of Christ and the truth of his religion, which is to be found in Matthew. More than might be expected from two authors upon the same subject, and professing to give of the same person and events. The most facts and circumstances would no doubt be related by them with some little variations in the style and order in which the things were related.

This we find to be the case with the four gospels. There is some difference of circumstance in the order, which while it does not impair the truth of their respective writings, they did not write in concert. The differences found in the gospels do not in the least affect the truths of revelation, the character and life of Christ, his sufferings, and death, and resurrection. These are established in each separate gospel if we had only one of the four gospels we



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

## LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

We have received from Mr. Adams the following Letter addressed to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1837.

### FELLOW CITIZENS:

On the thirty-first of last month, I addressed to you, and particularly to those of you, who had entrusted to me petitions, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, a letter, the principal object of which was to inform them what had been, and what probably would be, the fate of their petitions.

I then considered the system of action of the House, with regard to those petitions, as settled for the remainder of the session and of the term of the present Congress, by the resolution of the eighteenth of January, which resolution was a copy of one which had been adopted at the preceding session of this Congress, on the report of a committee of which Mr. Henry Laurens Pinckney, of Charleston, South Carolina, was chairman. It was one of three resolutions reported by that committee and forwarded through the House by the previous question, straggling all discussions on the part of the friends of freedom in the House. A previous question sprung upon the House, precisely at the moment, when I rose and addressed the Speaker to shew the absurdity and unconstitutionality of them all. I was not allowed to speak. The question upon each of the three resolutions was taken by yeas and nays. When my name was called upon this third resolution, 'that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon,' I rose in my place and answered: 'I hold the resolution to be in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the rules of this House, and of the rights of my constituents; and I sent this answer in writing to the Speaker. That officer, under whose direction the journal of the House is made up, did not permit this, my answer, to be entered upon it. I made no other answer. I was not excused, nor asked to be excused from voting. My name does not appear upon the journal of that day, as having been called to vote upon that resolution at all. It was only by moving the next day an amendment to the journal made up under the direction of the Speaker, an amendment reciting the answer which I had given at the call of my name for the yeas and nays on this resolution, that I was enabled to place upon that record of the proceedings of the House, the fact that I had been present at the vote, and the answer that I had given. This amendment itself was refused, by the usual process of a Speaker's decision and a previous question, but as the ingenious device of expunging has not yet been applied to the journals of the House, my answer, as recited in my proposed amendment, stands upon the record in despite of all decisions, previous questions, and rejections.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, and before any abolition petitions had been presented, Mr. John W. Davis, a member from the free state of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable him to offer this same resolution, which the Speaker considered as having expired with the preceding session of the Congress. As two-thirds of the votes of members present are required for the suspension of the Rules, Mr. Davis did not then succeed in his motion. On the twenty-sixth of December, I presented the petition of Joseph Page and twenty-six citizens of Silver Lake, County of Susquehanna, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and I moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was however by a vote of the House laid on the table. On the ninth of January, I presented three petitions, from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Dover; of the proceedings of the House upon which I notified the petitioners, by a letter of the fourteenth of the same month, to the editors of the Quincy Patriot, published in their paper of the twenty-eighth. On the 15th of January, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, moved the resolution copied from that of the former session, and moved also the previous question upon its adoption. The previous question was carried, and the resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, 129 to 69. So that this resolution has been adopted at two successive sessions of Congress, without allowing one moment of discussion upon it. The freedom of debate and the right of petition have been suppressed by one and the same operation of the previous question. When I presented the three petitions on the 9th of January, the slave holders of the highest tone, twice in succession, made the experiment of forcing a formal refusal of the House to receive any abolition petition. To this extremity they had been approaching since the year 1834, but have not yet been able to bring their northern confederates to that extent of concession. Even some of their own associates, from a remnant of regard for the right of petition, scrupled to vote against the reception. A debate had thus arisen on the 9th which had consumed the day; and the House had adjourned, leaving a speech of Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, on that question, broken off in the middle. By the rules of the House, after the first thirty days of a session, petitions are received only on the first sitting of every week. The usual practice of the Speaker is, every Monday, to declare petitions in order from members of the state of Maine, proceeding with the call from North to South, and finishing with the Territories. But on the 9th of January the call had been arrested at the state of Massachusetts by the debate. On the 11th, by a special vote of the House, the order of the call had been inverted; had begun with the Territories, and continued through the states from South to North, till they came to Massachusetts, when the House adjourned. Two days after, Mr. Hawes's resolution was proposed and adopted; and on Monday, the 23d of January, Mr. Bynum declined finishing his speech against the reception of the petitions; considering it superseded by the intervening resolution of the House of the 18th.

On that day, the 23d of January, I presented forty petitions, all of which were laid on the table. Among them was one from the ministers and members of the Lutheran Church in the state of New York, which gave rise to the first question of the Speaker's constructive power in deciding what papers did, and what did not come within the order of the 15th of January. You will observe that the order does not in terms for-

bid the reading of the petitions, but the Speaker decided that they should not be read; whence it necessarily resulted, that when a member doubted whether a petition which he was requested to present did or did not come within the order, he was obliged to resort to the Speaker, who reserved to himself the right of reading, while he denied to the members the right of hearing read the papers presented; and then he decided at his discretion whether the paper did or did not come within the order. Upon the memorial from the Lutheran ministers I took an appeal from his decision, and even then he denied the reading of the paper at the demand of Mr. Parker, a member of his own political party.

He presented at this time a remonstrance from the Grand Jury of the county of Washington, of this District, its Circuit Court being then in session, against the entertaining by Congress of abolition petitions, especially from self-created societies. This remonstrance he allowed to be read, and efforts were made in the House to obtain an order for its being printed. But it was laid on the table as coming within the order of the 18th, and the printing was left to be ordered by the Senate.

I sent a copy of this remonstrance to the editors of the Quincy Patriot, with the request that they would publish it— which they did; not that I concurred in the opinions of the Grand Jury, but because, knowing personally some of them as among the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the District, I was willing to consider them as representing the opinions and feelings of the inhabitants of the District generally, and while petitions were pouring in from other quarters of the Union for legislation by Congress, which most deeply affected their interests, I thought every respectful remonstrance or representation from them, against such legislation, ought to be received and thoroughly considered. I did not indeed think that a grand jury was the most appropriate assemblage of the People, to interfere in any manner with the legislation of Congress; but neither did I think the inhabitants of the States of this Union the most appropriate petitioners for legislation bearing chiefly, if not exclusively, upon the people of the District of Columbia. All these irregularities I have overlooked in consideration of the right of petition, freedom of speech and of debate in the House, and freedom of the press and of thought throughout the free portion of the Union; all of which are at stake upon the issue of this controversy, now but just begun, and of which I shall not live to see the close. But while I do live, and represent you, my first and last earthly wish will be to represent your interests, your feelings, and as far as possible your opinions, on this and every other subject occurring in the deliberations of the national councils. And as my conduct has been, and will be, peculiarly liable to foul misrepresentations upon this subject, and as a fuller development of my principles in relation to it, than I may be permitted to give in the House, will be necessary, I shall address you concerning it again and perhaps again.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

The several passages in St. Matthew's gospel, which seemed to require some illustration in order to render them intelligible to every reader, have now passed in review before us. And we find the greatest difficulty attending them arises from the figurative language employed by Christ in his discourses and by the Evangelists in relating them. No book, that has come down to us, partakes so much of figurative language as the Bible, and none that requires more exercise of reason and judgment in the interpretation of it than the New Testament. This kind of language was familiar to the Jews; and our Saviour and the Evangelists adopt the figurative manner of speaking and writing which was common with their countrymen at that period. But notwithstanding any obscurity that may attend the writings of the New Testament on account of their figurative and metaphorical dress, all the great principles of christian morality and all the important truths, which Jesus was authorized to reveal, are as plain and intelligible as could reasonably be desired. I know of nothing relating to the regulation of our hearts, or the government of our lives, or to our destiny beyond the grave, which is not stated in language that the simplest understanding may comprehend. If then there be some things involved in obscurity, we may rest assured that they are not essential to our virtuous improvement or final salvation. He, who is sincerely desirous of doing the will of God, has the right frame and temper of mind for understanding the revelation of his purposes; and by seeking divine assistance in his pursuit after truth, will be led into the knowledge of every thing which is important for him to know, and become wise and happy forever.

The gospel of St. Mark comes next in order under our consideration. But the great similarity of the facts recorded by this Evangelist and of the general tenor of his gospel to that of St. Matthew will render a review of it unnecessary. The same illustrations which have been given of the passages taken from Matthew will equally apply to the parallel passages to be found in Mark. The great resemblance between the gospels of these two Evangelists has led some to infer that the gospel of Mark was only an abridgment of that of Matthew. But there is no evidence from history that this was the case. Mark, it is well known, was not an apostle; but was the companion of Peter, by whom he was instructed in the religion of Christ, and accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their travels in preaching the glad tidings of salvation. His gospel is to be considered as a separate and distinct attestation to the character of Christ and the truth of his religion. He has related, it is true, most of the mighty works of Jesus which are to be found in Matthew. But this is no more than might be expected from two authors writing upon the same subject, and professing to give a history of the same person and events. The most prominent facts and circumstances would no doubt occur to both and be related by them with some little variation perhaps in the style and order in which they are mentioned.

This we find to be the case with the Evangelists. There is some difference of circumstances in the relation, which while it does not impair in the smallest degree the credit of their respective writings, shews that they did not write in concert. The differences to be found in the gospels do not in the least affect the great truths of revelation, the character and teachings of Christ, his sufferings, and death, and resurrection. These are established in each separate gospel; so that if we had only one of the four gospels we should have

enough for the confirmation of our faith in the divine mission of Jesus and the truth of his religion. But instead of this we have four separate and independent authors, each attesting to the reality of our Saviour's character, giving us a history of his life and actions, of the miracles he wrought and the doctrines he taught, of his death and resurrection; and each of them doing it with the utmost simplicity of manner, without any attempts to exaggerate, leaving it with their readers to infer the excellence of their Master's character from the simple statement they make of what he did and taught.

And what character has ever been presented for contemplation which can bear a comparison with that of Jesus? In reading the history of his life and doctrine, as recorded in the New Testament, we cannot but be impressed with the most exalted sentiments of the purity and unattainable perfection of his character. Jesus has had no competitor on earth. All other beings are placed at an immense distance behind him; and he seems indeed to be the inhabitant of some other world. Let us read the history of his life and attend to the instructions he imparted, till we partake in some good measure of his temper and spirit, and are prepared for that world of purity and happiness above, which he came to reveal, and for which his religion is designed to fit us. Let us make his gospel the guide of our life and the foundation of our hopes, and we cannot fail of having a part in the 'resurrection of the just,' of being united hereafter to the great assembly of saints and angels in their incessant approaches towards the infinite source of all light, and truth, and love; and where nothing will limit our progress but the throne of God himself.—To be continued.

WHISKY &c. BREAD. An Ohio paper states that there are established in the County of Montgomery, in which the thriving town of Dayton is situated, fifty-two grist mills and seventy-two distilleries. A strong inducement, truly, for emigrants to settle in that quarter!

DEPUTY SHERIFF. Thomas Adams, Jr., of this town, has been appointed one of the Deputy Sheriffs for this County, and has been qualified accordingly.

COUNTY TREASURER. We are requested to state that Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth, who was nominated by a correspondent to the office of County Treasurer for the ensuing year, respectfully declines being considered a candidate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We acknowledge the receipt of several communications which will appear as soon as our limits allow. The suggestions of 'A Fellow Citizen,' at Hingham, are rather unreasonable.

## QUINCY LYCEUM.

Question for discussion before the Lyceum, next WEDNESDAY EVENING—In what manner will it be best for towns to dispose of their share of the surplus revenue when received?

## UNION LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (March 7th,) by J. C. Abbot, Esq., of Lowell. Question for discussion—Ought capital punishment to be abolished?

W. HOBART, Secretary.

## MARRIED.

In Newton, Mr. Claudius R. Hayward to Miss Caroline Hagar.  
In Hingham, Mr. Edwin Wilder to Miss Eliza B. Osgood.  
In Dorchester, Mr. Frederic O. Hanson, of Dudley, to Miss Mary E. Cooper.  
In Boston, Mr. Emory Goss to Miss Mary T. Woods.

## DIED.

In Cohasset, Mrs. Sarah Hall, aged 77.  
In Hingham, Miss Althea Gardner, aged 44.  
In Roxbury, Mrs. Martha H. Stratton, aged 33.  
In Walpole, Mrs. Olive L. Gray, aged 22.  
In Marshfield, Mr. Joseph Ewell, aged 65.  
In Waltham, Mr. William Wake, aged 31.  
The deceased while felling a tree, had his skull severely fractured by a blow from a large limb, which was suddenly broken off from a tree standing near the one on which he was at work.  
In Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Heath, aged 22; Miss Eliza Farwell, of Windsor, Vt., aged 19.  
In Frankfort, Me., Feb. 16th, Mr. Nathaniel White, formerly of Weymouth, aged 64.

## Notice.

THE citizens of Quincy, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING at seven o'clock, to select suitable persons to be supported on Monday next, (the 6th of March, for Town Officers; and to see what measures the Town ought to adopt relative to the contemplated improvements in Granite Street and Faxon's Lane, (so called.)

It

## Notice.

THE anti-masonic and democratic citizens of Quincy, are respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable list of Town Officers to be supported at the annual meeting to be held on Monday next, March 6th.

It

## Carpenters Attend.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch. Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.  
Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.  
Call and see.

J. A. HOBART.

## Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.  
THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

## Land at Auction.

TO be sold by Order of Court, on SATURDAY, 25th of March inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at the homestead of

ASA NIGHTINGALE,

on West Street, in Quincy, from six to eight acres of LAND, laid off in lots pleasantly situated for building. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Guardian.  
HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

Quincy, March 4.

## Town Meeting.

THE legally qualified Voters in the Town of Quincy are notified and warned to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY the SIXTH of MARCH next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

First—To choose a Moderator.  
Second—To choose all such Town Officers for the ensuing year as the law directs.  
Third—To raise such sums of money for defraying the necessary expenses of the Town, as may be thought proper.  
Fourth—To determine what sum of money the Town will appropriate for the support of Schooling.  
Fifth—To see what method the Town will adopt for repairing the Highways.  
Sixth—To see if the Town will restrain Neat Cattle and Horses from going at large in the Highways.  
Seventh—To see what compensation the Town will give the Town Clerk for his services the past year.  
Eighth—To see what compensation the Town will make the Town Treasurer for his services the past year.

Ninth—To see what method the Town will adopt for improving the Town's Lands the ensuing year.  
Tenth—To give in their votes for a County Treasurer.

Eleventh—To see if the Town will apportion one-fourth part of the money raised for Schooling, equally on the School Districts, and the remaining three-fourths equally on the scholars in them.

Twelfth—To see if the Town will cease the Road leading from School Street to Mr. John Faxon's, to be laid out on the forty-eight rods from said road said road towards said Faxon's house.

Thirteenth—To see if the Town will allow the Members of the Columbia and Adams Engine the members of their County and Town Poll Tax, agreeably to an Act passed March 1st, 1834.

Fourteenth—To revise the Jury Box.

Fifteenth—To see if the Town will straighten or widen any part of Granite Street.

Sixteenth—To see what method the Town will prescribe for warning Town Meetings.

Seventeenth—To choose any Committee or hear and act on the Report of any Committee, the Town may think proper.

By virtue of a warrant from the Selectmen.

LEWIS BASS, Constable.  
Quincy, Feb. 25, 1837.

## Notice.

THE Selectmen of Quincy give notice that they shall meet at French's Tavern, on FRIDAY, the third day of March ensuing, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling all accounts which remain unsettled with said Town. All persons having such accounts are requested to present them at said time and place. For order.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

Quincy, Feb. 25.

## Caleb French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

CALEB FRENCH,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, Administrator.

Braintree, Feb. 25.

## John Bass's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN BASS,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, seaman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JOHN FOWLE, Executor.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

## Ebenezer Crane's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

EZEBEZER CRANE,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, ordnawyer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EZEBEZER CRANE, Administrator.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

## Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1837.—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHARDS, Jr., administrator of the estate of

SARAH COLSON,

late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is solvent and insufficient to pay all his just debts and charges of administration; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash, of said Weymouth, be and they be respectively appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the period of six months is allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; it is, also,

Ordered, That three months, within three months, be and they be respectively notified of the times and places of their meetings for the purpose aforesaid, to be transmitted or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said service they make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 18.

## Wanted.

\$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.  
Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.  
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

## Carriage Manufactory.

The store or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "  
2 " SULKIEYS.  
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.  
25 " Wagon " "  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS " "  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at French's Hotel, in Quincy, four first rate HORSES, for carriages or teams; one carriage Horse, warranted to trot one mile in less than three minutes, and can travel fourteen miles in an hour, is kind in any harness, and stands perfectly safe without being tied.

One CHAISE—new covered, one open, and one new buggy. WAGONS—two Ox WAGONS, suitable for carting stone or for farming; one new SLED; one PUNG; one first rate Saddle, Bridle and Martingale; nine HARNESSSES, suitable for chaises, wagons and teams.

A large assortment of CHAINS, made for teaming and the stone business; one good double JACK; HAND HAMMERS; IRON EARS; and other tools used at the stone quarries, &c. &c.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

## For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting-house. For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

## Wheelwright's Stand.

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber, surviving partner of the late firm of C. & L. LEAVITT, is desirous of selling or letting the Wheelwright's Shop and Yard, lately occupied by them, on Lower Plain, Hingham.

He has on hand a large quantity of seasoned PLANK, and of other materials, suitable for the business, which he will dispose of on liberal terms to the person who may take the stand.

An opportunity is afforded to a young mechanic to obtain a very eligible stand for the business of a Wheelwright. Terms liberal.

LEVI LEAVITT.

Hingham, Feb. 25.

## Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, entitled 'Three Experiments of Living' (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a periodical, that individuals and families, in distant as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these 'three moral and well told stories.' The subjects connected with the 'means of living,' being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical will be 'Stories from Real Life,' designed to teach True Independence and Domestic Economy. Each part, or volume, will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price twenty-five cents a part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the 'Three Experiments of Living'—Living within the means—living up to the means—living beyond the means.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout, and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.

A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the 'Three Experiments.'

It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in 'living within the means.'

From the author of the 'Young Man's Guide.'

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me.

SAMUEL COLMAN, Publisher.

Boston, Feb. 25.

GREEN & OSBORNE, Agents, are prepared to supply this town and vicinity, with the above popular, instructive and interesting periodical, at the publisher's price.

Quincy, Feb. 25.



## POETRY.

## CHRIST ON THE WATERS.

Gloom gather'd round the mountain's breast,  
And hollow night-winds blew,  
Swiftly, to find her rock-girt nest,  
The mountain eagle flew.

Sullen each sound, and sad each scene;  
Day's latest gleam was thrown  
Across the mountain's shadowy green;  
And 'He was there alone.'

Why midst the mountain winds that breast?  
Why midst its shades that form?  
When beasts their dens, and birds their nests,  
Seek from the coming storm.

Not there in misanthropic mood  
The haunts of man to leave—  
Not there in gloomy solitude,  
On coming woes to grieve;

But there with holy thought and high,  
As evening closed the day,  
Shunning the vain world's idle eye,  
'He went apart to pray.'

The hollow wind loud howling by,  
The mournful echoes there,  
Called not His spirit from the sky  
Nor broke his fervent prayer.

The first—the second watches passed—  
And passed the midnight hour;  
Time flew unheeded as the blast,  
Or eve in summer bower.

But winds, that stirred with rising breath  
The rock-bound mountain tree,  
Swept the dark sea that rolled beneath—  
The Sea of Galilee.

A little bark in peril there,  
'Midst floods and shades of night,  
And many a supplicating prayer,  
Rose to His spirit's sight.

Not heathen visions, poured  
In glory on his soul—  
The scenes to which His spirit soared,  
When tidings of transport roll—

Not heaven itself that heart could stay;  
Not earth nor sea that heart  
Where love sublime held sovereign sway,  
Could from his loved ones part.

Down the dark mountain's craggy side  
His pathless way he made;  
He pressed the foaming ocean-side—  
'Tis I—be not afraid!

Dark storms our fragile bark may drench,  
But we are not alone;  
His 'love the waters cannot quench,  
And floods can never drown.'

## THE PORTRAIT.

Ah! let me look upon thy face,  
Fling back thy clustering hair,  
It is a happiness to gaze  
On any thing so fair.

'Tis such spring-morning loveliness—  
The blushing and the bright—  
Beneath whose sway, unconsciously,  
The heaviest heart grows light.

The crimson, flushing up the rose,  
When some fresh wind has past,  
Parting the boughs—just such a hue  
Upon thy cheek is cast.

Thy golden curls, where sunshine dwells  
As in a summer home;  
Thy brow whose snow is pure and white  
As that of ocean foam.

For grief has thrown no shadow there,  
And worldliness no stain;  
It is as only flowers could grow  
In such a charmed domain.

I would thy fate were in my hands;  
I did it but allow  
The future to be like the past,  
And keep thee just as now.

## ANECDOTES.

**A SCINTILLATING BUTCHER.** A butcher about to kill a cow, employed an Irishman to hold her. The butcher squinted, and when looking at the cow appeared to look at the Irishman. Pat fearing that he should get the knock down instead of the cow, said in much of a hurry, 'Arrah, man, do you strike where you look?' 'To be sure I do—where do you think I'd strike?' 'Then you would the cow yourself till I get out of the way just.'

**SELF CONCEIT.** A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. 'I cannot exactly tell,' said he, but I think I once passed it on the coach, when travelling to the far west.'

**KEEP YOUR OWN SECRETS.** When Gen Wolfe saw appointed by the British government to attack Quebec, an intimate friend of his, inquired whether he was going. The General asked him if he could keep a secret. 'He said, "I can," and Wolfe replied, "So can I."

**STRONG GEOG.** A venerable but eccentric member of a presbytery, lately, in attempting to get into the packet boat, fell into the canal. He was drawn out half-drowned, and conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where he was put to bed. 'Will ye tak' some spirits and water, sir?' asked his considerate host. 'Na, na! I have had plenty o' water for ae day, I'll tak' the spirits now.'

**A MAN OF FAMILY.** A man offered as bail for another in New York, being asked the ordinary question by the magistrate: 'Are you a man of family?' He replied, 'I guess you'd think so if you'd go home with me—I am living with my second wife, and have nineteen children! fat as taters.'

**SOMETHING ANTIQUE.** An English lady at home was making purchases of a variety of relics of ancient times, when she inquired of the modest boy who attended her: 'have you any thing else in the store that is old?' 'Yes,' said the young urchin, thrusting forward his hat, which seemed very considerably the worse for wear, 'my hat is old.'

## Curtis, White &amp; Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &amp;c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal,  
FEELING grateful for past favors would render to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of **BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c.**, and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.  
JOSHUA MARSTON, Clerk.  
Quincy, Feb. 18. if

## Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.  
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

## Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Furniture, Chairs &amp; Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.  
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.  
Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

## Tirrell, Bartlett &amp; Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of **STONE TOOLS**.

He has in his employ first rate **SHOERS**, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.  
THOMAS DRAKE.  
Quincy, Feb. 18. if

## Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Eulogy on Madison.  
JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28. if

## Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetable growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, may be had of the Agents,

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Mixed Woollen Yarn.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Gro. De Nap Gingham.

BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Mohair Coating.

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to

JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21. if

## Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—

Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice

that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they insure against **LOSS BY FIRE**, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 5th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.  
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

## Camblets.

COATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.  
THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Woollen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English-French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—

—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drakecock and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-selles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Carriages, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDER his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by hand warranted to fit.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Shirtings &amp; Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston.

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and by pattern made to order in his store at short notice. GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS, Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornament of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings, constantly in hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Persons in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please "drop in" at the old number, 15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.  
Boston, Jan. 7. if

## Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Carpeting &amp; Rugs.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. if

## Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Bilious Disorders, and all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Blankets.

ROSE and WHITEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

## Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.  
Quincy, Jan. 28. if

## Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Coleman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz.

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annals, Illustrated Works, &c., &c.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationery, comprising every useful article, among which are— Ivory surface and Gift Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, &c., &c.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner,) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by Otis Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, &c., &c.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
OTIS CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.  
Boston, Jan. 14. if

## Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be adduced, the proprietors will make use of one only from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

## New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Miss Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, &c., &c.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

## Children



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 10.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thanks for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

## HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a Magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a correspondence, miscellany, comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, scientific, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct people—

—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and emulation can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, and will be cultivated of flowers neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, &c. of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of Miscellaneous will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pulchrum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its contents shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that their army of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vices of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forthcoming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.

Boston, Jan. 7.

## Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RHEUMATISM, to call on him at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 254, to secure a truss in the rear, where he is in constant attendance, to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he is able to call on his friends, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pad; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improvised Hinge and Pivot Truss; Uninflated Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Protruding Anus, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protruding Uterus which have answered in cases where other Trusses have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Patent; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes, and of all kinds.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired and new made.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

## Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, Quincy Railway. JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Milton. CHARLES BRECK, Weymouth. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, East Randolph. GEORGE SOUTHER, Hingham. JUSTIN SPEAR, South Scituate. HOS. S. A. TURNER, Lynn. E. T. FOGG, New-York City. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, 141, Nassau. FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER, J.

## MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## THE COURTHSHIP.

Fortune cuts such strange capers, odds heart! I could kick her to think.

Ebenezer Nonplus was the son of a worthy and industrious farmer, whose place of residence was in a village adjoining my own native town. I shall christen the place which boasts the nativity of Eb, Tural; my own village, Lural; because it is convenient to adopt some other than the true appellations, and because there is a peculiar mellifluousness in these two names.

Eb was a young man of great mental capacities, great goodness and simplicity of heart. As to personal charms, dame Nature had been lavish and freakish withal; since she had bestowed upon him some hundred and seventy pounds of clay, and had made a most whimsical thing of the mass, by lengthening it to six feet and three quarters, and making the extremities—head, feet, and hands—of most commanding dimensions. By the way, however, the reader must be reminded that Eb's peculiar modesty induced him to incline his body forwards, lest his pantaloons, which, most perversely would not grow as fast as himself, should come above his knees; thus, to the general view, he appeared about five and a half. The boyhood of our hero was passed much like that of our country boys generally; and for this reason I say nothing about his puerility. But when he 'became his own man,' he began to look about him for the conveniences and prerogatives of manhood. His father bestowed upon him a part of his own farm, and stocked it well with cattle, and all the necessary appurtenances for conducting the affairs of husbandry in a style not inferior to any of Eb's associates and equals. But in Eb's mind there was a lack of something; things didn't look exactly as they should. So he fell to thinking, and after three days close and severe cogitation, he 'rather guessed' a wife would supply the deficiency.

Now it was usual for Eb to lay right hold and perform whatever appeared proper and necessary to be done; as he never hesitated to go to bed when sleepy, nor to eat or drink when he felt so disposed.

Unfortunately for the young ladies in Eb's own village, they had been most wilfully and feloniously inclined to ridicule and tease him at all the parties. So, to take full vengeance on them for this ungentle treatment, he resolved to have nothing to do with the 'darned critters,' but to go to Lural in search of a good substantial help-mate, on the very next Sunday. The intervening time was spent in sleeking up his horse and saddle, best blue coat and boots, and he even got a neighbor's son to perform a tansure on his cranium, which the young rogue performed to admiration, clipping the luxuriant locks that fell in manly grace upon his shoulders, close to the skull, and leaving what remained beautifully scolloped, like a newly mown meadow.

Sunday came with a shining face, and with its first dawning Eb arose, saddled his horse and mounted for the expedition to Lural.

Now see him mounted once again Upon his nimble steed.

Eb was deemed as good a rider as Tural boasted; at least, he possessed the general characteristics of an expert horseman; viz: he thrust his feet up to the ancles in the stirrups, leaned back in the most graceful and laborious posture imaginable; raised his elbows on a horizontal plane, and held his ox-goad (he did not happen to own a riding stick) perpendicular.

I must leave Eb, thus mounted, riding gaily along, racking every joint of his own, and most cruelly belaboring his gallant nag, to introduce you, my readers, to my father's habitation. But first let me describe to you, as we slip from Eb across lots to our domicile, the features of the scenery immediately connected with it. And do not think that I am leading you from the company of our loved Eb merely to tire and vex; nor think you are perusing a fictitious tale; for be assured this is no other than a veritable and instructive history. And in the digressive spirit of history I must direct your attention to the geography of that portion of the universe wherein the gallant Ebenezer Nonplus figured so heroically. Now if you will listen attentively to my geographical delineations, and be introduced to my father's habitation, I promise you the pleasure of again seeing our mutual friend.

Since this same cross-lot walking is rather tiresome, we will sit down upon the brow of this hill which commands a prospect of the whole country around my 'dulce domum.' Now look, if you please, across this valley beneath us, and a little to the south, through that orchard of apple trees, you will behold a sober, modest, and antiquated farm-house, the dwelling place of the Fa-mi-las since the township was wrested from the once happy and powerful, but now forlorn and almost extinct aborigines, a period no less than one hundred and twenty-three years. It was once painted red; but the atmospheric ablutions of more than a century have dimmed its pristine beauty, and given it that smoked-herring-like hue which you perceive. Some eight rods to the left, you see that venerable scold to the house, cycled the barn; a few paces behind which, you observe a magnanimous apple tree—prithce be interested if you can in this detail, and lose not a single item—the house has no communication with the public road but by a lane running due west, twenty rods in length. This little noisy rivulet, which tumbles through the valley at our feet, continues its windings about one hundred rods, and then, south-east of the aforesaid barn, is widened into a mill-pond, where your humble servant was wont, in the frolicsome hours of childhood, to send out shingle boats on mimic voyages, get most egregious duckings, and of course, at his return home, most edifying admonitions from the rod. There lives the miller, whose family and ours were in close intimacy. That narrow foot path which runs south-east, is the only medium of communication between the miller's house and ours, except the great road. The view of the habitation of this man of meal from my fathers, it may be remarked, is intercepted by the elevation of the ground between. Having thus given you a most exquisite sketch, not to be found in Morse, Worcester, or Woodbridge, I proceed to induct you into the home of my ancestors. Permit me to introduce you to my father, a homely, good-natured, and benevolent old man; to my mother, as worthy of the high esteem with which she was regarded, as the filial love for her sainted memory will be lasting in the bosom of her unworthy son; finally, this is my cousin Julia, possessing a person elegant, a heart unconscious of guile, a mind constant, firm, and noble; happy as the gay flutterers in the genial warmth of June, innocent as the nestling of the turtle dove. On that same Sunday, when we rather unceremoniously left Eb joggling so sweetly along, I walked with Julia to meeting, beguiling the tedium of the way with converse upon nothing at all, the general topic of intimate young friends.

As we approached the church we were much annoyed by the gang that usually conglomerates before a church door, half an hour before meeting time, much to the scandalizing of the deacon, and some thirty or forty goodly snuff-taking dames, who think it a grievous shame that promising young lads should be permitted to forego leading strings, and walk to meeting by themselves, without any sedate old gentleman to keep them decently behaved. Yet notwithstanding all this good advice and timely scolding, they will, out of spite, continue to block up the front door, stare at them 'darned pretty gals,' look wise, and wink with the right eye, as sure as Sunday comes. Among this host of strutting clodpoles I was much surprised to see Eb Nonplus, who I knew very seldom went over the threshold of any church save that of Tural. He stood like a colossus, directly before the front door, bolt upright, (something wondrous) hands thrust into the hindmost pocket of his coat; in a like posture as 'lang syne' was discovered a certain poet, who had scolded much about laziness, standing a tip-toe, stretching his neck to obtain a bite from a delicious apple suspended above him; a mode of obtaining fruit he had sagely ascertained to be far easier than to bring his hand 'all around' from behind to pluck it.

When Eb perceived that all the young men commenced an optical attack upon Julia, (for she was 'the pride of the village,'—the envy, though unconsciously, of all the buxom lassies, and the polar star which attracted all the sighs and oglings of those young blades who, on the Sabbath, sport a fur hat and blue coat) he thought he felt queerly, kind o' droll, took a sneaking notion after her, and guessed he'd as good's make advances to her. How he could have thought that my delicate and politely educated coz, would make a substantial drudge of a housewife, puzzles me hugely, even to this day. So it was, though: we are the strangest mortals that ever existed!

Eb came towards us with a most all-sufficient bow, and seized the brim of his hat, much to the gratification and satisfaction of all present, if thundering loud lungs, and no gentle thump of the elbows, are any proofs of approbation.

'How-de-do, Mr. Fa-mi-la,' quoth he, 'you could 'nt let us have a seat in your pew to-day, could ye?'

'O, yes,' said I, 'with pleasure.' I whispered Julia, 'he's come a sparking, pray look as pretty as you can; he's no common suitor.'

'No, indeed,' said Julia, 'but a very uniquely uncommon one; what can I do?'

'Oh, look as prim as Dorothy Pringle who always says flip, when she wishes to look amiably.'

'I'll make sure of him,' returned Julia. 'One cannot describe with sufficient vividness the feeling of an is-to-be suitor. Suffice it then, indulgent reader, to give a few of the effects of these feelings in Eb's bosom. Firstly, they suffused his countenance with a kind of suavi-

ty. Secondly, they kept him wide awake during the whole of divine service, a circumstance peculiarly unusual. Thirdly, they even compelled him to find the hymn for Julia, and attempt to exchange books with her. Attempt, did I say? Alas! stern necessity guided the pen; that necessity which is concomitant with the truth of history. Yes, attempted—oh, that the stream of oblivion had rolled over the event and swept away the unkindly recollection. In the act of proffering the hymn-book, his nervous system became so violently agitated that the book dropped; quicker than thought, Eb snatched at the falling book—but at the envious impediment! from his peculiar manner of sitting with crossed legs, arose a most lamentable accident. The unnatural screwing threw his feet from their foundation, and precipitated his huge frame to the floor.

Thus it is with unhappy mortals! Just on the brink of fruition the cup of joy is dashed from them, and they are left to quaff the bitter bowl of affliction in the cold realities of life!

Meeting being over, to Julia's infinite satisfaction Eb rode cavalierly by our side, till we came to the footpath, impassable for equestrians, without once speaking or even bespattering us with mud but six times. At this point he was obliged to keep the road and part from us; so, applying a ponderous blow, he assayed to get round as quick as we. But a luckless blow was that, and one which nearly cost him an unhorsing; for his beast, unaccustomed to make a parade, reared and struck into a most profound gallop, which destroyed Eb's equanimity so completely that he lost the right rein, and by pulling too stoutly on the left, whirled the animal abruptly against the wall, where a complete stand-still was effected, and a certain bringing of Eb on the pommel. When we arrived at the house, we observed Eb whirling furiously into the lane, horse and man most drenchingly wet with perspiration. As our tea, on Sunday, was always served immediately after meeting, Julia contrived to forego the pleasure of Mr. Nonplus's conversation, and to be busy till it was announced ready.

I shall by no means enter upon a tirade against Eb's conduct at table, which, I am vexed to know, would have been a fertile subject for sarcasm with many. I say I am vexed, because I think this same mock politeness a most unnatural and squeamish notion, established by false delicacy, and kept alive by improper, though very general, custom. I will just casually remark, that he bore himself most manfully, seizing the bread and rendering it invisible, without politely starving himself till urged by repeated requests to partake.

As soon as the tea table was removed, Julia unaccountably disappeared, and left my father, mother, and myself, to keep up a sort of minute-gun conversation with our honored visitant, who at regular intervals would utter a sentence at random; till after a space of an hour he became quite eloquent, and burst forth in the following splendid and unequalled style:

'I think, Mr. Familia, you've been in Tural, hasn't you?'

'Oh, yes, frequently.'

'Didn't ye never see a large white house with two big illum trees afore it?'

'About half a mile from the meeting-house: yes, I have passed it often.'

'Have ye; well now that are's my father's, and he's gien half ont to me, and I fixed up four rooms in real *antistite style*, except the garret, and more than all this ere, I'm going to raise a shed behind for a washing room; then there's half of the old farm, too, that are's mine, and a yoke of's good cattle as ever dragged, with three farrar cows and a heifer, and a pair of two yer olds, and there stands my horse Juddy, too—see the darned rascal! if he aint pawing up one of your Jooly's rose bushes! Heigh there, Jed, what are you doing on?'

Confound you and your horse, thought I, as I removed the unlucky animal from off Julia's favorite rose bush, assisting him along with a hearty kick, which considerably neutralized the bitterness of my vexation.

On returning into the house, which I had left for the above occasion, I found Eb silently examining a mourning piece, wrought in silk, by Julia. He stood for a long time, like a connoisseur wrapt in admiration of the excellence of some master hand, and then with an amateur's enthusiasm exclaimed—'By gosh! did Jooly do that ere? how slick she'd mend a feller's coat! There's them are sister's of mine say how they aint a going to mend my clothes any longer, now I'm twenty-one, and tell me to go along and get married; and so I will—don't you think it's a good chance for a gal? You know that are's a large place.'

'Why, yes, Eb,' said my mother, 'I think you have very good prospect of success with the young ladies.'

'Do ye though?—then I guess I'll go take and marry Jooly.'

My mother could hardly retain her gravity, but father absolutely haw! haw! As for myself I rather guessed it required two to make a bargain. But Eb, without observing the smile on my mother's countenance, and entirely misunderstanding the broad laugh of my father, asked if she was within. He was answered that she had stepped over to Mr. —, the miller's, to see his daughter Mary.

'Well,' said Eb, 'I don't know, but I'll step over there too.' And so off he budged, highly delighted with the pleasing anticipations. Not being acquainted with the foot-path, Eb walked out into the road, but seeing Julia with her friend Mary just returning across the field between our house and the miller's, he right about

faced, and hastened to meet them before they could get in. But they began to run. Says Eb, 'I'll run too.' The girls, perceiving the chase, 'affrighted fled' into the barn, and passing through, took refuge behind the aforesaid apple tree. Here Ebenezer Nonplus was out-generalled; for unable to ascertain which course they had taken, he ran, to the great delight of the girls, in an opposite direction, rushing, like one possessed, down the side hill, till an envious stone sprained his ankle, and sent him head and ears into the brook. Picking himself up very leisurely and wetly, he limped off to the house, with his arduous for a wild-goose chase exceedingly abated.

Lifting the latch, and just inserting his head within the door, he inquired moaningly if he had got home? My father, having from the window witnessed the *faux pas*, and not quite recovered from a violent fit of laughter, exclaimed, 'Ha! Eb, come in: that villainous brook was always a source of vexation to me: did any of the frogs bite you? If it was not convenient to have the mill near my house I'd have the stream removed by an Act of the Legislature.'

'I did get rather wet,' said the chap-fallen Eb, 'but where *upon airth* could them are gals go to? I looked into every nook and corner of the barn, and like to got my head smashed by knocking down an old rake, but I couldn't see nothing on 'em.'

'I guess they slipped under some half-bushel measure. Did you look into all the barrels and measures?'

'Well, now, I did 'nt; but I'll go and see now what's got 'em.'

Unwilling to play the fool any longer, my father thus seriously addressed him: 'Stay Eb, 'tis useless to proceed any farther: I should think a man of your age would have more sense than to continue a suit, to which Julia is wholly disinclined to listen. I should think that my niece had, this evening, given you hints enough that your return to Tural would be far preferable to your presence here. And now take my advice: go home—make yourself respect'd by industry and close attention to your own business, and never in future make yourself ridiculous by making proposals of marriage to a person so much your superior in every thing but boorishness and bulk.'

While my father was speaking, Eb stood completely confounded and thunderstruck, with his mouth wide open; and at the conclusion scratched his head, as if calling to his assistance his sleeping senses; then suddenly turning about, he mounted his horse and departed in solemn silence, lost in lofty contemplation of the 'ills which flesh is heir to.'

SIMON FA-MI-LA.

Braintree, Feb. 23d, 1837.

## COLUMBUS.

When Columbus had formed his theory, it is singular the firmness with which it became fixed in his mind, and the effect it produced upon his character and conduct. He never spoke in doubt or hesitation, but with as much certainty as if his eyes had beheld the promised land. No trial or disappointment could afterwards divert him from the steady pursuit of his object. A deep religious sentiment mingled with his meditations, and gave them at times a tinge of superstition; but it was of a solemn and lofty kind. He looked upon himself as standing in the hand of heaven, chosen from among men for the accomplishment of its high purposes. He read, as he supposed, his contemplated discovery foretold in holy writ, and shadowed forth darkly in the mystic revelations of the prophets. The ends of the earth were to be brought together, and all nations, and tongues, and languages united under the banners of the Redeemer. This was to be the triumphant consummation of his enterprise; bringing the remote and unknown regions of the earth into communion with Christian Europe; carrying the light of the true faith into benighted and pagan lands, and gathering their countless nations under the holy dominion of the church. The enthusiastic nature of his conceptions gave an elevation to his spirit, and a dignity and loftiness to his whole demeanor. He conferred with sovereigns almost with a feeling of equality. His views were princely and unbounded; his proposed discovery was of empires, and his conditions were proportionably magnificent. Nor would he ever, even after long delays, repeated disappointments, and under the pressure of actual poverty, abate what appeared to be extravagant demands for a mere possible discovery. It is not one of the least extraordinary circumstances in his eventful life, that he had, in a manner, to beg his way from court to court, to offer to princes the discovery of a world.—Washington Irving.

## EVAPORATION.

Perhaps there is scarcely any operation of nature which more strikingly displays the wisdom and goodness of God, than evaporation. Let this cease, and the earth would become a desolate waste, except where the laborious efforts of man might, by frequent watering, create a spot of verdure here and there, amid the desert. The important effects resulting from so simple a cause, may well lead us to admire the wisdom and goodness of that Being who is 'wise in counsel, and wonderful in working,' and who 'maketh the sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.—Holbrook's Scientific Tracts.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

'Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears, Our most important are our earliest years; The mind, impressible and soft, with ease, Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees, And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew, That Education gives her, false or true.—Cowper.

We repeat in the language of Mr. Cousin, that popular education ought to be based on christianity. By this we do not mean that particular forms or creeds should be carried into the school room. No; but that the great truths of christianity, in which all sects or denominations are agreed, should be inculcated; and that the book from which those truths are taken should be well studied.

The future happiness and prosperity of the United States depends upon two things, union and morality with the people. The moment these are wanting, misery and wretchedness will follow. It behooves our country therefore to see that the schools are well adapted to this purpose—her future happiness. That the youth are not only educated, but rightly educated. That not only the intellect but the heart is excited and enlightened. But we leave this part of the subject to others, and proceed to show, which is the design of the present essay, that the statement of Mr. Cousin is the one most consistent with the nature of man. Let us see, Man has a three fold nature, animal, intellectual, and religious. The first consists of the passions, appetites, and most of the feelings. Its aim is self preservation and the continuation of his kind. It is good in itself, but liable to many and great abuses. The second consists of all the intellectual faculties. It knows, contrives, and invents. It is the means of doing much good or great mischief, according to the source from which it is excited. The third consists of the moral feelings and sentiments. It is peculiar to man, and places him at the head of all created beings. Man viewed in this light, as being constituted with a three fold nature, it is evident for his own happiness, and the happiness of society, that they should harmonize with each other. And for that purpose, it is also evident, that the two last were designed by the Maker to have the supremacy. For when it is not so, but the first, that is, the animal nature has the command, evil is sure to follow. And if the intellect alone be called in to its assistance, we by cultivating it exclusively, give it additional strength. We put into its hands an instrument by which it can accomplish its designs with more ease and greater success. For the religious nature is not sufficient of itself to resist the many and frequent calls of the passions and appetites. This too must be cultivated. In maintaining the supremacy of the moral sentiments and intellect, I do not consider them sufficient to direct conduct by their mere instinctive suggestions. To fit them to discharge this important duty, they must be illuminated by knowledge of science and of moral and religious duty; but whenever their dictates, thus enlightened, oppose the solicitations of the propensities, the latter must yield, otherwise, by the constitution of external nature, evil will inevitably ensue.

The object therefore of education is to enlarge the whole nature, to enlighten the whole man, to make children good, frank, and sincere. So that we can look forward to the time when they will be honest, wise, and just men—worthy and honorable members of society. We do not say that no attention is now paid to religion and morality in our schools. But that the cultivation of the intellect constitutes the principal object. This principle should be reversed. Religion and morality ought to be the object, and the intellect but a means of obtaining it. We are commanded to do good. The aim and end of our existence is to do good. Can this be accomplished if the best part of our nature is dormant—if the faculties which excite to good deeds are neglected. Certainly not. Why is it that we see and hear of so much immorality and vice in our land. Why are mobs so frequently taking place in our cities and large towns. Why are duels so common. Do all these evils, which prevail to an alarming extent in some sections of our country, proceed from the neglect of instruction? Yes: from the neglect of intellectual instruction. No: not wholly. For some, especially those who think it their duty to take the sword or pistol to defend or keep good their sacred honors, are men of talents, men of great eloquence, men who occupy the chief places in our nation. Such men have cultivated their intellects but not their hearts. They have neglected the most important, consequently their natures do not harmonize with each other. But the higher is subjected to the lower. The conscience is crushed by the passions. Now, if their moral nature had been enlightened to the same extent as the intellect, or had been exercised to the same degree as the animal, have we not reason to believe that other means, beside the sword or pistol, would have been sought for and obtained, for the reconciliation of parties, more honorable both to themselves and to their country. But we may look nearer home, look within our own doors: we can see the want of the proper exercise of this our higher nature. How many there are who have heads well stored with knowledge, but hearts void of all feeling. 'Who can reason like angels, but feel with all the malignity of devils.' The only and best way to remedy these defects, is, to begin with the youth. Give them a good education—cultivate their hearts, and through them, their heads. In other words, exercise and enlighten the whole nature.



## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, of New York, on Saturday last, (March 4th,) at twelve o'clock, noon, took the oath of office as President of the United States. It was administered by the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in the east portico of the Capitol, at Washington, in presence of the Members of the Senate, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and a large concourse of people. Before taking the oath, he delivered the Inaugural Address, which is published on our second page to-day. It is written in an easy and agreeable style; and with the exception of the slavery question, contains principles that will meet with general approbation. We have no room to extend our remarks, and commend the Address to the attention of our readers.

**FELLOW-CITIZENS**—The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In instituting their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness, to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him, who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful remembrance that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and sustaining Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquillity at home and threaten it abroad, yet in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and, in some, existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller states might entertain of the power of the rest, were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the states was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and everywhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed from us the slightest apprehensions of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard, and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson; that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment is, in itself, a sufficient cause of gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unwaveringly given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a full belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burthen will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our own civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in case of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognized the unequalled services, of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American states. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow-citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of these constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for these hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate

with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of states, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every state has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, the generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive to misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, 'I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.' I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe, that they have been approved, and are confirmed in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.

These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid, and the hopes of the wicked, for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard

of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swayed from the devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits, that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity safely secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmounts every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the states all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provision for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has referred to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted them with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these objects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, a condition most compatible with our welfare and the principles of our government. We decline alliances as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right to meddle in disputes whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them in the actual state as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But unfitted as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet live long to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support, I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors, and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

## GENERAL COURT.

**WEDNESDAY, March 1st.** In the *Senate*, a committee was chosen to consider the expediency of appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars annually, for five years, for the establishment of a seminary for the education of school teachers.

In the *House*, petitions were presented and referred from Asa B. Wales and forty-eight others, of Weymouth, for an alteration of the license laws, and from Ebenezer Seaver and six hundred and three others, of Roxbury, on the same subject.

**THURSDAY, March 2d.** In the *Senate*, no business of importance was transacted.

In the *House*, the day was occupied by the presentation and disposal of petitions, on several subjects.

**FRIDAY, March 3d.** In the *Senate*, the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals reported that it was inexpedient to tax them.

In the *House*, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Boston Granite Company—the Weymouth Iron Company, and the Washington Granite Company.

**SATURDAY, March 4th.** In the *Senate*, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company and the Boston Granite Company. A resolve was passed on the petition of Richard C. Greenleaf.

In the *House*, no business of interest was transacted. Adjourned to next Tuesday.

**TUESDAY, March 7th.** In the *Senate*, the committee, on the subject of abolishing capital punishment, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate thereon.

In the *House*, petitions were presented and referred, of Spencer Vinall and ninety-one others, and Mirah Poole and eighty-three others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others.

## PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Everett, as will be seen by the following proclamation, has appointed Thursday, the sixth of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

Whereas, it has been the practice of the people of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercise, and it becomes us to adhere to all those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community, I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable council, appoint Thursday, the sixth day of April next, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

The people of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession, and supplication which becometh the occasion; in pouring pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as individuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountiful providence upon the people of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry; that he would preserve the Union, and promote the welfare of these United States; that he would advance the general cause of truth, freedom, and goodness; that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to those great enterprises of christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live; and above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when the purifying influence of the Gospel shall be felt throughout the world.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

## TOWN MEETING.

The annual meeting for the election of Town Officers and the transaction of other business, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday last and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, when it was adjourned to the first Monday in April next. The Hon. Thomas Greenleaf was unanimously elected Moderator; after which the meeting proceeded to the election of Town Clerk, and the result was as follows:—

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	180	251
Necessary to a choice	91	126
Israel W. Munroe	80	170
John Hall	75	77
George Nightingale	22	3
Scattering	3	1

Mr. Israel W. Munroe was declared to be elected Town Clerk on the second ballot.

Noah Curtis, Esq., was chosen Town Treasurer by a nearly unanimous vote.

The result of the ballot for first Selectman was nearly unanimous for the present worthy incumbent, Mr. Lewis Bass. The election for the two remaining Selectmen was warmly contested, as will be seen by the following vote.

SECOND SELECTMAN.		
	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	260	265
Necessary to a choice	131	133
Ebenezer Jewett	106	159
Thomas Drake	65	43
Thomas Taylor	38	37
James Newcomb	26	2
William B. Duggan	25	24

Mr. Ebenezer Jewett was elected on the second ballot, second Selectman.

THIRD SELECTMAN.		
	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	262	267
Necessary to a choice	132	134
James Newcomb	121	146
Thomas Drake	91	79
William B. Duggan	44	37
Thomas Taylor	6	3
Scattering	3	2

Mr. James Newcomb, on the second ballot, was declared to be chosen third Selectman.

*School Committee*—John Whitney, John Horatio N. Glover, Rev. William F. Lunt, Leach, Jonathan Marsh, and Adam Carl. *Fire Wardens*—Peleg Jones, John Fawcett, Thomas White, John Fowle, Levi Abner Willett.

*Surgeons of Wood*—George Nightingale, Hardwick, Jr., James Hall, Joseph Burr, Moore, and Josiah Marston.

*Surgeons of Lumber*—John L. St. Pratt, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marston. *Fence Viewers*—Lemuel Spear, Thomas, and James Hall.

*Weighers of Bread*—William C. Ch Hayden, and Jabez Bigelow.

*Packer of Beef*—Samuel Cleveland, Jr. *Field Drivers*—George W. Pray, W. David Chubbuck, Ebenezer Crane, Lewis Dyer, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and Nathan.

*Pound Keeper*—Josiah Hutchins.

The Selectmen were chosen Assessors. The following gentlemen were chosen to examine the Alms House established by the State, viz: Nathaniel White, Esq., Charles A. Brown, John Whitney Walker. The sum of money necessary for the support of the Alms House, and the Schools; to determine what compensation Clerk and Town Treasurer ought to receive; and several other subjects, referred above committee to report at the adjournment.

The Highways to be repaired by the Abolitionists, and the Selectmen were chosen to report at the adjournment. It was voted to restrain neat cattle from going at large the ensuing year.

The twelfth and fifteenth articles of the late to the contemplated improvement of Street and Faxon's Lane, were indefinitely postponed.

A vote was passed by which the Town Meetings are to be published in the Patriot, while said paper is printed; and also posted in ten of the public places in the town.

John Bullard received eighty-two votes for County Treasurer.

County Treasurer. We would inform the editor of the Dedham Patriot and Gazette, that the late Mr. Bullard, Esq., was made by a correspondent, although we at perfect liberty so to do without consulting or the interest of J. S. Houghton & Co.

particular predilections for Mr. Kingsbury, sume that Mr. Bullard 'performs his duty entirely satisfactory, but we are not aware account the office 'belongs' to him. Ever republican form of government 'belong' on whom the people see fit to bestow it. We advise the editor of the Patriot and Gazette to be modest in his designation of whom the office 'belongs.' The independent the county are competent to select and their own servants without detection.

**SHAWMUT HOUSE.** This new and comfortable establishment was opened last summer under the management of Messrs. Gould and Rice, on the site of the old European hall, but far superior to any kind in the great Commercial Emporium of the city. It is one of the best furnished houses we are acquainted. Mr. Gould was the late American House, Hanover Street, and situated in the character of steward. It is the department and good management of a prising and worthy young men that he so enviable a rank among the houses of the city in Boston. Messrs. Gould and Rice have in their profession, and we have no doubt meet with the encouragement they so serve. The gifted editor of the American Royal L. Porter, will, we have no doubt, that we have written, and that we consider, in all matters of taste.

**'HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.'** rich, Esq., has probably done more for the literature of our country than any other individual has also done much to improve the style of American literature and the arts: as an this, our readers are referred to the 'Tales of American Annals, projected and edited by an edition of the Bible, published since, by Charles Bowen. Bradford's Atlas, a work of unparalleled popularity, of its excellence of arrangement and beauty to the fostering care of this distinguished He published about a year ago a volume beautiful, and flowing poetry, as ever on the American press. He has recently cut na of policies, and whatever may be his peal tenets, he will undoubtedly render service to the cause of useful and upright legislation.

**'THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING.'** T extensively circulated in this section of the has been equally so in New York, as we gentleman from that city. Two thousand sold in two or three days. Published by S. Boston, and for sale at this office.

**'TO CORRESPONDENTS.** We have received for our next paper, another interesting sketch.

'W,' 'C,' and 'Nehemiah' are unavailable to make room for the Inaugural Address.

'Proteus' next week. 'William Codrington' next week.

**CLOSE OF THE 24TH CONGRESS.** In the 25th, a joint resolution was passed, recognizing the independence of Texas. It is left to the President to appoint a minister to that place, he shall receive satisfactory evidence that the President. The Senate adjourned at one o'clock, night, March 3d. In the House, the Cumberland Bill, the West Point Academy Bill, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, (appropriating two million of dollars for this purpose successively for consideration, and after being, were finally passed. At half-past two Saturday morning, March 4th, the House

**NEW-YEAR'S SERMON.** Rev. Mr. White Year's Sermon is now ready for delivery to the public at this office.



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

## GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st. In the Senate, a committee was chosen to consider the expediency of appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars annually, for five years, for the establishment of a seminary for the education of school teachers.

In the House, petitions were presented and referred from Asa B. Wales and forty-eight others, of Weymouth, for an alteration of the license laws, and from Ebenezer Seaver and six hundred and three others, of Roxbury, on the same subject.

THURSDAY, March 2d. In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted. In the House, the day was occupied by the presentation and disposal of petitions, on several subjects.

FRIDAY, March 3d. In the Senate, the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals reported that it was inexpedient to tax them.

In the House, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Boston Granite Company—the Weymouth Iron Company, and the Washington Granite Company.

SATURDAY, March 4th. In the Senate, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company and the Boston Granite Company. A resolve was passed on the petition of Richard C. Greenleaf.

In the House, no business of interest was transacted. Adjourned to next Tuesday.

TUESDAY, March 7th. In the Senate, the committee, on the subject of abolishing capital punishment, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate thereon.

In the House, petitions were presented and referred, of Spencer Vinal and ninety-one others, and Mirah Poole and eighty-three others, in aid of a petition of Edward Glover and others.

## PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Everett, as will be seen by the following proclamation, has appointed Thursday, the sixth of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

Whereas, it has been the practice of the people of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercises, and it becomes us to adhere to all those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community, I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable council, appoint Thursday, the sixth day of April, next, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

The people of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession, and supplication which becometh the occasion; imploring pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as individuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountiful providence upon the people of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry; that he would preserve the Union, and promote the welfare of these United States; that he would advance the general cause of truth, freedom, and goodness; that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to those great enterprises of christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live; and above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when the purifying influence of the Gospel shall be felt throughout the world.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

## TOWN MEETING.

The annual meeting for the election of Town Officers and the transaction of other business, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday last and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, when it was adjourned to the first Monday in April next. The Hon. Thomas Greenleaf was unanimously elected Moderator; after which the meeting proceeded to the election of Town Clerk, and the result was as follows:—

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	180	251
Necessary to a choice	91	126
Israel W. Munroe	80	170
John Hall	75	77
George Nightingale	22	3
Scattering	3	1

Mr. Israel W. Munroe was declared to be elected Town Clerk on the second ballot.

Noah Curtis, Esq., was chosen Town Treasurer by a nearly unanimous vote.

The result of the ballot for first Selectman was nearly unanimous for the present worthy incumbent, Mr. Lewis Bass. The election for the two remaining Selectmen was warmly contested, as will be seen by the following vote.

## SECOND SELECTMAN.

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	260	265
Necessary to a choice	131	133
Ebenezer Jewett	106	159
Thomas Drake	65	43
Thomas Taylor	38	37
James Newcomb	26	2
William B. Duggan	25	24

Mr. Ebenezer Jewett was elected on the second ballot, second Selectman.

## THIRD SELECTMAN.

	First.	Second.
Whole number of votes	262	267
Necessary to a choice	132	134
James Newcomb	121	146
Thomas Drake	91	79
William B. Duggan	44	37
Thomas Taylor	6	3
Scattering	2	2

Mr. James Newcomb, on the second ballot, was declared to be chosen third Selectman.

School Committee—John Whitney, Josiah Brigham, Horatio N. Glover, Rev. William P. Lunt, Rev. Daniel Leach, Jonathan Marsh, and Adam Curtis.

Five Wards—Pelag Jones, John Faxon, Adam Curtis, Thomas White, John Fowle, Lewis Bass, and Abner Willett.

Surveyors of Wood—George Nightingale, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., James Hall, Joseph Barrell, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marston.

Surveyors of Lumber—John L. Souther, Cotton Pratt, Freeman Moore, and Josiah Marston.

Fence Viewers—Lemuel Spear, Thomas O. Sylvester, and James Hall.

Weighers of Bread—William C. Chubuck, Josiah Hayden, and Jabez Bigelow.

Packer of Beef—Samuel Copeland, Jr.

Field Drivers—George W. Pray, William Stetson, David Chubuck, Ebenezer Crane, Lewis Wood, Wm. Dyer, Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and Nathaniel S. Spear.

Pound Keeper—Josiah Hutchins.

The Selectmen were chosen Assessors.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to examine the Alms House establishment:—Elisha Marsh, James Hall, Nathaniel White, Horatio N. Glover, Charles A. Brown, John Whitney, and William Walker.

The sum of money necessary for support of Schools; to determine what compensation the Town Clerk and Town Treasurer ought to receive for their services; and several other subjects; referred to the above committee to report at the adjournment in April.

The Highways to be repaired by the Alms House establishment; and the Selectmen were chosen Surveyors.

It was voted to restrain neat cattle and horses from going at large the ensuing year.

The twelfth and fifteenth articles of the warrant, relative to the contemplated improvements in Granite Street and Faxon's Lane, were indefinitely postponed.

A vote was passed by which the warrants for all Town Meetings are to be published in the Quincy Patriot, while said paper is printed; and also that notices be posted in ten of the public places in the town.

John Bullard received eighty-two votes for the office of County Treasurer.

COUNTY TREASURER. We would inform the sapient editor of the Dedham Patriot and Gazette, that the nomination of Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth, was made by a correspondent, although we should feel at perfect liberty so to do without consulting the wishes or the interest of J. S. Houghton & Co. We have no particular predilections for Mr. Kingsbury; and we presume that Mr. Bullard performs his duty in a manner entirely satisfactory; but we are not aware that on this account the office 'belongs' to him. Every office in a republican form of government 'belongs' to the man on whom the people see fit to bestow their suffrages. We advise the editor of the Patriot and Gazette to be a little more modest in his designation of the men to whom office 'belongs.' The independent electors of the county are competent to select and able to choose their own servants without dictation.

SHAWMUT HOUSE. This new and commodious establishment was opened last summer under the management of Messrs. Gould and Rice, on the New-York or European plan, but far superior to any thing of the kind in the great Commercial Emporium of our country. It is one of the best furnished houses with which we are acquainted. Mr. Gould was the bar keeper at the American House, Hanover Street, and Mr. Rice officiated in the character of steward. It was owing to the department and good management of these enterprising and worthy young men that that house acquired so enviable a rank among the houses of entertainment in Boston. Messrs. Gould and Rice have no superiors in their profession, and we have no doubt they will meet with the encouragement they so richly deserve. The gifted editor of the American Traveller, Royal L. Porter, will, we have no doubt, endorse all that we have written, and that we consider good authority, in all matters of taste.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. S. G. Goodrich, Esq., has probably done more for the juvenile literature of our country than any other individual. He has also done much to improve the style of getting up books, an item of so much importance to the reputation of American literature and the arts: as an evidence of this, our readers are referred to the 'Token,' the first of American Annuals, projected and edited by him; and to an edition of the Bible, published a year or two since, by Charles Bowen. Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas, a work of unparalleled popularity, owes most of its excellence of arrangement and beauty of execution to the fostering care of this distinguished individual. He published about a year ago a volume of as pure, beautiful, and flowing poetry, as ever emanated from the American press. He has recently entered the arena of politics, and whatever may be his peculiar political tenets, he will undoubtedly render essential service to the cause of useful and upright legislation.

THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING. This work, so extensively circulated in this section of the country, has been equally so in New York, as we learn from a gentleman from that city. Two thousand copies were sold in two or three days. Published by S. Colman, of Boston, and for sale at this office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received, and reserve for our next paper, another interesting biographical sketch.

'W,' 'C,' and 'Nehemiah' are unavoidably deferred to make room for the 'Inaugural Address.'

'Proteus' next week. 'William Coddington' received.

CLOSE OF THE 24TH CONGRESS. In the Senate, Feb. 25th, a joint resolution was passed, recognizing the independence of Texas. It is left to the discretion of the President to appoint a minister to that place whenever he shall receive satisfactory evidence that it is expedient. Messrs. Blair & Rives were elected public printers. The Senate adjourned at one o'clock on Friday night, March 3d. In the House, the Cumberland Road Bill, the West Point Academy Bill, and the Bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, (appropriating an additional two million of dollars for this purpose) came up successively for consideration, and after being amended, were finally passed. At half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning, March 4th, the House adjourned.

NEW-YEAR'S SERMON. Rev. Mr. Whitney's New-Year's Sermon is now ready for delivery to subscribers, at this office.

INTERESTING LECTURE. John H. Foster, Esq., of Weymouth, will deliver (see advertisement) a Lecture next Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall, on Atmospheric Air—remarks on Winds—caloric—nitrogen—oxygen, etc.—internal heat of the Globe, as it affects the atmosphere, with experiments from the Air Pump, Gasometer, and Electrical Machine. Mr. Foster has delivered his lecture in several places, and report speaks favorably of it. It is an interesting subject, and the information to be acquired is a strong inducement to attend it. The lecture will commence at seven o'clock.

THE LADY'S BOOK. This popular periodical, edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, has been received at this office. It is embellished with a plate of the fashions and a variety of interesting articles, in prose and verse, from some of our best female writers, among whom are—Miss Louisa H. Medina, the popular dramatist of New York, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Elizabeth Bogert, and the gifted editor. It is really a valuable and useful work, and an honor to the literature and fine arts of our country. Subscriptions received at this office by the agents.

THE STEAMER PROVIDENCE. This boat, which plies between New York and Providence, has not lost a single trip during the winter. Her commander, Capt. George Child, is one of the most able and experienced officers on the sound. He sailed for many years in one of the packets, and knows every 'inch of the ground.' He has ever been a favorite with the lady passengers, and of course with the gentlemen.

## MARRIED.

In Roxbury, Mr. George Kimball, of Boston, to Miss Matilda J. Moore.

In Newton, Mr. Cassander T. Flagg to Miss Hannah Jones.

In Stoughton, Mr. James Mears to Miss Martha Hayden.

In Canton, Mr. Edward Simpson to Miss Catharine E. Brown.

In Boston, Mr. John Goss to Miss Geraldine Poole.

## DIED.

In this town, George, son of Mr. Henry Gardner Pratt, aged 2.

In Weymouth, Mr. Mager Cushing, aged 38; Lucinda M. Trufant, aged 4 months.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Lydia E. Hall, aged 30; Mr. Joseph Humphreys, aged 56.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Polly Williams, aged 64.

In Brookline, Mr. Caleb G. Corey, aged 28.

In Dedham, Mr. William Wilson, aged 56; Mr. Benjamin Morse, aged 20.

In Foxboro', Mr. Job Sherman, aged 90.

In Medford, Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 31.

In Hingham, Miss Priscilla Hersey, aged 70; Mr. Levi Bell, Jr., aged 24.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Buttrick, aged 45.

In Dunstable, N. H., Mrs. Abigail Mann, formerly of Scituate, aged 70.

## Notice.

THE copartnership at present existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

## GREEN & OSBORNE.

will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April ensuing. The senior partner will continue the business and publication of the paper.

All persons having demands against the firm are desired to present them, and all indebted for job printing or advertising are requested to make payment previous to the above stated time to

## JOHN A. GREEN.

EDWARD B. OSBORNE.

Quincy, March 11, 1837. 3w

## Atmospheric Air, &c.

MR. FOSTER will give a Lecture in the Town Hall, on the Atmosphere, with experiments from the Air Pump, Gasometer, and Electrical Machine, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at seven of the clock. Tickets for families 50 cents, single 25 cents, to be had at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Brierley, and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and at the Hotel of Daniel French.

Quincy, March 11, 1837.

## Mortgages Sale.

## OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT the House of Mrs. J. Thayer, on Saturday, March 25th, at three o'clock—Greek Card Table, 1 Dining Table, 2 Common Tables, 2 Bureaus, 1 Carpet, 1 dozen Chairs, 1 China Tea Set, 1 Brass Mounted Canton Trunk, 1 Sofa, 1 large Looking Glass, 1 Brass Fire Set, 1 Feather Bed, Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, March 11, 1837. 3w

## Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby reminded that their last meeting, which was an adjournment of their annual meeting, was again adjourned to THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at seven o'clock, at French's Tavern, for the purpose of giving their Committee further time to accomplish the object for which they were appointed.

A full meeting is requested.

## JOSEPH BRIGHAM, Clerk.

Quincy, March 11, 1837. It

## Parish Meeting.

THE members of the First Congregational Society, in Quincy, are notified and warned to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz:

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To choose all such Parish Officers as the law directs.

Third—To raise such sums of money as may be necessary for Parochial purposes.

Fourth—To determine what sum of money shall be appropriated for the support of Singing.

Fifth—To see what compensation they will allow their Clerk for his services the past year.

Sixth—To see what compensation they will allow their Treasurer for his services the past year.

Seventh—To choose any Committees, or hear and act on the Report of any Committees, and also to transact all such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

By order of the Parish Assessors.

## LEWIS BASS,

Quincy, March 6, 1837. It

## Jeffrey B. Brackett,

## IMPORTER.

OF rich gold and silver WATCHES and TRIMMINGS, Watch Materials, Watchmaker's and Dentist's TOOLS.

Superior gilt, ebony, and other Mantle CLOCKS. Watches, etc., REPAIRED and warranted.

No. 60 Washington Street, Boston, (well known as Benj. C. Frohisher's) three doors south of Court Street.

Also—A large assortment of fashionable JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c., &c.

Boston, March 11, 37.

## Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

## Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Carpenters Attend.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing),

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to point of sale.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.

J. A. HOBART.

Weymouth, March 4.

Land at Auction.

TO be sold by Order of Court, on SATURDAY, 25th of March inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at the homestead of

ASA NIGHTINGALE,

on West Street, in Quincy, from six to eight acres of LAND, laid off in lots pleasantly situated for building.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Guardian.

HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

Quincy, March 4.

Caleb French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

CALEB FRENCH,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, Administrator,

Braintree, Feb. 25.

John Bass's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN BASS,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JOHN FOWLE, Executor.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Ebenezer Crane's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

EBENEZER CRANE,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE,

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1837.—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHARDS, Jr., administrator of the estate of

SARAH COLSON,

late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is insolvent and insufficient to pay all his just debts and charges of administration; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash, of said Weymouth, be and they hereby are appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the period of six months is allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; it is, also,

Ordered, That said Commissioners, within three months, cause written or printed notifications of the times and places of their meetings for the purpose aforesaid, to be transmitted or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said service they make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 18.

Wanted.

on one of the best of mortgages, for

\$2000

Apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 7.



## POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.  
"FEAR NOT."

*Genesis 2:16, 17.* And she went and sat her down over against him a good way off, as it were a bowshot: for she said, Let me not see the death of the child. And she sat over against him, and lift up her voice and wept. And God heard the voice of the lad; and the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.

Beneath the shrubs she laid her child.  
And turned her from his dying glance—  
She could not bear th' expression wild  
That settled on his countenance.  
She wept—the tears of agony  
From the outcast handmaid burst,  
To think her Ishmael must die,  
By the slow tortures of thirst;  
She wept—that she must bid adieu  
Forever to her only son,  
And thenceforth sorrowing pursue  
Life's weary pilgrimage alone.

But hark! a heavenly voice conveys  
Delightful tidings to her ear—  
'What aileth thee? fear not,' it says,  
'Thy God is with thee, even here.'  
The cloud is taken from her eyes;  
The crystal fount which now appears,  
A life-restoring aid supplies—  
She weeps, but these are joyous tears.

So, oft, when life's dark scenes amid,  
We sink, o'erwhelm'd in deep distress,  
And weep as lonely Hagar did,  
While in Beer-sheba's wilderness,  
We too, an angel's voice can hear,  
Which all anxieties dispel,  
Entreating us to banish fear,  
And showing us a 'living well.' E. D. O.

From the Hingham Gazette.

APPEAL OF A MOUSE  
IN THE RECEIVER OF AN AIR-PUMP.

O take me from this cruel place—  
This narrow prison-house!  
I am a poor, unfortunate,  
And harmless little mouse!  
I would not, could not, injure you,  
E'en if you set me free;  
O! take me from this cruel place—  
Give me my liberty!

Why gaze ye thus upon my woe,  
With pleasure in each eye?  
Is it a joy, to see a weak,  
Defenceless creature die?  
Can ye behold these anguish-throbs,  
Without one sigh of pain?  
It pity ever moved your hearts,  
O give me air again!

Think you, because my prison-walls  
Are beautiful and bright,  
That loss of liberty and air,  
Can be supplied by light?  
O shut me in some dark'n'd cell;  
From every object fair;  
So that I may but breathe again  
The pure and vital air.

It is in vain—ye cannot know  
The agony I feel—  
I speak to ears that will not hear—  
To hearts more hard than steel!  
Look, then, upon my last convulse—  
Hear my last quivering sigh—  
And learn the value of that gift,  
Deprived of which—I die!

Weymouth, Feb. 8th. A. S.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## PARODY.

## APPEAL OF A CRICKET IN THE CRACK OF A HEART-THROB.

*Dulce est desipere in loco*—HORACE.  
O hear me from this darksome place  
With wondrous squeaking tone—  
I am a little 'Katydid,'  
Squeez'd up here, all alone!

I would not trill your ears so oft,  
If you would set me free—  
Withdraw me from my prison-house  
And give me liber—T—

Why heed you not my mournful call  
With pleasure in each eye?  
Remove me from the dusty hearth,  
Nor leave me here to die.

How can you hear these plaintive moans  
Without affected pain?  
Could sympathy but move your hearts  
I should not here remain.

Think not, because I'm 'screw'd up' here  
By bricks of monstrous size—  
I feign this eloquent 'appeal,'  
Or robe me in disguise.

I creak a creak to deafen'd ears,  
And hearts not moved by squeaks—  
I've kept it up for hours and days,  
Alas! for many weeks!

But all is vain! ye cannot see  
My sad convulsive throes—  
Rife with the agony of death—  
X-plus my head and toes!

Then list ye to my last 'appeal'—  
My last drawn—quivering sigh—  
Give heed—be calm—be still—  
And hear a cricket die!

Wessagusset, 27 Feb. 1837. PIWACKET.

## FEAR.

Oh Love's soft wiles, and woman's art  
Will oft upon the stoutest heart;  
And Passion's subtle thralldom wind  
Resistless round the noblest mind;  
But Love, itself, can ne'er o'erthrow  
The soul, like sudden Terror's blow,  
Nor Passion's spell, nor Beauty's tear,  
Can match the withering touch of Fear.

## STATE LAW.

An ACT to change the name of the town of Ward.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:* The name of the town of Ward, in the county of Worcester, is hereby changed to the name of Auburn, and said town shall henceforth be known and called by the said last mentioned name, any thing in the act whereby the said town was incorporated, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 17th, 1837.

An ACT concerning Pilotage in New Bedford and Fairhaven.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:* The rate of Pilotage for all vessels outward bound from the ports of New Bedford and Fairhaven, shall be one dollar and fifty cents a foot, and so much of the thirty-seventh section of the thirty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes as fixes the rate of pilotage for outward bound vessels, at one dollar a foot, is hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 23d, 1837.

Furniture, Chairs & Feather.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Quincy Stone Bank.

2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Tirell, Bartlett & Chapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

ON-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SMITHS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Harvey Field,

ACTUARY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mix'd Woolen Yarn.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woolen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Mohair Coating,

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to

JOHN L. SOUTHER.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

## Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in, and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net assets covered above & per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Camblets.

GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS

—blue, green and brown—for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining Felt's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—consists as follows:—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—

—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his public, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co. Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment of the kind.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

James H. Beckford,

TAILOR.

THE subscriber thanks his friends and the public for the liberal patronage given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,

HAT and CAP MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15, Court Street), and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Notice.

BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and land, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Colman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annals, Illustrated Works, &c., &c.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, &c., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationary, comprising every useful article, among which are—Every surface and Gift Vases, Cards—Colored and White Letter and Copy Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Leads—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, &c., &c.

5. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tappan) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and



# QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 11.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

## Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

## HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

**PAINTING:**  
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING,  
PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

**PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS,** and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making a volume of thirty numbers, or four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the former, will be treated in a separate page, of each number will be devoted to a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled aviflora and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of our ancestors of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Biology* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, &c. will be freely discussed. The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, &c.* of America, will all be made the subjects of our notices, and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellaneous* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to render it to the extent of its capacity, a valuable and useful work. As a sort of pandemonium for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its contents will be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the contributors, and the readers, will be mutually benefited by it, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every fourth-number. These will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.

## Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RHEUMATISM, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite No. 254, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to give his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bannister's; Slater's Kocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at his manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

## Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.  
Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

## AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

Dr. Wm. B. DUGGAN, } Quincy Railway.  
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. } Milton.  
CHARLES BRECK, } Weymouth.  
FISHER, A. KINGSBURY, } East Randolph.  
GEORGE SOUTHER, } Hingham.  
JUSTIN SPEAR, } South Scituate.  
Hos. S. A. TURNER, }  
E. T. FOGG, } Lynn.  
CHARLES LEFAYOURE, } New-York City,  
FREDMAN HUNT, } 141, Nassau St.  
J. P. CALLENDER, }

## BIOGRAPHY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

### JOHN HANCOCK.

John Hancock, whose fame and fortunes are so intimately connected with the independence of our country, was born at Quincy, January, 1736. His father, John Hancock, son of Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, was the fifth minister of the First Congregational Society in this place. He owned and lived upon the land now in the possession of the town, and still known as the Hancock lot.\* He died May 7th, 1744, leaving his son, the subject of this notice, but eight years of age. The loss of his father was in a good measure supplied by the care and munificence of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esq. the most opulent merchant of Boston; a man of enlarged views and liberal spirit. He adopted his nephew, and placed him at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1754. He then received him into his counting-house in Boston, and in 1760 sent him to England, where he was present at the coronation of George III.; as little sensible, it has been observed, as the monarch himself, of the part which he was destined to act in relation to the English government.

His uncle died suddenly, 1st August, 1764, having bequeathed one thousand pounds sterling for a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard University, one thousand to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, six hundred to the town of Boston towards erecting a hospital for the insane, two hundred for the linen manufacture, and the residue of his immense property to his nephew, making him heir to the largest estate which had been before held by any individual in North America. In this trying period of remarkable success, inheriting suddenly so great a fortune, he maintained a conduct which secured universal esteem. He became neither giddy, arrogant, nor profligate, but exhibited the liberal character of a fair and obliging merchant.

Mr. Hancock's character and habits rendered him exceedingly popular, and he was often called in early life to act in public affairs. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the house of Representatives for Boston, with James Otis, Thomas Cushing, and Samuel Adams. The time demanded a frank avowal and earnest maintenance of one's political views, and he took at once a decided part in the great struggle which was going on. He was met by the emissaries of the ministry, and by men devoted to the claims of royalty, who, by threats and offers, would turn him from his country's cause; but he was above corruption. In the legislature he was upon every important committee; exerted himself with great zeal and resolution against the royal governor and British ministry, and from that time became so obnoxious to them, that Governor Gage, in his proclamation issued a few days before the battle of Bunker Hill, offered pardon to all rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, "whose offences," it was declared, "are of too flagrant a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment."

In the year 1774, Gov. Gage prevented the meeting of the General Court. The public mind seemed more perplexed than ever. An army was in the hands of the Governor for depriving the people of their privileges as freemen; the commencement of hostilities was expected; all felt the necessity of a public council, and a centre of public communication. Accordingly the members already appointed for the legislature, with previous instructions from their constituents, formed themselves into a provincial Congress, and unanimously chose Mr. Hancock their President. This Congress met at Concord in October, 1774, and at Cambridge, in 1775. It was not dissolved, indeed, until it had made preparations to repel the expected attack of the royal army. More ready to effect its object, it formed, in July 1775, a grand executive council, of which Mr. Hancock was a member. He remained President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts until he

\* After the death of Rev. Mr. Hancock, his house was purchased and inhabited by his successor, Rev. Lemuel Bryant; afterwards purchased and inhabited by Col. Josiah Quincy, and also inhabited by his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., the Patriot. The estate afterwards passed into the hands of John Adams, who, in 1822, presented it to the town. The ancient cellar and well may still be seen. Over this cellar the Hancock Academy is to be built, in conformity with the desire and bequest of the venerable John Adams.

was sent, in 1775, a delegate from the Province to the General Congress at Philadelphia. He was chosen President of this illustrious body, and in that character was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.\* He discharged the arduous duties of his important office with great ability. Besides holding the chair in Congress hours, he was obliged to sign the commissions and warrants for civil and military officers, and all the resolutions of Congress; to attend to extensive political correspondence, and to all orders and regulations for supplying the army. The climate of Philadelphia, unfavorable to his constitution, together with the fatigues of office, impaired his health, which was never entirely restored. This cause compelled him to retire from Congress, in October, 1777; and, provided by Washington with an escort for his safe conveyance, he returned to Boston.

His health, however, did not exclude him from the councils of his native state. On the adoption of its present constitution, in 1780, he was appointed Governor by a great majority of votes. In 1785 he unexpectedly resigned. His infirmity was the cause assigned, though it was said he foresaw the rebellion of Shays and Day, and chose to escape the responsibility of encountering it officially. James Bowdoin was elected his successor, and held the office two years. In January, 1787, the Shays insurrection broke out; but by the energy of Governor Bowdoin the rebellion was soon suppressed. The people again turned to Mr. Hancock, who had always been the popular favorite, and re-elected him Governor. It has been said that had he not resigned in 1785, the rebellion probably would not have been suppressed. Doubtless Mr. Bowdoin's more energetic character better fitted him for dealing with the insurgents. But quite as probable it is, that had not Mr. Hancock been called back in 1787, the federal constitution would not have been adopted in this state. The other states, moreover, would have been likely to follow Massachusetts, in so great respect was she held. However, when Mr. Hancock resumed the office the causes of the rebellion were by no means removed; new commotions were apprehended. But in one year the aspect of affairs was changed. The popular character and conciliatory measures of the Governor promoted tranquillity, and confidence in the government was restored.

In 1788 Mr. Hancock was re-elected, but with less unanimity than at the previous election. When the legislature convened, his health would not allow him to address that body, as was usual, and he sent a written message—the first instance on record of such communication. In the course of the year, at his urgent solicitation, the Legislature enacted laws providing public schools and suitable instruction, which were carried into effect, notwithstanding the general poverty and distress. Governor Hancock's refusal, during this year, to appoint Lieut. Gov. Benjamin Lincoln to the command of Castle William, now Fort Independence, can hardly be justified. Gen. Lincoln had commanded the troops during the rebellion, and acquired great esteem on that occasion, as also for his services in the revolutionary war. The perquisites of the command at this Castle were equal to a salary of one thousand dollars, and hitherto the Lieut. Governor had received no other compensation. The legislature requested to know why the appointment was not made. The Governor sent back a message in which he claimed the right of filling the office at such time as he should think proper; and alleged that the compensation rendered at the Castle involved the state in an unnecessary expense. However, no appointment was made, and the legislature provided a salary for Gen. Lincoln. Gov. Hancock's course was censured by many, and his popularity materially affected. His motives, says a cotemporary, can only be conjectured.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Hancock's influence in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution in Massachusetts. This constitution was submitted by Congress to the several states for their consideration. A convention of three hundred and fifty-five members assembled in Boston, January 9, 1788, of which Gov. Hancock, was chosen President. Paragraphs of the constitution were taken up in order, and each member, who chose, expressed his opinion. The President urged the adoption of the whole with certain amendments, proposed by himself, and which he doubted not Congress would ratify. It was accepted, unquestionably in a great measure through his influence; and of the amendments he had proposed, ten were ratified by Congress, and now form part of the constitution. Nine, the required number of the other states, adopted the constitution shortly after; the new Congress met at New York, in April, 1789, and on the 30th of the month Washington assumed his office as President.

We have to record an incident, connected with this period, not altogether to the credit of Gov. Hancock. President Washington, in his tour through the eastern states, visited Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 26th, of this year. Gov. Hancock, it appears, had made arrangements for receiving the President at his house. The municipal authorities had made other arrangements, and no consultation had taken place between the town committee and the Governor. The President was met near Boston by the municipal committee, and by the aid-major of

the Governor. The former, being in advance, had obtained the President's acceptance of their invitation, and acquiescence in their arrangements. The Governor was dissatisfied, and issued some orders apparently with the design of obstructing the arrangements of the town. In consequence of this difference a delay was occasioned at the Boston and Roxbury line, by which Washington and a great part of the crowd in attendance, exposed to a raw northeast wind, were visited by a severe epidemic. The President was informed that the Governor expected the first visit, regarding himself as the representative of sovereignty in his own state. The committee maintained that it belonged to the municipal authorities to welcome the President to the town, and that the Governor should have received him on the borders of the state, the Governor's dominion. Washington, with his characteristic love of promptness, inquired of his secretary concerning the delay, "whether there was no other avenue to the town," and was about turning his horse, when the controversy ended, and it was settled that he should be received by the municipal authorities. He did not dine with the Governor on that day as had been agreed; each refused to call first upon the other. In the evening, however, the friends of Gov. Hancock held a consultation, and, on their advice, he sent a note the next day, stating that he would pay his respects to the President in half an hour; adding that he should have done this sooner had his health permitted. Washington returned a polite answer, in which he begged the Governor would not hazard his health on the occasion. The latter was, indeed, severely afflicted with the gout, and went in his coach, enveloped in red baize, to Washington's lodgings, and was borne in the arms of servants into the house. It appears he afterwards regretted his mistake, and endeavored to remove its impression. Here the matter ended. During Washington's stay in Boston the usual intercourse took place between him and the Governor.\*

Mr. Hancock was successively chosen Governor till his death, October 28, 1793, at the age of 55. During the latter years of life he was severely afflicted with the gout, and hardly able to perform his duties, but still retained a strong hold in the affections of the people. His personal appearance was handsome and dignified. He was nearly six feet in stature, dressed with elegance according to the fashion of the day, kept a handsome equipage, and was exceedingly polite and affable in social intercourse.

He is represented as not possessed of very great powers of mind, nor was he particularly distinguished as an orator. He rarely made long speeches, though he spoke with ease and propriety on all subjects, and maintained his opinions with firmness and dignity. The only discourse of his in print is the oration he delivered 5th March, 1774, on the Boston Massacre. His talents were rather showy and useful, than brilliant. Few men ever combined more valuable qualifications for public life. He possessed a great knowledge of business, and readily comprehended the character of public men. His voice was powerful and pleasant; his apprehension of questions quick. He was well acquainted with parliamentary forms, and by his attention, impartiality, and dignity, peculiarly fitted to preside in any assembly. Hospitality and beneficence marked his private life. He has been termed "a magnificent liver, splendidly bountiful, and lavishly hospitable." John Adams calls him "that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, to whose great exertions and unlimited sacrifices this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity." He exhibited that excellence so exceedingly rare in persons of great fortune, a profuse generosity. To him charity was one of the charms of life. The poor at all times shared largely in his bounty. A few instances of his generosity and disinterestedness may be cited. It was the purpose of Thomas Hancock to contribute five hundred pounds sterling for the purchase of books for Harvard College, the whole library having been lost by the burning of Harvard Hall on the night of January 24th, 1764, but his sudden death prevented the execution of his design. When his estate fell into the hands of his nephew, he at once voluntarily contributed the sum, though legacies to a considerable amount were to be paid, and was afterwards the liberal patron of the University. It is related that when the enemies of the country were attempting to subvert the credit of the paper currency, the destruction of which was the only hope then left for a deluded ministry, Mr. Hancock threw his immense fortune into his country's aid; and, by directing his agents to receive the paper on par with silver, sunk as much property as might be considered a very great estate. Some men of his time, whose breasts were uttered strangers to the feelings of patriotism or generosity, sneered contemptuously on this glorious sacrifice. While Washington was considering the propriety of burning the town of Boston, in order to force the enemy to evacuate it, Mr. Hancock was consulted. Without hesitation he advised that it should be done immediately, if the public cause required it, though the greater part of his fortune consisted in buildings within the town.

The greatest fault in his character, says one of his biographers, was a peevishness and irritability, that often grieved his friends, but which they forgave on reflecting that this feeling was not owing to a bad heart, but to perpetual ill health. His constitution was naturally feeble, and a great part of his life passed in physical suffering. But his mind rose superior to this misfortune in the discharge of his public duties; and as he never neglected these while it was possible for him to continue his efforts, his family and his acquaintance bore with indulgence a natural consequence of infirmities, under which a less powerful mind would have sunk entirely.

Mr. Hancock entertained the highest reverence for christianity. He worshipped with the society in Brattle-street, Boston,\* and was seldom absent from church when his health enabled him to attend. He exercised great generosity and attention to the ministers of religion. Dr. Samuel Cooper, his minister, was his faithful friend and adviser. It appears from some remarks offered to the legislature, in reference to the last public act of his life, that he was fully sensible of his approaching dissolution. "I feel," says he, "the seeds of mortality ripening fast within me, but I think I have in this instance done my duty as a servant of the people. I never did, I never will deceive them while I have life and strength to act in their service." Two days before he died he conversed with a friend on a subject which involved the contemplation of his death; observed that he could live but a few days, and spoke of his departure with composure and firmness.

The biographers task is without its satisfaction, if it convey not the moral human character teaches. Mr. Hume has called History 'Philosophy teaching by example.' A sound Philosophy, we would add, draws its richest lessons of wisdom from the history of life.

Mr. Hancock was successively chosen Governor till his death, October 28, 1793, at the age of 55. During the latter years of life he was severely afflicted with the gout, and hardly able to perform his duties, but still retained a strong hold in the affections of the people. His personal appearance was handsome and dignified. He was nearly six feet in stature, dressed with elegance according to the fashion of the day, kept a handsome equipage, and was exceedingly polite and affable in social intercourse.

He is represented as not possessed of very great powers of mind, nor was he particularly distinguished as an orator. He rarely made long speeches, though he spoke with ease and propriety on all subjects, and maintained his opinions with firmness and dignity. The only discourse of his in print is the oration he delivered 5th March, 1774, on the Boston Massacre. His talents were rather showy and useful, than brilliant. Few men ever combined more valuable qualifications for public life. He possessed a great knowledge of business, and readily comprehended the character of public men. His voice was powerful and pleasant; his apprehension of questions quick. He was well acquainted with parliamentary forms, and by his attention, impartiality, and dignity, peculiarly fitted to preside in any assembly. Hospitality and beneficence marked his private life. He has been termed "a magnificent liver, splendidly bountiful, and lavishly hospitable." John Adams calls him "that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, to whose great exertions and unlimited sacrifices this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity." He exhibited that excellence so exceedingly rare in persons of great fortune, a profuse generosity. To him charity was one of the charms of life. The poor at all times shared largely in his bounty. A few instances of his generosity and disinterestedness may be cited. It was the purpose of Thomas Hancock to contribute five hundred pounds sterling for the purchase of books for Harvard College, the whole library having been lost by the burning of Harvard Hall on the night of January 24th, 1764, but his sudden death prevented the execution of his design. When his estate fell into the hands of his nephew, he at once voluntarily contributed the sum, though legacies to a considerable amount were to be paid, and was afterwards the liberal patron of the University. It is related that when the enemies of the country were attempting to subvert the credit of the paper currency, the destruction of which was the only hope then left for a deluded ministry, Mr. Hancock threw his immense fortune into his country's aid; and, by directing his agents to receive the paper on par with silver, sunk as much property as might be considered a very great estate. Some men of his time, whose breasts were uttered strangers to the feelings of patriotism or generosity, sneered contemptuously on this glorious sacrifice. While Washington was considering the propriety of burning the town of Boston, in order to force the enemy to evacuate it, Mr. Hancock was consulted. Without hesitation he advised that it should be done immediately, if the public cause required it, though the greater part of his fortune consisted in buildings within the town.

The greatest fault in his character, says one of his biographers, was a peevishness and irritability, that often grieved his friends, but which they forgave on reflecting that this feeling was not owing to a bad heart, but to perpetual ill health. His constitution was naturally feeble, and a great part of his life passed in physical suffering. But his mind rose superior to this misfortune in the discharge of his public duties; and as he never neglected these while it was possible for him to continue his efforts, his family and his acquaintance bore with indulgence a natural consequence of infirmities, under which a less powerful mind would have sunk entirely.

Mr. Hancock entertained the highest reverence for christianity. He worshipped with the society in Brattle-street, Boston,\* and was seldom absent from church when his health enabled him to attend. He exercised great generosity and attention to the ministers of religion. Dr. Samuel Cooper, his minister, was his faithful friend and adviser. It appears from some remarks offered to the legislature, in reference to the last public act of his life, that he was fully sensible of his approaching dissolution. "I feel," says he, "the seeds of mortality ripening fast within me, but I think I have in this instance done my duty as a servant of the people. I never did, I never will deceive them while I have life and strength to act in their service." Two days before he died he conversed with a friend on a subject which involved the contemplation of his death; observed that he could live but a few days, and spoke of his departure with composure and firmness.

The biographers task is without its satisfaction, if it convey not the moral human character teaches. Mr. Hume has called History 'Philosophy teaching by example.' A sound Philosophy, we would add, draws its richest lessons of wisdom from the history of life.

F. A. W.

\* The Bell, the Pulpit, and the Bible, belonging to Brattle-street Church, were his gift. He besides contributed largely in the erection of the Church, and the purchase of the Organ, and was ever the benefactor of the Society.

## MISCELLANY.

### REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

To the editors of the Patriot:

I send you for insertion in your valuable paper a very remarkable occurrence in the life of Henry, Duke of Saxony, recorded in the Scots Magazine for 1761. It may be read with interest, and lead to serious and useful reflections.

Henry, Duke of Saxony, was by nature fierce and haughty, eager in his pursuits, impatient of disappointment or control. The outrages committed by this prince were without end: every thing was sacrificed to his lust, cruelty, and ambition; and at his court, beauty, riches, honors, became the greatest misfortunes. His horrid enormities filled him with suspicion. At enmity with every one, and least of all at peace with himself—feeling the agonies of reproving conscience, which haunted him when waking and left him not when asleep.

In a melancholy fit, under the impression of a wicked action recently perpetrated, he dreamt that the tutelary angel of the country stood before him with anger in his looks, mixed with some degree of pity. "Ill fated wretch!" said the apparition, "listen to the awful command I bear." Upon this the angel reached a scroll and vanished. The scroll contained the following words: *After six!* Here the dream ended, for the impression it made broke his rest. The prince awoke in the greatest consternation, deeply struck with the vision. He was convinced that the whole was from God to prepare him for death, which he concluded was to happen in six months, perhaps in six days; and that this time was allotted him to make his peace with his God by an unfeigned repentance of all his crimes.

Thus in the utmost torments of mind, six days, six weeks, and six months, passed away, but death did not follow. Now he concluded that six years were to be the period of his miserable life. Hitherto the supposed shortness of his warning had not left it in his power to repair the many injuries he had committed, which was the greatest load upon his mind. Now he resolved to make the most ample reparation.

In this state of mind, when hope prevailed and some beams of sunshine appeared breaking through the cloud, he addressed his Maker in a solemn and fervent prayer. His first endeavors were to regain the confidence of his nobles and love of his people. With unremitting application he attended to their good; and soon felt that satisfaction in considering himself as their father, which he never knew while he considered them as his slaves. After tasting such misery, how did he bless the happy change! Now, always calm and serene, diffusive benevolence gilded every thought of his heart and action of his life. It was his delight to be seen and to lay open his soul, for in it dwell harmony and peace.

Fame blazed his virtues all around. In distant regions was the good prince known where his vices had never reached. In all disputes he was the constant mediator between sovereigns, and betwixt them and their subjects; and he gained more authority over neighboring princes, by esteem and reverence, than they had over their subjects. In this manner elapsed the six years, till the fatal period came. The vision was fulfilled; but very differently from what was expected. For at this precise period, a vacancy happening, he was unanimously elected Emperor of Germany.

Without a superstitious regard to dreams, who is not ready to acknowledge, when a dream of this character is duly regarded and improved in the reformation of life, the hand of the Almighty Ruler.

### EXTRAORDINARY CAVERN.

A writer in the Georgia Pioneer, gives an interesting description of a cavern in the county of Walker, Georgia, which he visited, accompanied by a number of friends. He says:—

The company being met with lighted torches we entered the cave, through a small aperture, descending a flight of natural stairs almost perpendicularly, some ten or twelve feet. The company having all got down safe, I could not avoid, in an ecstasy of admiration and wonder, exclaiming:—How wonderful are all the works of the Almighty; for we were then shown the grandest and most magnificent room that I have ever beheld, formed on each side with the utmost regularity, and ceiled over head with a perfectly smooth surface! and being desirous of viewing as minutely as we could, from the amplitude of this anomaly of nature, its various curiosities, we raised a considerable light, and illuminated the room as far as we could by the means we had, when we discovered an almost continual dripping of the water, resembling in size and appearance various animal bodies. Being somewhat satisfied with our examination of this apartment, with our hearts glowing with wonder, love and praise to the Architect of Nature, we moved slowly and pensively along in this solitary and hitherto unexplored mansion, through devious wiles of 'incognita loca,' in quest of new discoveries. Having reached the extreme end of this spacious dome, we found to proceed farther we had to ascend stupendous and almost inaccessible heights, over craggy precipices and yawning gulphs, to the height of some fifty or sixty feet, when by the dim light of our tapers, we discovered through a small opening another room less spacious but far more beautiful and picturesque; for there appeared to the astonished beholder not only the representation of a part of the animal creation, but a true delineation of a great number of inanimate objects, such as cones, altars, pyramids, tables, candlestands, with a *fac simile* of some of nature's choicest productions; and it really appeared as if she had in her wild and playful moments, intended to mock the curiosities of art. Whilst gazing in dumb astonishment upon this delightful scenery, I was roused from my agreeable reverie, by a hollow and reverberating sound, produced by one of the company, who being of a bold and adventurous spirit, had gone unobserved, into a remote part of the room, and beat with a stick, or something else which he held in his hand, several tabular spars, which echoed through this solitary mansion with almost deafening reverberations, which, by the association of ideas, reminded me in some degree of the masticating clangor of the supper room. We retired from our subterranean abode, determined at some future period to explore more fully this prodigy of nature.

### WEDDED LIFE.

The picture of wedded life in Mr. Willis' 'Inklings of Adventure' is very beautiful, appealing to the heart by its beauty and tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness of the description and elegance of the period.

I like to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa, as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes and murmur in low tones the now forbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushing even now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing his unquiet cares, and making him forego even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of material affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her, and her fair children are growing up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die!

### THE VILLAGE GRAVEYARD.

I never shun a graveyard—the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires is grateful rather than disagreeable to me; it gives me no pain to tread on the green roof of that dark mansion, whose chambers I must occupy so soon—and I often wander from choice to a place where there is neither solitude nor society; something human is there, but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, of humanity are gone—men are there, but their passions are hushed, and their spirits are still; malevolence has lost its power of charming, ambition lies low, and lust is cold; anger has done raving, all disputes are ended, revelry is over, the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the most dangerous sins are safely confined by the thickly piled clouds of the valley; vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the tramp of the Archangel, and the voice of God.—Greenwood.



## LIST OF PETITIONS.

Presented by Mr. Adams, in House of Representatives, Jan. 30th.

MONDAY, January 30. Mr. John Quincy Adams stated that he had several petitions to present, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and some of them for the same abolition in the Territories; the prohibition of the internal slave-trade, and of the exportation of slaves to Texas, or the dominions of any foreign power;—and he asked permission to address the House on the right of the petitioners to have their petitions read. To which objection was made; when

Mr. John Quincy Adams moved that the rules of the House be suspended, to afford him an opportunity to address the House on the subject.

And the question being put, it passed in the negative.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, stating that the memorialists have learned that a proposition is now before Congress to recognize the independence of Texas; and remonstrating against such recognition, because, as the memorialists believe, the insurrection in that country was instigated and principally supported by citizens of the United States; that one of the main objects of it is the establishment of slavery, and the opening a vast slave-market in that portion of the American continent; that this belief is sustained by voluminous corroborating testimony, and by all the acts of the insurgents; that even the constitution which they have adopted for their government, specifically provides for the establishment and perpetuation of that system, as well as a traffic in human flesh with inhabitants of these states, to the exclusion of all future legislative interference; that in case of their success thousands of men, women, and children who were legally free under the Mexican laws will thus be enslaved, and the foreign as well as the American slave-trade will, doubtless, be greatly increased and accelerated even beyond the possibility of prevention; and pray Congress to reject the proposition to recognize the government assumed by the insurgents in Texas.

Mr. Adams moved that the memorial be read.

The Speaker decided that the memorial was embraced in the order of the House of the 15th instant, which directs, 'that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatsoever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table without further action thereon.'

From this decision Mr. Adams took an appeal to the House.

And the question was stated, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? When

A motion was made by Mr. Boyd that this appeal do lie on the table.

And the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Amelia Russell and 222 other women of Kingston, in the state of Massachusetts, praying that slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished.

Mr. Adams moved that the petition be read. The Speaker decided that from the brief statement of the contents thereof made by the member presenting it, according to the 45th rule of the House, it was embraced by the order of the House, of the 15th of January inst., and on being presented would be 'laid upon the table and no further action had thereon; and being by virtue of said order 'laid on the table,' and 'no further action' could be had thereon, the reading could not be called for.

From this decision Mr. Adams took an appeal to the House, and the question was stated, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

When it was ordered that said appeal do lie on the table.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Lydia R. Beal and 29 other women of Hingham, in the state of Massachusetts, praying that slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Lucia A. Bradford and 60 other women of Duxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, also praying that slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Mary S. D. Sessions, and 65 other women of Needham, in the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Sherman Sperry, and 509 other inhabitants of Camden, in the county of Oneida, in the state of New York, praying the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia, and Territories, subject to the jurisdiction of Congress; the prohibition of the internal and coasting slave-trade between the states, and the prohibition of the exportation of slaves to Texas, or the dominions of any foreign power.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition of George Walker and 25 other citizens of the county of Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition from B. R. Lyons, and 31 other citizens of the county of Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition of Benjamin J. Bassett, and 300 other citizens, male and female, of the town of Walton, in the county of Delaware, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition of Warren Kellogg and 1170 other citizens, males and females, of Westmoreland, Whitestown, Paris, Bridgewater, Marshall, Ken-

dall, and Trenton, in the county of Oneida, and of the town of Norway, in the county of Herkimer, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of William S. Shinnel, and 521 other inhabitants, male and female, of the town and county of Salem, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade within the District of Columbia.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like petition from John Ustick, and 85 other citizens, male and female, of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from A. S. Spencer, and 91 other citizens of the county of Orleans, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Moses Allen, and 56 other citizens of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Asa Benedict, and 220 other inhabitants of the town of Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield, in the state of Connecticut.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Lydia Ann Tuttle, and 595 other women of the county of Oneida, and its vicinity, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Ann Pierce, and 228 other women of the county of Oneida, and its vicinity, in the state of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, presented a petition of like tenor from James Fowler, and 58 other citizens of Muncie, in the county of Lycoming, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from May Bartlett, and 87 other ladies of the state of Maine.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Joseph Addis, and 206 other citizens of the state of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from John Billings, and 76 other citizens of Mount Desert, in the state of Maine.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of like tenor from Sarah T. Seward, and 599 other ladies of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the state of New York.

On presenting each of the petitions before mentioned, Mr. John Quincy Adams moved separately that the same be read.

The Speaker in each case decided, 'that from the brief statement of the contents thereof, made separately on each of said petitions by the member presenting it, according to the 45th rule of the House, that the said petitions were severally embraced by the order of the House of the 15th of January inst., and on being presented, each of said petitions would be 'laid upon the table and no further action had thereon; and that each of said petitions, being by virtue of said order 'laid upon the table, and no further action had thereon, the reading of the same could not be called for.

From these several decisions of the Speaker Mr. Adams took appeals to the House, and

On motion, the said several appeals were ordered to lie on the table.

## INFLUENZA.

This disorder has, at length, found its way to the south of Devon, and is raging with great severity. In Torquay, and all along the coast, it has been very violent, the number of persons attacked with it being seven in every ten. In Exeter, great numbers are now laboring under it. On Sunday several churches were closed in consequence of the indisposition of the clergymen. The scenes at the London churchyards have left a very painful impression; it is computed that not less than one thousand burials must have taken place, and when it is considered the number of parishes in and round the metropolis is near two hundred, the calculation does not seem to be an exaggerated one.

One of our correspondents witnessed St. Pancras and St. Giles's church-yard, and states that the scenes there were truly awful to the feelings; the burial ground of the former had more the appearance of a ploughed field; furrows from the graves were turned up all over the place, and such was the scene between three and four o'clock, that not less than between forty and fifty interments took place, the undertakers scarce knowing which grave to go to. Groups of mourners with corpses waiting in every part, for the clergyman to take his turn to perform the funeral service; some of the mourners had actually to wait upwards of an hour before their relatives could be interred.—*London Times.*

## DISTRESSING CRIME.

An examination of a woman, on charge of shop lifting, took place recently at New Bedford. The retail merchants had lost large quantities of goods, and a Sheriff was despatched to the house of a Mr. James Swift, with power to search the house for a veil which one of the daughters in the family had stolen. He entered the dwelling and made known his business, when the family solemnly declared that there was no such piece of goods in their possession; but on being assured by the Sheriff that the thief was detected in taking the veil, and that the house would be searched if it was not forthwith given up, it was brought forward, delivered up, and all expenses paid. The success in this case induced other merchants to institute a search for their goods. Accordingly, two Sheriffs with power of warrant, proceeded to the house about nine o'clock on that evening, and commenced their searching operations. In the chambers were found sundry chests, trunks, and drawers, filled with new goods which had not yet been unfolded, and from which the private marks of the merchants from whom they were taken had not been removed. The announcement of the discovery, on the following morning, called all the merchants in town to the spot, and from twenty to thirty of them recognized their goods. There was almost every style of dry goods, together with shoes, pins, crockery ware, etc., all of which had been taken by stealth from the counters

and shelves of the merchants, and which cannot amount in the aggregate to less than one thousand dollars. But the worst of the story is yet to be told. The family have hitherto been considered poor but respectable—and it would seem from the evidence, that the principal pilferers were the mother and her youngest daughter, who had been taught to take every thing that she could lay her hands on without detection, from the stores—yes, the mother had actually instructed her daughter in the business, going to the shops with her and showing her how to steal! The daughter, who is about fourteen years of age, was used as State's evidence, and the manner in which she told her story to the Court left no doubts of its truth. She told where nearly every article came from. The mother declares she should never have come to this but for her interperence in eating opium.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

## SALT BEDS.

From the numerous salt springs which are to be found in Missouri, it is evident that large masses of salt are to be found in the earth. Salt mountains have not, we believe, been discovered; but in Ralls County, near Salt River, in township fifty-six, in range six west of the fifth principal meridian, is a salt sulphur spring rising out of an orifice which has been sunk to the depth of three hundred feet. Through a tube the water will rise fifty feet above the surface of the earth. The supply of water is abundant for making salt; but it is so much impregnated with sulphur, that the salt-works at the place have been abandoned some years since. In penetrating the earth, for sixty feet out of three hundred, the auger passed through a bed of solid rock salt. Such a stratum of salt must at some future time be a source of great wealth to the proprietors of the ground which covers it. Let the region become populous, and men of capital, with a steam engine to aid them, will sink a shaft, and quarry the rock salt for millions in the west. In all probability this salt sulphur spring will become a place of resort for bathing and the cure of cutaneous affections, if not for fashionable recreation. The water is more potent in its effects than the Congress Spring of Saratoga. Men and animals which drink of the water, subsequently long for it; and find it both agreeable and highly beneficial. In the vicinity of this spring are several others of different qualities; and the region around is much frequented by deer, which are attracted by the salt licks.—*Bicknell's (Phil.) Reporter.*

## BURIAL GROUND.

The burial ground in Dorchester is one of the most ancient in Massachusetts proper, and its grave-stones have been frequently consulted by antiquarians for historical and biographical notices, and by the curious for their quaint epitaphs. With pious regard for the memory of the venerated puritan settlers, and the past generation of the honored dead, some inhabitants of the town have lately caused the dilapidated monuments to be repaired, and in place of the rank weeds and brambles are to be placed some ornamental trees—emblems of mortal life—and evergreen trees—emblems of the immortal. This yard contains the remains of nine ministers who with their flocks have 'gone down to the congregation of the dead.' The monuments to the memory of the Rev. Richard Mather, in 1669, and Rev. Josiah Flint, in 1680, are still very legible.—*Boston Courier.*

## NARROW ESCAPE.

We learn from the Dedham Patriot that Mr. Lewis Sumner, a young man in the employ of the Neponset Paper Company, in Walpole, came near losing his life on Monday night, in the following manner: He was engaged in moving the flush boards from the dam, (which became necessary, in consequence of the sudden rise of water, occasioned by the rain that day,) when, losing his foothold, he was suddenly plunged into the pond, and was carried down the stream, over a ledge of rocks, about forty feet, with great violence, literally tearing his clothes in tatters; but strange to say he was not in the least injured, but was ready to resume his labor, as soon as he could obtain a comfortable dress.

## FALL OF A BUILDING.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of March 14, says, 'at precisely fifteen minutes past one o'clock this morning, the large and massive stone building erected by Messrs. Josephs, at the corner of Wall-street and Exchange-street, fell almost entirely to the ground. Three crashes quickly succeeding each other, each succeeding crash becoming louder. A reporter attached to this office had just left us, and whilst going home on the north side of Wall-street, found the falling fragments all around him. In Exchange-street, the falling pieces of granite struck the shed placed over the foundation of the new Exchange and broke it. A man was sleeping within a few feet of the spot. It is fortunate the occurrence took place at the hour it did. Had it happened during the day it is hardly possible that some lives would not have been lost. Apprehensions have been entertained for some time past for the stability of this building, to which, to render it completely fire-proof, the use of wood had been scrupulously avoided. Indications were perceptible of a pressure on the side which first fell on Exchange-street, and which caused the joints between the stones to open. The ladder used by the workmen during the day, to fill these openings with mortar, is now lying transversely on that part which remains standing.

There can be no doubt that the fall of the building is attributable to the imperfect form of the arches of brick used in place of rafters. Every care and expense to render it durable had in all other respects been lavished upon it.

## GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 8th. In the Senate, the Committee on Railways and Canals reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order relating to the establishment of double tracks on Rail Roads, which was accepted.

In the House, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law for the suppression of gaming.

THURSDAY, March 9th. In the Senate, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Commonwealth Bank, was passed to a third reading—yeas 26, nays 4.

In the House, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Quincy Granite Company, the Northampton Sugar Beet Company, to change the name of the Bridgewater Manufacturing Company.

FRIDAY, March 10th. In the Senate, it was ordered that the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the part of the Senate, consider the expediency of defining the right of the public to the use of Railways.

In the House, several petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred. The other business transacted was of an uninteresting nature.

SATURDAY, March 11th. In the Senate, a resolve was reported for an agricultural survey of the State, without amendment, which was ordered to a second reading.

In the House, leave to withdraw on the petition of Nathaniel Clapp and others, was granted. A bill authorizing the Boston and Lowell Rail Road Corporation to increase their capital stock, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed—yeas 208, nays 136.

MONDAY, March 13th. In the Senate, a memorial was presented of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society relative to the establishment of a Congress of Nations, and committed to the Special Committee on that subject.

In the House, it was ordered, that the Committee on Education be directed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the inhabitants of any school district in this Commonwealth, to assess and collect, as other town taxes are assessed and collected, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for the first year, or ten dollars for any succeeding year, to be appropriated to the purchase of a library for the use of the common school in said district.

TUESDAY, March 14th. In the Senate, not any important business was transacted.

In the House, the day was principally occupied in the consideration of petitions and resolves of not much importance.

## QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. }  
WASHINGTON, 3d March, 1837. }

To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The proceedings of the House of Representatives on the presentation of abolition and anti-slavery petitions on the 23d of January were so incorrectly reported in the National Intelligencer of the 25th, that I addressed a letter to the editors of that paper, pointing out some of its errors and omissions, which was published in their paper of the 30th.

On that day I presented twenty-one petitions, all of which were laid on the table without being read, though in every instance I moved for the reading, which the Speaker refused to permit. From his decision I took in every case an appeal, and the appeal was in every case laid on the table, by a vote of the House, at the motion of a member from New Hampshire, Mr. Cushman. This gentleman having been reported in the Globe, as having voted against receiving the abolition petitions, addressed to the editors of that paper a letter correcting that error, and stating that he had voted for receiving them and then for laying them on the table, where they might be taken up and acted upon whenever the House should think-fit. Here, you will observe, was the line of separation between the northern anti-abolitionists and the southern slaveholders in the House. The practical result to the petitioner was the same. His right of petition was in both cases suppressed. The freedom of speech in the House was equally denied to the members presenting the petition, to support, by argument, its prayer. But the slaveholder denied the right of Congress to receive the petition. His northern auxiliary receives the petition and lays it on the table, to be taken up when time shall serve; but in the meantime refuses to hear it read. The slaveholder would strip Congress of the power. The northern holds it in reserve. This distinction may hereafter prove to be a difference. Its present issue is the same.

I considered, as I stated in my address of the 31st of January, the system of action of the House upon the abolition petitions as settled for the remainder of the session. But between that and the next day for receiving petitions, Monday the 6th of February, I received thirty petitions, among which were two which came to me by the mail, postmarked Fredericksburg, Virginia—one of them signed by nine names of women, in various handwriting, some of them good, none of illiterate appearance. It prayed not for the abolition of slavery, but that Congress would put a stop to the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. It was accompanied by a letter signed by one of the names subscribed to the petition, requesting me to present it. The other purported to be from twenty-two slaves, subscribed so as to have every appearance of being genuine; the first name being in a hand-writing not absolutely bad, and subscribed also alone to a letter requesting me to present the petition. I believed the petition signed by female names to be genuine, and did not believe them to be names of free negroes or mulattoes, but had I known them to be such, that would not have deterred me from presenting it; the object of it being not only proper in itself, but laudable, and eminently fit for subscription by virtuous women of any color or complexion. I had suspicions that the other, purporting to be from slaves, came really from the hand of a master, who had pre-

vaild upon his slaves to sign it, that they might have the appearance of imploring the members from the North to cease offering petitions for their emancipation, which could have no other tendency than to aggravate their servitude, and of being so impatient under the operation of petitions in their favor, as to pray that the northern members who should persist in presenting them should be expelled. Intimations of the same desire had already been manifested in quarters very remote from servitude, and not even professors of servility. They had been seen in a newspaper of this city, professedly devoted to the pure coinage of democracy from the mint of Van Buren and Rives, against the counterfeit currency of Benton and Amos Kendall. The Albany Argus itself, a paper known to be under the same influences, had lamented that the Massachusetts madman should be permitted, week after week, to do what? to persist in presenting abolition petitions! This was the head and front of my offending; and for this alone, the petition from slaves, for my expulsion from the House, was but the echo of the distinct and explicit call from the Albany Argus and the Van Buren and Rives' Washingtonian.

But the petition, avowedly coming from slaves, though praying for my expulsion from the House if I should persevere in presenting abolition petitions, opened to my examination and enquiry a new question; or at least a question which had never occurred to me before, and which I never should have thought of starting upon speculation, namely: whether the right to petition Congress could in any case be exercised by slaves? And after giving to the subject all the reflection of which I was capable, I came to the conclusion, that however doubtful it might be whether slaves could petition Congress for any thing incompatible with their condition as slaves, and with their subjection to servitude, yet that for all other wants, distresses, and grievances incident to their nature as men, and to their relation as members, degraded members as they may be, of this community, they do enjoy the right of petition; and that if they enjoyed the right in any case whatever, there could be none in which they were more certainly entitled to it, than that of deprecating the attempts of deluded friends to release them from bondage; a case in which they alone could, in the nature of things, speak for themselves, and their masters could not possibly speak for them. The next question which I considered, was, whether this paper was embraced by the Resolution of the 18th of January; and of that, no man understanding the English language could entertain a moment's doubt.

But after settling these two questions to the satisfaction of my own mind, there remained another, with what temper they would be received in an House, the large majority of which consisted of slaveholders, and of their political northern associates, whose mouths had already put forth their feelers to familiarize the freemen of the North with the sight of a representative expelled from his seat for the single offence of persisting to present abolition petitions. I foresaw that the very conception of a petition from slaves would dismount all the slavholding philosophy of the House, and expected it would produce an explosion, which would spend itself in wind. Without therefore presenting, or offering to present, the petition, I stated to the Speaker that I had such a paper in my possession, which I had been requested to present, and enquired whether it came within the resolution of the 18th of January. Now the Speaker had decided that under that order, no such paper should be read; yet his first impulse was to get possession of that paper; but I declined presenting it, till it should be decided whether it was embraced by the resolution of the 18th of January or not. The Speaker, conscious as he was that it came so clearly within the letter of that resolution that it was impossible for him to decide that it did not, yet horrified at the idea of receiving and laying on the table a petition from slaves, said that in a case so novel and extraordinary he felt himself incompetent to decide, and must take the advice and direction of the House. One of the gross absurdities of that resolution, as administered by the Speaker, was, that every paper relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery should, without being read, be laid on the table. I had repeatedly remonstrated both against the resolution and against his construction of it—in vain; and one of my purposes in putting this question to him was to expose that absurdity in its uncoverable nakedness. The resolution of the 18th of January pre-supposed by its own terms that every paper, relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery, should be received, without examination or enquiry whence it came, or what were its contents. There was neither exception nor qualification in the resolution, and the Speaker had decided that no such paper should be read. If I had stated that I had a petition from sundry persons in Fredericksburg, relating to slavery, without saying that the petitioners were, by their own avowal, slaves, the paper must have gone upon the table; but the discovery would soon have been made that it came from slaves, and then the tempest of indignation would have burst upon me with tenfold fury, and I should have been charged with having fraudulently introduced a petition from slaves, without letting the House know the condition of the petitioners.

To avoid the possibility of such a charge, I put the question to the Speaker, giving him notice that the petition purported to come from slaves, and that I had suspicions that it came from another and a very different source. The Speaker, after failing in the attempt to obtain possession of the paper, referred my question to the House for decision, and then ensued a scene, of which I propose to give you an account in a subsequent address, intreating you only to remember, if what I have said, or may say to you hereafter, on this subject, should tax your patience, that the stake in question is your right of petition, your freedom of thought and of action, and the freedom of speech in Congress of your Representative,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.  
To the editors of the Patriot:  
In our illustration of difficult passages of Scripture we have arrived to the gospel of the Evangelist Luke. Like Mark he was not one of the apostles of Jesus; but is supposed to have been one of the seventy whom he commissioned to preach the glad tidings of the gospel. He is generally considered by the most learned among the moderns, as one of the two whom our Saviour met in his way to Emmaus on the day of his resurrection. One of them is called Cleopas, the other is not named, Luke himself being the person, and the only Evangelist who relates the circumstance. He was a companion of Paul in many of his journeys; and

had, as he himself informs us, his knowledge of facts and circumstances he has recorded in his witness. His gospel is an invaluable access to the history of our Saviour's life and doctrine. of John the Baptist, several particulars relating to the birth of Christ, the parable of the Good Samaritan, the prodigal son, of Dives and Lazarus, of the Judge, of the Pharisee and Publican, the accursed fig-tree, of Zacharias, of the penitent thief, journey to Emmaus, and many other particulars, are solely recorded by this Evangelist.

The two first chapters of his gospel in our version are principally taken up with giving an account of circumstances attending the birth of John the Baptist, and of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; the third, he gives us the history of the penitent thief, and begins the account in a narrative language. It is an extract from the Isaiah. 'The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his path every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be smooth, and all flesh shall see the salvation of God.' The plain meaning of this figurative language hindrances shall be taken out of the way, the whole race of men shall eventually be made acquainted with the glad tidings of the gospel. In the verse of this chapter, John remarks to the people that he came to baptize with him, 'I indeed baptize with water; but one mightier than I cometh, whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, he will baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire; this, he shall baptize or inspire you with zeal in his cause.

The fourth chapter begins with the account of Saviour's temptation in the wilderness. 'Tempted of the devil, and of his angels.' Much has been written and preached upon this, and it still remains a dark and intricate passage, some men of high literary distinction, it has been considered as an actual transaction, that Christ in the wilderness forty days tempted of. Against this opinion, several insuperable objections have been offered by men equally learned as with the advocates for the literal interpretation. In their view it is to be considered a visionary scene, something that was exhibited to our Saviour at the commencement of his preaching, as emblematical of the principal difficulties that would attend his public ministry, arguments in favor of this opinion I consider more conclusive than those which have been offered for its literal interpretation. It is however, a matter of opinion, and we are left to our own choice, to our virtue and happiness, to our hopes, and whether we view it as a literal transaction. It is among those passages which, whether rightly understood or not, connect with our final salvation.

I shall therefore make no further remark but proceed to the twenty-eighth verse of chapter, which perhaps is not immediately headed by all. 'For I say unto you, remission, among those that are born of water, not a greater prophet than John the Baptist, that is least in the kingdom of God is greater.' The true import of this verse may be thus None of the ancient prophets were greater than the Baptist. They only predicted the Messiah, dignity of John's office consisted in preparing And yet the office of those, who are directly in preaching the gospel, is superior even John.

In the forty-eighth verse of this chapter following declaration of Christ to the Saviour, he said to him, 'Thy kingdom come.' The advocates for the supreme Christ adduce this and other similar passages as conclusive in favor of the doctrine that he always appeared to me among the elements in its support. It is pretended that God can forgive sins; and since our Saviour this power, he must of necessity be the Son of God; he must be deity. We admit that the power to forgive sins belongs only to God. But is the deity in supposing that he may not authorize creatures to forgive sins as well as to perform the latter, no believer in divine revelation same to question; and why should he call the former. I know of nothing in reason inconsistent with the belief that the power, sins may be communicated by God as well working miracles. Indeed Christ himself this power to his disciples after his resurrection we read in John that he 'breathed upon them receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosoever sins they are remitted unto them; and whosoever they are retained.'—*To be continued.*

## OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:  
In the present number I shall speak of the of our pilgrim fathers from their native landing on the Rock of Plymouth.

More than two centuries have elapsed, and band, who had been cruelly oppressed, in their birth. They first removed to Amsterdam, next year to Leyden. Holland afforded for twelve years; but they found they could not remain there. They felt it to be leave the land which had kindly received whose inhabitants anxiously desired their fasted and prayed to engage the blessing upon their future labors; and then, like patriarch, prepared themselves to 'go forth whither they should go.'

Reader, on yonder shore see that little the Speedwell; she is but sixty tons. The vessel of 'nine score tons,' it is the May-fifth of August, 1620, in these two vessels, sailed for the new world. They proved untrue to her name, (for she sailed with her cargo. She had not sailed a hundred leagues when she became so leaky it necessary to return. Both vessels Plymouth, where the Speedwell was abandoned as many as could be, were taken from her Mayflower, making one hundred and one rest went back to London. That presented a scene that might well employ a West or the descriptive powers of a Vir-



## Notice.

THE copartnership at present existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

## GREEN &amp; OSBORNE,

will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April ensuing. The senior partner will continue the business and publication of the paper.

All persons having demands against the firm are desired to present them, and all indebted for job printing or advertising are requested to make payment previous to the above stated date.

JOHN A. GREEN,  
EDWARD B. OSBORNE.

Quincy, March 11, 1837. 3w

## Boa Found.

FOUND on Friday last, in School Street, a BOA. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges, on application to

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

## Notice.

THE subscriber thanks his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

## ALL ORDERS FOR

## PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

## Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he will be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

## Lumber at Auction.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 23d, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, on Samuel Campbell's Wharf, Quincy Point, about 15 M of BOARDS and PLANKS, well seasoned for inside work.

Also—From 15 to 20 M JOIST, No. 4 BOARDS, PLANK, etc. etc.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, March 18. 1w

## To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to

WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

## Household Furniture.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th of March next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house now occupied by Mr. Charles Gill, in Granite Street, the FURNITURE of said house, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, etc. etc.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, March 18. 1w

## Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Feb. 14, A.D. 1837. An Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

## RELIEF FRENCH,

late of Quincy, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by LYDIA FAXON, the executrix therein named.

Ordered, That the said Lydia Faxon notify all persons interested therein that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1837, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Quincy, March 18. 3w

## Caleb French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of

## CALEB FRENCH,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ASA FRENCH, Administrator.

Braintree, Feb. 25. 2w

## Ebenezer Crane's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

## EBENEZER CRANE.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER CRANE, Administrator.

Quincy, Feb. 18. 3f

## Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February, A.D. 1837—It appearing from the representation of JACOB RICHARDS, Jr., administrator of the estate of

## SARAH COLSON,

late of Weymouth, in said County, single woman, deceased, that the estate of said deceased is insolvent and insufficient to pay all his just debts and charges of administration, it is, therefore,

Ordered, That Lemuel Humphrey and John P. Nash, of said Weymouth, be and they hereby are appointed Commissioners, being duly sworn, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate, and the period of six months is allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; it is, also,

Ordered, That said Commissioners, within three months, cause written or printed notifications of the times and places of their meetings for the purpose aforesaid, to be transmitted or delivered to the several persons who within their knowledge or belief claim to be creditors of said estate, and also to be published six weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, and that as soon as they have completed said service they make return of their doings to the Court of Probate for said County.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 18. 6w

## Collector's Notice.

ALL persons are requested to pay in their Taxes for the year 1836 to the subscriber, or to ALEXANDER M. CORLIS, who is authorized to settle the same, on or before the first day of February, 1837.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

## Jeffrey R. Brackett,

## IMPORTER

OF rich gold and silver WATCHES and TRIMMINGS, Watch Materials, Watchmakers' and Dentists' TOOLS.

Superior gilt, ebony, and other Mantle CLOCKS. Watches, etc. REPAIRED and warranted.

No. 60 Washington Street, Boston, (well known as Benj. C. Frohisher's), three doors south of Court Street.

Also—A large assortment of fashionable JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c. &c.

Boston, March 11. 3f

## Curtis, White &amp; Co.,

## DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

JOSHUA MARSTON, Clerk.

Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

## Mortgagees' Sale.

## OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT the House of Mrs. J. Thayer, on Saturday, March 25th, at three o'clock—1 Grecian Card Table, 1 Dining Table, 2 Common Tables, 2 Bureaus, 1 Carpet, 1 dozen Chairs, 1 China Tea Set, 1 Brass Mounted Canton Trunk, 1 Sofa, 1 large Looking Glass, 1 Brass Fire Set, 1 Feather Bed, Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc. etc.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, March 11. 3w

## No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscribers for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.

GREEN & OSBORNE.

Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

## Wheelwright's Stand,

## For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber, carrying partner of the late firm of T. C. & L. LEAVITT, is desirous of selling or letting the Wheelwright's Shop and Yard, lately occupied by them, on Lower Plain, Hingham.

He has on hand a large quantity of seasoned PLANK, and other materials, suitable for the business, which he will dispose of on liberal terms to the person who may take the stand.

An opportunity is afforded to a young mechanic to obtain a very eligible stand for the business of a Wheelwright. Terms liberal.

LEVI LEAVITT.

Hingham, Feb. 25. 3w

## Land at Auction.

TO be sold by Order of Court, on SATURDAY, the 25th of March inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at the homestead of

## ASA NIGHTINGALE,

on West Street, in Quincy, from six to eight acres of LAND, laid off in lots pleasantly situated for building. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Guardian.

Quincy, March 4. 3f

## Wanted.

\$2000 on one of the best mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

## Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed 'Three Experiments of Living,' (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a periodical, that individuals and families, in distant as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these 'three moral and well told stories.'

The subjects connected with the 'means of living,' being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical will be 'Stories from Real Life,' designed to teach True Independence and Domestic Economy. Each part, or volume, will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price ten cents per part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the 'Three Experiments of Living'—Living within the means—living up to the means—living beyond the means.

It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.

We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.

It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.

It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is admirably told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.

We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.

If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told. A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married, she ought to be.

Householders and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families than by presenting them with the 'Three Experiments.'

It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in 'living within the means.'

From the author of the 'Young Man's Guide.'

It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply is it impressed upon my mind.

SAMUEL COLMAN, Publisher.

121 Washington Street.

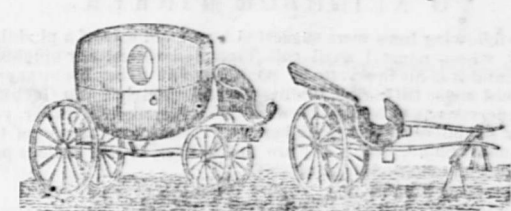
Boston, Feb. 25. 1f

GREEN & OSBORNE, Agents, are prepared to supply this town and vicinity, with the above paper, at a moderate and interesting price, at the publisher's price.

Quincy, Feb. 25. 1f

## Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained 12 sturdy workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

## —ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.  
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.  
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "  
2 " SULKIES.  
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.  
25 " Wagon  
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.  
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.  
15 " WAGONS  
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished  
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

## Quincy &amp; Boston Stage.

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

## Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH.

The WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGES, on and after Monday, the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Wiles' Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted.

Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, \$7 1-2 cents—East Randolph, \$7 1-2 cents—Weymouth Landing, Braintree, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents.

S. LINDFIELD, Proprietor.

Weymouth, Jan. 7. 1f

## Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Trunnels, etc.

A Keel complete, with model and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some Frames and other work in readiness.

He solicits the support of his friends and the public, and pledges to give satisfaction to all who may wish to contract for building or repairing.

NATHAN JOSSELYN.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

## At Auction.

On SATURDAY, March 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The new and elegant House, owned and recently occupied by Mrs. J. Thayer, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Lot, and in the centre of the town. The house is well built—the walls filled with brick—and finished in a superior manner. It is convenient for one or two families, containing on the first floor, two parlors, two dining rooms, and a convenient kitchen, in which is a pump of good water, etc.—on the second, are four spacious rooms and two bed rooms—on the third, two good sleeping rooms, and one convenient for domestic purposes. A large and dry cellar under the house.

If not sold previous to the 25th of March, it will then be offered at public auction, as notified above. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, apply on the premises.

HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.

Quincy, March 11. 3w

## For Sale or to Let.

The SLATE QUARRY, owned by Ebenezer Rawson, is situated on the Farm, (so called,) in Quincy, with a Dwelling HOUSE, suitable for two families, a Barn, good well of water, and ten acres of Land.

For further information inquire of

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Quincy, March 4. 4f

## For Sale.

The House now occupied by Mr. Zenas Whiting, with half an acre of Land, and owned by the subscriber, situated in Granite Street. Price \$500, and possession given the first of April. Apply to

FREDERICK HARDWICK.

Quincy, March 4. 4f

## For Sale.

THE building occupied by George W. Kennison, on Washington Street, near the Stone Meeting-house. For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his house on Quincy Point.

E. SMITH.

Quincy, Jan. 21. 1f

## Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. 1f

## A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

had, as he himself informs us, his knowledge of the facts and circumstances he has recorded from various witnesses. His gospel is an invaluable accession to the history of our Saviour's life and doctrine. The birth of John the Baptist, several particulars relating to the birth of Christ, the parable of the Good Samaritan, the prodigal son, of Dives and Lazarus, of the wicked Judge, of the Pharisee and Publican, the account of the ten Lepers, of Zachaeus, of the penitent thief, of the journey to Emmaus, and many other particulars of less moment, are solely recorded by this Evangelist.

The two first chapters of his gospel in our version are principally taken up with giving an account of the circumstances attending the birth of John the Baptist, and of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In the third, he gives us the history of the preaching of John the Baptist, and begins the account in highly figurative language. It is an extract from the prophet Isaiah. 'The voice of one crying in the wilderness: Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth, and all flesh shall see the salvation of God.' The plain meaning of this figurative language, is, all hindrances shall be taken out of the way; and the whole race of men shall eventually be made acquainted with the glad tidings of the gospel. In the sixteenth verse of this chapter, John remarks to the people who came to be baptized of him, 'I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' The meaning of this last clause, and 'with fire,' is probably this, he shall baptize or inspire you with zeal and ardor in his cause.

The fourth chapter begins with the account of our Saviour's temptation in the wilderness. This is a part of the sacred writings which is of difficult explanation. Much has been written and preached upon the subject; and it still remains a dark and intricate passage. By some men of high literary distinction, it has been considered as an actual transaction, that Christ was really in the wilderness forty days tempted of the devil. Against this opinion, several insuperable objections have been offered by men equally learned and serious with the advocates for the literal interpretation of the passage. In their view it is to be considered only as a visionary scene, something that was exhibited to the mind of our Saviour at the commencement of his preaching, as emblematical of the principal trials and difficulties that would attend his public ministry. The arguments in favor of this opinion I consider much more conclusive than those which have been adduced for its literal interpretation. It is however of little moment, to our virtue and happiness, or our christian faith and hopes, whether we view it as a literal or visionary transaction. It is among those passages of scripture which, whether rightly understood or not, has no connection with our final salvation.

I shall therefore make no further remarks upon it but proceed to the twenty-eighth verse of the seventh chapter, which perhaps is not immediately comprehended by all. 'For I say unto you,' remarks our Saviour, 'among those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist; but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he.' The true import of this verse may be thus expressed. None of the ancient prophets were greater than John the Baptist. They only predicted the Messiah; but the dignity of John's office consisted in preparing his way. And yet the office of those, who are directly employed in preaching the gospel, is superior even to that of John.

In the forty-eighth verse of this chapter we find the following declaration of Christ to the woman who anointed his feet with ointment. 'Thy sins are forgiven.' The advocates for the supreme divinity of Christ adduce this and other similar passages in the gospels as conclusive in favor of the doctrine. But it has always appeared to me among the weakest arguments in its support. It is pretended that none but God can forgive sins; and since our Saviour assumed this power, he must of necessity be the supreme God. We admit that the power to forgive sins and to work miracles belongs only to God. But is there any difficulty in supposing that he may not authorize any of his creatures to forgive sins as well as to perform miracles. The latter, no believer in divine revelation will presume to question; and why should he call in question the former. I know of nothing in reason or scripture inconsistent with the belief that the power of forgiving sins may be communicated by God as well as that of working miracles. Indeed Christ himself imparted this power to his disciples after his resurrection. For we read in John that he 'breathed upon them and said, receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain they are retained.'—To be continued.

## OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editors of the Patriot:

In the present number I shall speak of the departure of our pilgrim fathers from their native country and their landing on the Rock of Plymouth.

More than two centuries have elapsed, since a little band, who had been cruelly oppressed, left the land of their birth. They first removed to Amsterdam and the next year to Leyden. Holland afforded them a retreat for twelve years; but they found they could not make a New England there. They felt it to be their duty to leave the land which had kindly received them, and whose inhabitants anxiously desired their stay. They fasted and prayed to engage the blessing of God to rest upon their future labors; and then, like the Hebrew patriarchs, prepared themselves to 'go forth not knowing whither they should go.'

Reader, on your shore see that little bark. It is the Speedwell; she is but sixty tons. There is another vessel of 'nine score tons' it is the Mayflower. The fifth of August, 1620, in these two vessels, the 'pious exiles,' sailed for the new world. The Speedwell proved untrue to her name, (for she speeded but ill,) with her cargo. She had not sailed more than one hundred leagues when she became so leaky as rendered it necessary to return. Both vessels went back to Plymouth, where the Speedwell was abandoned, and as many as could be, were taken from her on board the Mayflower, making one hundred and one in all. The rest went back to London. That embarkation presented



## POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

## TO NEIGHBOR TINKER.

The following lines were suggested by an old sort of a plodding genius, whose name I shall call Tinker—lives in our neighborhood; and it is his fancy to be pounding and fixing his strangely contrived house till almost midnight; and though I am (luckily) not so nervous as to be disturbed much by his nightly clatter, yet, you are doubtless aware, of its being a very nervous season of the year; and I hope, that many are not so firm, in this curious part of our mortal machinery, as myself.

O neighbor Tinker! will you ever be  
More busy than the humble bee?  
She's on the wing from sun to sun,  
But when, sweet soul, her journey's done,  
She rests within her fragrant cell,  
Till morn expands the floweret's bell.  
Then, neighbor Tinker, why should you  
Toil more than other beings do?  
Nature ordain'd the night, for those  
Who labor hard to seek repose.  
But, neighbor Tinker, you—you, I say,  
Fall often turn the night to day—  
By sun, or moon, alas! no matter,  
You still keep up a world of clatter.

O neighbor Tinker! where's your conscience? why  
It is not kind, nor neighborly:  
I would not wish to quarrel, sir,  
'Bout this unreasonable stir  
Of yours, but just a moment think,  
How many will not sleep a wink,  
While echoes still the hammer's clink.

O neighbor Tinker! I remember well  
The time, your house *teas* but a shell  
To what it is—improving still,  
New beauties seem to rise at will,  
And now, o'er all these *home affairs*,  
Genius her blight'ning aspect bears.  
Green door—brass knocker—and the plate,  
Which glows o'er panel of the great,  
May tell to every passer by  
The mansion, Trim, you occupy.

O neighbor Tinker! I may ne'er despise  
Your busy, bustling energy;  
And 'tis a joy I dearly love,  
To see your dwelling thus improve:  
Yet, would you condescend, to pay  
Your homage to the garish day,  
Nor stir but with Apollo's light,  
'Twould be, to neighbors all, delight.

O neighbor Tinker! death will one day come,  
And call you to a narrower home—  
He's on the march—his footfall's near,  
E'er yet it breaks upon the ear,  
And oft he spares the weary one—  
Whose youth, and joy, and vigor's gone—  
Who long with woe disease has striven,  
Whose spirit yearns to meet its heaven,  
And marks, with never erring eye,  
The man, who little thought to die.

O neighbor Tinker! how the tyrant death  
Would smile to bind his pale, pale wreath,  
O'er the flush'd brow of sweating toil:  
He glories in his savage spoil:  
Is this the house, he'd sneering say,  
You've patch'd and painted, night and day?  
Is this the house, on which your neighbors  
Have—your noisy, ceaseless labors?  
Is this the house? why mine pall  
Will mantle o'er its crumbling wall,  
Ere half an hundred years may fly,  
On to their viewless destiny;  
And I have one prepared for you—  
Will last time's length'ned journey through.

O neighbor Tinker! cease, cease awhile;  
Let rest your weary hours beguile;  
Refreshing sleep, will age improve,  
And crown your labor and your love.  
Your neighbors, all, will prize you more,  
And blessings for you, keep in store.  
Long may you give grim death the slip,  
Or should he 'catch you on the lip,'  
You'll rob the tyrant of his sting,  
Nor struggle in his cold embrace;  
But calmly, 'neath his dusky wing  
Reposing, till the trumpet's ring,  
Calls to the gathering-day of grace.  
East Bridgegate.

PROTEUS.

## ANECDOTES.

Good! The Boston Eglington says: 'When the down-east girls wish to threaten each other with a fogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says—"Come sheer off, or I'll split your mainmast with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up all at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."

A BITE. A great excoomb got punished one day by a lady to whom he took it into his head to make love in a foolish manner. She was his partner in a ball, in the midst of which he turned to her, and heaving a profound sigh, said, as he looked her in the face with what he thought ineffable sweetness in his eyes, and we may suppose some fantastic and winning gesture, "If 'tis not love I feel, pray what is it?" "Perhaps," said the young lady, "something bites you."

A YOUNG TIPTLER. 'Charlie, my boy,' said an old buzzard-looking man to the other day, to his son, as he stood opposite to one of the bacchanalian temples in Drury Lane—"Charlie, my boy, have you *arned* any blint to-day?"

"Yes, father, three-pence," said the little urchin, apparently about eight years of age.

"Bless your little heart, come, let's have a join; give me the browns, and we'll have a quarter of the right sort."

"The very best, then, father," said Charlie, transferring the three-pence.

"Hollo, Jim!" said the father, to a tippling-looking character on the opposite side of the street, with his clothes hanging in rags about him, and rejoicing in a brimless and crownless hat, "hollo, Jim! won't you come and have a little drop with us?"

"Oh, father!" exclaimed the little rascal, as if he had been a tippler of fifty years' standing, "father, don't ask him! What's a quarter among three of us?"—*London paper.*

A SAILOR'S NOTION. A sailor, seeing some of our domestic slave-traders driving negro men, women, and children on board ship for New Orleans market, shook his head and said, "Jim, if the devil don't catch the fellows, we might as well not have any devil!"—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

## Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.  
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.  
Call and see.

J. A. HOBART.  
Weymouth, March 4.

## Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.  
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.  
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Furniture, Chairs &amp; Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.  
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.  
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

## Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Tirrell, Bartlett &amp; Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.  
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.  
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of  
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,  
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.  
JOHN WHITNEY.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.  
He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.  
THOMAS DRAKE.  
Quincy, Feb. 18.

## Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.  
Quincy, Jan. 28.

## Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Eye Water.

DR. DAVENPORT'S celebrated Eye Water, which has been thoroughly proved to be a mild, safe, and speedy cure, for Weak and Sore Eyes, of every description; for sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Gro. De Nap Ginghams.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Ginghams, just received and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Mohair Coating,

OF good quality, just received, and for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## For Sale.

PEW, No. 97, in the Stone Meeting-house, left side (body) aisle. Apply to  
JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

## Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding  
\$15,000

on any one risk.  
They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 5th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."  
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.  
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

## Camblets.

GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited.  
THADDEUS W. CROSS.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—  
English, French, and American. BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.  
Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.  
A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.  
He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much dispatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Shirtings &amp; Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston.

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings, constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.  
Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, (15) Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.  
Boston, Jan. 7.

## Liniment Opedeloc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Carpeting &amp; Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.  
Quincy, Jan. 14.

## Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Biliary Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum, and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-

BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORNE having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—devotedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one has survived.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

## Samuel Colman

HAVING purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and stand, 121 Washington Street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shattuck & Co., begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general Bookstore, under the title of Colman's Literary Rooms, comprising as follows, viz:

1. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and foreign.

2. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, etc., etc.

3. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, etc., for common schools.

4. American and English Stationary, comprising every useful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper—Lead Pencils, and ever-pointed Pens—Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Port Folios, Wallers, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, etc., etc.

5. A valuable and extensive Department (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

6. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals, of every description, owned and conducted by W. H. S. Jordan.

7. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about five thousand volumes, and constantly increasing by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine; price \$2.50 a year. Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books. Conducted by O. S. Clapp.

8. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, etc., etc.

9. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Addresses and Business Cards, in all their variety. This department, together with the Artists' Repository, is owned and will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the proprietors.

SAMUEL COLMAN,  
W. H. S. JORDAN,  
O. S. CLAPP,  
D. RUSSELL.

Boston, Jan. 14.

## Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obnoxious matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Dr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, Proprietor. For sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Hallack, Payson, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.  
Jan. 7.

## Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by  
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.  
Quincy, Jan. 7.

## Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young. Contains many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.  
RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.  
Just received and for sale at this office.  
Quincy, Jan. 28.

## Painting, Glazing, &amp;c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING,

PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.  
Quincy, Jan. 21.

## Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the aforementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of en